

New South Wales in Focus

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PREFACE

PREFACE

Welcome to the fourth edition of *NSW in Focus*.

NSW in Focus is a contemporary record of activity within the state, providing a wide range of statistics from both ABS and non-ABS sources together with some brief analysis. The materials presented in this publication are organised into twelve chapters, representing areas of social or economic importance: population, family and community, health, education and training, work, household economic resources, housing, crime and justice, transport, economic activity, and the environment. The final chapter presents national comparisons.

New in this year's publication is the inclusion of "Statistical Highlights" which provides some analysis and graphs on selected indicators. Each chapter is supported by a summary table presenting a time series of key indicators, followed by more detailed statistics relating to issues identified within each topic. Data sources are provided at the end of each chapter.

Other changes of note include:

- the inclusion of available 2006 Population Census data;
- improved coverage in the Environment chapter with a number of redeveloped and new tables;
- new tables on Emergency Management in the Crime and Justice chapter; and
- a new table on business entries and exits in the Economic Activity chapter.

NSW in Focus aims to provide a reference for discussion and decision-making by government and the general community, and the ABS is actively seeking your feedback on the usefulness of the content and indicators. The "Have your say" form is located on the ABS web site page *NSW in Focus, 2008* (cat. no. 1338.1) and we would appreciate your comments so we can better meet your needs.

The statistics contained in this publication were the most recent available at the time of its preparation. In some cases, the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au> and the web sites of other organisations, can provide access to more recent and detailed statistics. *NSW in Focus* is produced annually and is available free of charge from the ABS web site.

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations which have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and to the ABS staff involved in its preparation.

Chris Libreri
Regional Director, New South Wales

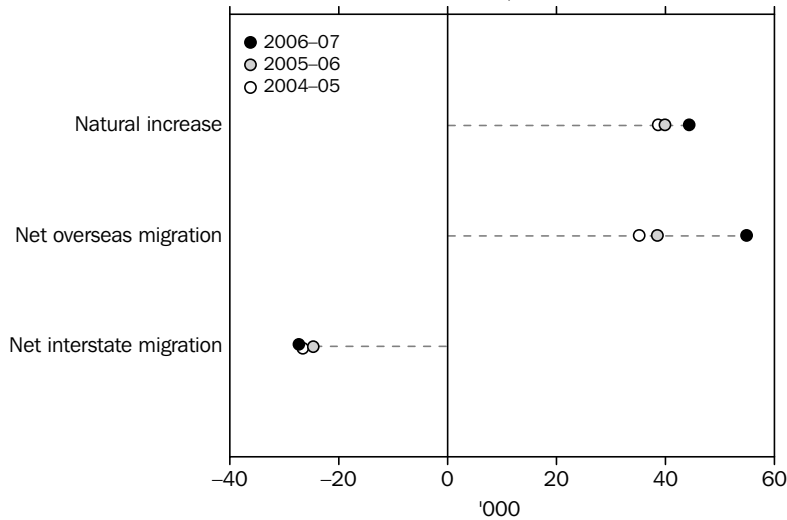
INTRODUCTION

Population statistics measure the size, growth, composition and geographic distribution of people; as well as the components which shape population change—notably births, deaths and migration.

THE NSW POPULATION

Almost one in three Australians live in NSW. At June 2007, the NSW population reached 6.89 million people, an increase of 71,900 people (1.1%) since June 2006. The largest component of this population growth was net overseas migration - a gain of 54,900 people. Natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for a further increase of 44,300 people. During the same period, NSW recorded a net loss of 27,300 people to other states and territories.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, NSW—2004–07



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

NSW's population is predominantly urban with 63% (4.34 million people) living in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD). A further 20% (1.36 million people) were located in other coastal Local Government Areas (LGAs). This reflects the population's preference for living in major urban areas or near the sea.

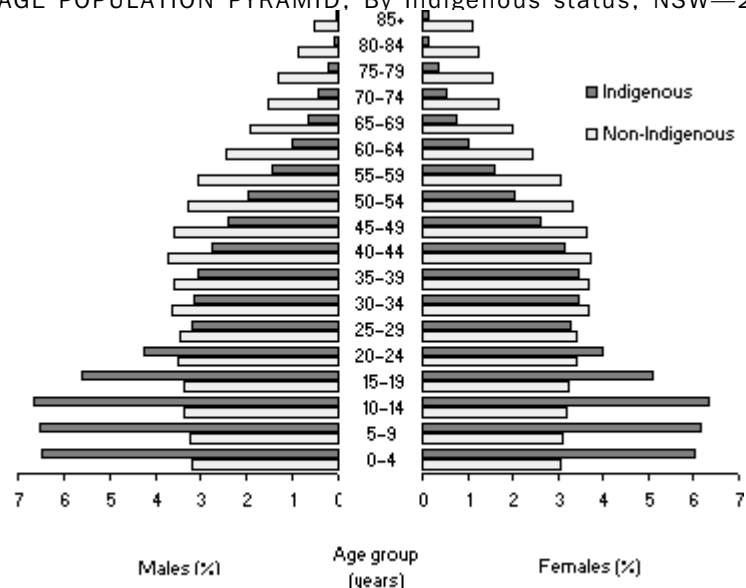
NSW has an ageing population. The proportion of the population aged 65 years or older continues to expand as more 'baby boomers' enter their retirement years. In 2007, nearly 14% of the NSW population were aged 65 years or over, an increase of nearly one percentage point since 1997. The median age of the population of NSW has also continued to increase. At June 2007, the median age for people in NSW was 37.0 years, an increase of 2.2 years since 1997.

NSW INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Based on the June 2006 experimental estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 29% (148,200 people) of Australia's Indigenous population lived in NSW.

The Indigenous population is generally younger than the non-Indigenous population. In 2006, over one-third (38%) of NSW's Indigenous population were aged 0–14 years, twice the proportion recorded for non-Indigenous children (19%). In contrast, just over 3% of Indigenous people were aged 65 years or older compared with 14% of non-Indigenous people.

AGE POPULATION PYRAMID, By Indigenous status, NSW—2007



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

As a result, there is a large difference in the median ages of these population groups. In 2006, the median age for Indigenous people in NSW was 20.7 years, an increase of 0.8 years since 1996. This is significantly younger than the 37.2 years recorded in 2006 for non-Indigenous people.

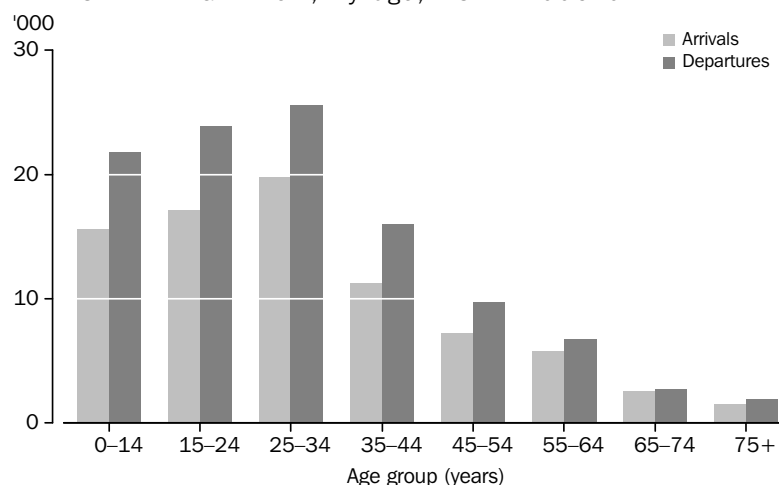
INTERSTATE MIGRATION
AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Australia has a very mobile population with a constant flow of people moving between states and territories. In 2006–07, NSW experienced a net interstate migration loss of 27,300 people, with 81,100 people arriving and 108,400 departing the state. Interstate departures outnumbered arrivals across all age groups.

Interstate mobility was highest among younger people. In 2006–07, the largest net migration loss in NSW was for people aged 15–24 years (-6,800). Interstate mobility peaked for people aged 25–34 years (19,800 arrivals and 25,600 departures), then declined steadily for people in all age groups over 35 years.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION AND YOUNG PEOPLE *continued*

INTERSTATE MIGRATION, By age, NSW—2006–07



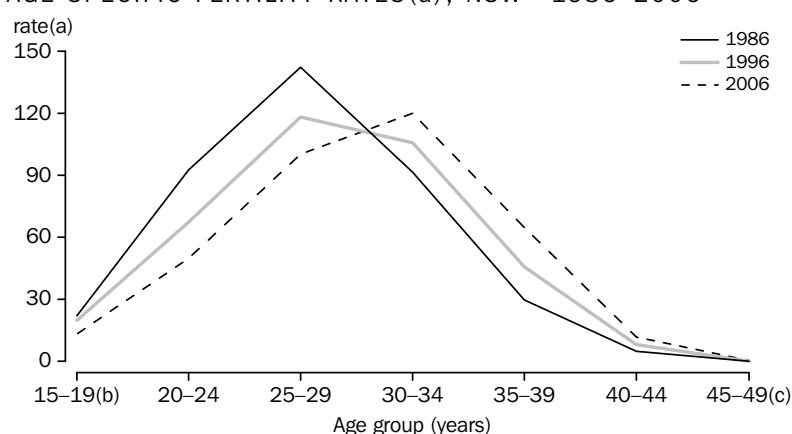
Source: ABS data available on request, Estimated Resident Population Collection.

FERTILITY CHANGE IN NSW

The total fertility rate (TFR) for women in NSW has been declining since the early 1960s when it was above three births per woman. By 1976 it had fallen to below 2.1 births per woman, the TFR required to maintain a stable population and by 1986 it had further declined to 1.9. Low overall fertility characterised the next 20 years to 2006 when the TFR was recorded as 1.8.

During the last 20 years another feature of fertility has been the shift of the peak age of mothers at childbirth. In 1986 NSW women aged 25–29 years had the highest age specific fertility rate (142.3 births per 1,000 women). By 2006 the peak fertility rate had shifted to women aged 30–34 years (120.0). Between 1986 and 2006 fertility rates in general decreased for women in all age groups under 30 years. In line with this fertility shift, the median age of mothers giving birth has also increased from 27.6 years in 1986 to 31.0 years in 2006.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a), NSW—1986–2006



(a) The number of live births during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June.

(b) In the calculation of these rates, births to mothers aged under 15 years are included in the 15–19 age group.

(c) In the calculation of these rates, births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 age group.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0); *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat.no.3105.0.65.001).

1.1 POPULATION, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
POPULATION COMPOSITION (a)									
1. Males	'000	3 219.1	3 264.2	3 290.5	3 311.1	3 328.2	3 350.3	3 378.1	3 413.9
2. Females	'000	3 267.1	3 311.0	3 339.3	3 363.3	3 382.3	3 408.0	3 439.1	3 475.2
3. Persons	'000	6 486.2	6 575.2	6 629.8	6 674.4	6 710.5	6 758.3	6 817.2	6 889.1
4. Aged 0–14 years	%	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.3
5. Aged 15–64 years	%	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.9	67.0	67.0
6. Aged 65 years and over	%	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6
7. Aged 85 years and over	%	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
8. Median age – Total	years	35.7	35.9	36.1	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.8	37.0
9. Median age – Indigenous	years	na	20.1	na	na	na	na	20.7	na
10. Indigenous population	'000	na	134.9	na	na	na	na	148.2	na
11. Australian born	%	na	75.2	na	na	na	na	na	na
12. Overseas born	%	na	24.8	na	na	na	na	na	na
13. Speaks language other than English at home(b)	%	na	18.9	na	na	na	na	20.1	na
14. Settler arrivals	'000	39.3	46.7	35.3	36.4	40.6	44.7	44.7	43.8
15. Sydney SD as a proportion of NSW	%	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9
16. NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.3	33.1	32.8
POPULATION GROWTH (c)									
17. Births	'000	85.8	85.4	84.1	84.9	85.7	84.2	86.0	90.2
18. Deaths	'000	45.1	45.7	45.2	46.1	46.4	45.6	46.1	45.9
19. Natural increase	'000	40.8	39.7	38.9	38.8	39.4	38.6	39.9	44.3
20. Net overseas migration(d)(e)	'000	43.7	58.6	44.4	40.9	29.8	35.2	38.5	54.9
21. Net interstate migration	'000	–14.3	–16.3	–25.3	–32.7	–31.3	–26.5	–24.6	–27.3
22. Total population growth	'000	74.8	89.0	54.6	44.5	36.1	47.8	58.9	71.9
23. Annual growth rate	%	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
24. Total fertility rate(f)(g)	rate	1.815	1.762	1.743	1.757	1.774	1.743	1.775	(h) 1.856
<p>na not available</p> <p>(a) At 30 June. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2002 to 2007 are preliminary rebased estimates using 2006 Census data.</p> <p>(b) At 7 August 2001 and 8 August 2006, based on the Census of Population and Housing.</p> <p>(c) Data are for 12 months to 30 June.</p> <p>(d) Net overseas migration is the sum of the net permanent and long term movement, plus migration adjustment.</p> <p>(e) Net overseas migration estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for 2007 onwards use an improved method and are not comparable with estimates for earlier periods.</p> <p>(f) Births per woman.</p> <p>(g) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in the table.</p> <p>(h) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP.</p>									

1.2**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age and sex, NSW—30 June 2007**

	Males	Females	Persons	
Age (years)	no.	no.	no.	%
.....				
0	46 090	43 522	89 612	1.3
1	45 760	43 630	89 390	1.3
2	45 140	42 167	87 307	1.3
3	44 308	41 911	86 219	1.3
4	44 362	41 997	86 359	1.3
5	44 090	41 957	86 047	1.2
6	45 164	42 733	87 897	1.3
7	45 549	43 569	89 118	1.3
8	45 042	43 043	88 085	1.3
9	45 173	43 301	88 474	1.3
10	45 787	43 585	89 372	1.3
11	45 889	43 727	89 616	1.3
12	46 709	44 864	91 573	1.3
13	46 825	44 624	91 449	1.3
14	47 251	44 939	92 190	1.3
15	47 938	44 952	92 890	1.3
16	47 840	45 564	93 404	1.4
17	48 354	45 592	93 946	1.4
18	47 652	45 151	92 803	1.3
19	46 784	44 525	91 309	1.3
0–4	225 660	213 227	438 887	6.4
5–9	225 018	214 603	439 621	6.4
10–14	232 461	221 739	454 200	6.6
15–19	238 568	225 784	464 352	6.7
20–24	240 374	234 292	474 666	6.9
25–29	239 107	237 350	476 457	6.9
30–34	242 529	246 443	488 972	7.1
35–39	250 737	255 387	506 124	7.3
40–44	245 847	248 315	494 162	7.2
45–49	246 483	251 501	497 984	7.2
50–54	224 549	227 196	451 745	6.6
55–59	205 590	206 021	411 611	6.0
60–64	175 037	174 954	349 991	5.1
65–69	131 783	136 037	267 820	3.9
70–74	105 152	114 285	219 437	3.2
75–79	86 620	103 413	190 033	2.8
80–84	59 204	84 427	143 631	2.1
85–89	28 606	51 377	79 983	1.2
90–94	8 782	22 278	31 060	0.5
95–99	1 615	5 785	7 400	0.1
100 and over	179	757	936	—
All ages	3 413 901	3 475 171	6 889 072	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0).

1.3**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age and region, NSW—30 June 2006 . . .**

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)						Average annual growth rate 2001–06	
	0–14	15–24	25–64	65 and over	85 and over	Total persons		
Statistical Division/Subdivision	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Sydney								
Inner Sydney	35 666	49 165	213 057	30 897	3 328	328 785	4.8	2.3
Eastern Suburbs	34 244	34 058	143 829	32 603	4 807	244 734	3.6	0.3
St George–Sutherland	80 412	60 158	239 242	61 673	8 489	441 485	6.5	0.4
Canterbury–Bankstown	64 966	43 275	162 796	41 812	4 561	312 849	4.6	0.2
Fairfield–Liverpool	81 093	54 179	187 688	34 061	2 924	357 021	5.2	0.5
Outer South Western Sydney	57 304	37 697	125 944	18 482	1 875	239 427	3.5	0.5
Inner Western Sydney	28 126	24 723	99 167	24 044	3 581	176 060	2.6	1.6
Central Western Sydney	61 397	47 458	170 970	35 489	4 390	315 314	4.6	1.3
Outer Western Sydney	69 589	47 212	168 124	29 847	3 337	314 772	4.6	–0.2
Blacktown	67 676	41 757	147 913	22 413	1 926	279 759	4.1	1.1
Lower Northern Sydney	47 168	39 408	177 940	40 371	6 453	304 887	4.5	0.8
Central Northern Sydney	87 340	62 731	226 788	52 488	7 380	429 347	6.3	1.1
Northern Beaches	43 765	26 914	130 389	34 130	5 311	235 198	3.5	0.3
Gosford–Wyong	61 760	37 721	151 108	54 152	7 040	304 741	4.5	0.6
Total Sydney	820 506	606 456	2 344 955	512 462	65 402	4 284 379	62.8	0.7
Hunter								
Illawarra	121 237	82 933	317 507	95 776	11 344	617 453	9.1	1.0
Richmond–Tweed	82 045	54 208	210 750	67 544	6 870	414 547	6.1	0.7
Mid-North Coast	44 434	27 428	117 682	40 395	4 956	229 939	3.4	1.2
Northern	58 146	32 898	149 292	56 670	6 465	297 006	4.4	1.2
North Western	38 397	23 553	90 682	27 143	3 126	179 775	2.6	–0.2
Central West	26 441	14 009	58 812	16 492	1 695	115 754	1.7	–0.7
South Eastern	37 925	23 788	90 083	26 705	3 070	178 501	2.6	0.1
Murrumbidgee	41 614	23 764	110 150	31 633	3 288	207 161	3.0	1.4
Murray	34 053	21 935	76 544	21 618	2 507	154 150	2.3	0.2
Far West	23 539	14 565	59 036	18 474	2 053	115 614	1.7	0.4
	4 471	2 637	11 777	4 018	472	22 903	0.3	–1.3
New South Wales	1 332 808	928 174	3 637 270	918 930	111 248	6 817 182	100.0	0.7

Source: ABS data available on request, Estimated Resident Population Collection.

1.4**EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS POPULATION ESTIMATES(a), By age and sex,
NSW—30 June 2006**

	INDIGENOUS				NON-INDIGENOUS	
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
Age group (years)						
0–4	9 567	8 938	18 505	12.5	416 816	6.3
5–9	9 658	9 116	18 774	12.7	422 872	6.3
10–14	9 857	9 407	19 264	13.0	436 577	6.5
15–19	8 310	7 552	15 862	10.7	441 433	6.6
20–24	6 261	5 891	12 152	8.2	458 727	6.9
25–29	4 730	4 843	9 573	6.5	457 653	6.9
30–34	4 680	5 093	9 773	6.6	488 540	7.3
35–39	4 545	5 098	9 643	6.5	484 877	7.3
40–44	4 071	4 667	8 738	5.9	494 724	7.4
45–49	3 542	3 860	7 402	5.0	482 698	7.2
50–54	2 894	3 028	5 922	4.0	437 780	6.6
55–59	2 167	2 331	4 498	3.0	408 643	6.1
60–64	1 513	1 539	3 052	2.1	323 754	4.9
65–69	982	1 114	2 096	1.4	259 121	3.9
70–74	652	771	1 423	1.0	213 652	3.2
75–79	328	501	829	0.6	189 700	2.8
80–84	149	229	378	0.3	140 483	2.1
85 and over	90	204	294	0.2	110 954	1.7
All ages	73 996	74 182	148 178	100.0	6 669 004	100.0
Median age (years)	19.8	21.8	20.7	. .	37.2	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

1.5 POPULATION(a), By language spoken at home and proficiency in spoken English, NSW—2006 Census of Population and Housing

	Persons		Speaks English not well/not at all(b)
	no.	%	%
Speaks English only	4 846 671	74.0	. .
Speaks Australian Indigenous Languages	1 945	—	14.5
Selected languages			
Arabic	164 984	2.5	16.0
Cantonese	129 604	2.0	27.5
Croatian	23 604	0.4	14.8
Filipino (excludes Tagalog)(c)	18 261	0.3	3.0
French	15 188	0.2	4.7
German	22 106	0.3	3.0
Greek	86 157	1.3	17.2
Hindi	38 148	0.6	5.1
Indonesian	19 060	0.3	9.4
Italian	87 297	1.3	15.1
Japanese	12 527	0.2	19.4
Korean	36 683	0.6	35.4
Macedonian	28 942	0.4	19.0
Maltese	14 342	0.2	8.2
Mandarin	100 597	1.5	26.0
Persian (excluding Dari)	10 939	0.2	17.4
Polish	15 495	0.2	12.1
Portuguese	13 544	0.2	19.8
Russian	14 050	0.2	19.2
Samoan	12 906	0.2	9.5
Serbian	21 611	0.3	21.1
Spanish	49 561	0.8	14.3
Tagalog (excludes Filipino)(c)	29 219	0.4	3.5
Tamil	15 743	0.2	7.2
Turkish	20 593	0.3	21.7
Vietnamese	74 588	1.1	36.2
Total speaking a language other than English(d)	1 314 552	20.1	18.3
Language spoken at home not stated	387 953	5.9	. .
Total	6 549 176	100.0	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Percentage of persons speaking the indicated language at home.

(c) In 2006 'Tagalog' and 'Filipino' have been identified individually, in 2001 they were classed as one language.

(d) Includes languages not identified individually, 'Inadequately described' and 'Non-verbal so described'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

1.6**BIRTHS, By region, NSW—2006(a)**

<i>Statistical Division/Subdivision</i>	<i>Births '000</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(b)(c)(d)</i>	<i>Median age of mother(e)</i>
		<i>rate</i>	<i>years</i>
Sydney			
Inner Sydney	4.3	1.21	33.0
Eastern Suburbs	3.3	1.39	33.4
St George–Sutherland	5.8	1.75	31.7
Canterbury–Bankstown	4.9	2.09	29.9
Fairfield–Liverpool	5.2	1.95	29.6
Outer South Western Sydney	3.5	2.00	29.3
Inner Western Sydney	2.2	1.43	32.5
Central Western Sydney	5.0	1.92	29.9
Outer Western Sydney	4.3	1.97	29.6
Blacktown	4.5	2.08	29.3
Lower Northern Sydney	4.0	1.43	33.4
Central Northern Sydney	4.6	1.67	32.7
Northern Beaches	3.3	1.78	33.2
Gosford–Wyong	3.5	1.98	30.1
Total Sydney	58.5	1.73	31.3
Hunter	7.0	1.81	29.7
Illawarra	4.5	1.83	30.1
Richmond–Tweed	2.4	1.85	30.2
Mid-North Coast	2.8	1.96	29.3
Northern	2.2	2.06	28.6
North Western	1.5	2.13	28.6
Central West	2.2	2.05	29.1
South Eastern	2.3	1.97	30.1
Murrumbidgee	2.0	2.07	29.2
Murray	1.4	2.03	29.5
Far West	0.3	2.02	27.9
New South Wales(f)	87.3	1.79	30.8

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) The number of children a female would bear during her lifetime based on the current age-specific fertility rates.

(c) Average total fertility rate over the three years 2004 to 2006.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Average median age over the three years 2004 to 2006.

(f) Includes births where usual residence was 'Overseas', 'No fixed abode' and 'New South Wales undefined'.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0); ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

1.7 BIRTHS, By age of mother, NSW—2006(a)

Mother's age (years)	BIRTHS	AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE(b)	
	2006 no.	1986 rate	2006 rate
15–19(c)	2 949	21.9	13.2
20–24	11 567	92.4	49.9
25–29	23 359	142.3	100.1
30–34	30 146	91.6	120.0
35–39	16 144	29.6	64.7
40–44	3 015	4.8	11.9
45–49(d)	153	0.2	0.6
Not stated	3
All ages	87 336

.. not applicable

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) Registered births per 1,000 women based on
Estimated Resident Population.

(c) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15 years.

(d) Includes births to mothers aged 50 years and over.

Source: *Births, Australia* (cat. no. 3301.0); *Australian*

Historical Population Statistics (cat. no.

3105.0.65.001).

1.8**EXPECTATION OF LIFE, By age and sex, NSW**

At exact age (years)	2004–06		CHANGE SINCE 1994–96	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	years	years	years	years
0	78.6	83.4	3.6	2.5
5	74.1	78.9	3.5	2.5
15	64.2	68.9	3.5	2.4
25	54.6	59.1	3.4	2.4
35	45.0	49.3	3.1	2.3
45	35.6	39.6	3.0	2.3
55	26.5	30.2	2.9	2.1
65	18.1	21.4	2.4	1.9
75	11.0	13.4	1.6	1.4
85	5.9	7.0	0.8	0.6
95	3.2	3.5	0.1	0.3

Source: Life Tables, New South Wales (cat. no. 3302.1.55.001).

1.9 DEATHS, By age and sex, NSW—2006(a)

Age group (years)	TOTAL DEATHS	AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE(b)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	rate	rate	rate
Under 1	424	5.6	3.8	4.7
1–4	69	0.2	0.2	0.2
5–9	45	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	46	0.1	—	0.1
15–19	172	0.5	0.2	0.4
20–24	249	0.8	0.3	0.5
25–29	236	0.7	0.3	0.5
30–34	320	1.0	0.3	0.6
35–39	421	1.2	0.5	0.9
40–44	610	1.6	0.9	1.2
45–49	944	2.3	1.6	1.9
50–54	1 252	3.6	2.1	2.8
55–59	1 728	5.2	3.1	4.2
60–64	2 299	8.8	5.2	7.0
65–69	3 004	14.7	8.4	11.5
70–74	4 037	23.4	14.5	18.8
75–79	6 357	42.3	26.0	33.4
80–84	8 380	75.1	48.8	59.5
85 and over	15 435	157.3	130.0	138.7
Age not stated	6
All ages	46 034

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) Registered deaths per 1,000 persons based on Estimated Resident Population.

Source: *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0); *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories* (cat. no. 3201.0).

1.10**DEATHS, By region, NSW—2006(a)**

<i>Statistical Division/Subdivision</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death Deaths</i>		<i>Infant deaths(d)</i>		<i>Median age at death</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate(b)(c)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate</i>	<i>years</i>
Sydney					
Inner Sydney	1 694	6.7	17	4.0	77.9
Eastern Suburbs	1 461	5.2	16	4.8	82.5
St George–Sutherland	2 774	5.3	17	2.9	82.4
Canterbury–Bankstown	1 966	6.1	20	4.1	79.9
Fairfield–Liverpool	1 668	6.4	23	4.4	77.3
Outer South Western Sydney	1 018	6.2	13	3.7	75.6
Inner Western Sydney	1 254	5.7	11	5.0	82.0
Central Western Sydney	1 849	6.2	34	6.8	80.8
Outer Western Sydney	1 596	6.4	14	3.2	79.1
Blacktown	1 231	6.8	22	4.8	75.2
Lower Northern Sydney	1 887	5.2	14	3.5	83.7
Central Northern Sydney	2 353	5.1	17	3.7	83.4
Northern Beaches	1 641	5.5	8	2.5	83.6
Gosford–Wyong	2 877	6.5	24	6.8	81.2
<i>Total Sydney</i>	<i>25 269</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>80.9</i>
Hunter	4 991	6.5	41	5.8	80.6
Illawarra	3 076	6.1	21	4.6	80.1
Richmond–Tweed	1 986	6.0	11	4.6	81.2
Mid-North Coast	2 766	6.3	15	5.3	80.3
Northern	1 563	7.3	19	8.5	80.0
North Western	940	7.4	10	6.7	77.2
Central West	1 479	7.3	19	8.8	79.6
South Eastern	1 511	6.5	15	6.5	79.4
Murrumbidgee	1 149	6.6	10	5.1	80.5
Murray	944	6.8	7	5.1	80.0
Far West	235	7.6	—	—	79.3
New South Wales(f)	46 034	6.1	424	4.9	80.5

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) Registered deaths per 1,000 persons.

(c) The average indirect standardised death rate over the three years 2004 to 2006. Standardised death rates use the 2001 Australian population.

(d) Deaths of children under one year of age.

(e) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

(f) Includes deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and New South Wales undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection; *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0).

1.11 INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a)(b), By State/Territory and Indigenous status(c)—2001 to 2006

State/Territory	INDIGENOUS				ALL PERSONS
	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2004-06
	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
NSW	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.5	4.8
Qld	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.1	5.2
SA	9.1	9.4	7.7	6.7	3.8
WA	15.9	14.1	12.8	11.9	4.5
NT(d)	14.8	15.4	15.6	16.7	9.7

(a) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

(b) Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are excluded due to poor coverage rates or small numbers.

(c) Deaths for whom Indigenous status was not stated have not been prorated between Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous infant mortality rates may be underestimated.

(d) Contribution of Indigenous deaths to total deaths is much larger in the Northern Territory than in other states presented.

Source: *Deaths, Australia* (cat. no. 3302.0).

1.12**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES(a), By selected countries(b)—NSW—2006–07**

	LONG TERM		
	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Australian residents</i>	<i>Overseas visitors(c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (d)			
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	3.7	2.9	15.9
Germany	0.1	0.5	2.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	0.3	4.3	3.3
India	1.5	0.6	9.5
Indonesia	0.5	0.9	2.6
Ireland	0.1	0.7	2.2
Japan	0.1	0.8	3.1
Korea, Republic of (South)	0.4	0.6	6.8
Malaysia	0.3	0.7	2.2
New Zealand	0.7	1.4	3.7
Philippines	1.1	0.4	1.5
Singapore	0.4	1.3	2.0
Thailand	0.9	0.7	3.3
United Kingdom	1.5	11.6	12.1
United States of America	0.5	3.9	3.9
Total arrivals (all countries)(d)	43.8	42.5	98.3
OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (d)			
Canada	0.6	1.1	0.5
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	2.5	1.8	6.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3.0	2.8	1.3
India	0.1	0.5	3.2
Indonesia	0.4	0.5	1.3
Ireland	0.4	0.5	1.1
Japan	0.5	0.9	1.8
Korea, Republic of (South)	0.5	0.4	3.3
New Zealand	5.0	1.6	2.3
Singapore	2.0	2.0	0.7
Thailand	0.5	0.5	2.0
United Arab Emirates	0.8	0.8	0.2
United Kingdom	4.8	12.0	3.8
United States of America	3.1	4.0	1.3
Vietnam	0.8	0.3	0.8
Total departures (all countries)(d)	30.2	37.3	41.0

(a) The difference between permanent and long term arrival and permanent and long term departure movements is not net overseas migration (NOM) as this movement data does not include migration adjustments. For further details on NOM see *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0).

(b) The selected countries in this table are those with the highest total permanent plus long term movement.

(c) Some persons who arrive long term may become permanent residents at a later date through onshore grants of visas.

(d) Unadjusted. Does not include migration adjustment.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection.

1.13**SETTLER ARRIVALS AND TEMPORARY ENTRANTS ARRIVALS, By visa category, NSW**

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
SETTLER ARRIVALS IN NSW						
Family						
Spouse	7 157	8 612	8 038	8 713	9 582	9 527
Fiancee	1 534	2 036	1 904	2 222	2 332	2 513
Parents(a)	271	178	1 263	2 297	1 749	1 721
Other(b)	1 335	1 480	1 561	1 426	1 557	1 686
<i>Total family</i>	<i>10 297</i>	<i>12 306</i>	<i>12 766</i>	<i>14 658</i>	<i>15 220</i>	<i>15 447</i>
Skilled						
Family skilled sponsorship						
Australian sponsored	2 065	2 350	3 301	3 736	4 010	2 263
Regional sponsored	145	307	674	676	862	797
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>2 657</i>	<i>3 975</i>	<i>4 412</i>	<i>4 872</i>	<i>3 060</i>
Business and independent						
Employer nominated	668	581	643	602	797	1 081
Business skills	2 004	1 600	1 499	1 257	925	1 087
Independent(c)	9 356	9 814	11 880	12 639	12 036	11 835
Distinguished talent	29	35	43	41	14	31
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 057</i>	<i>12 030</i>	<i>14 065</i>	<i>14 539</i>	<i>13 772</i>	<i>14 034</i>
<i>Total skilled</i>	<i>14 267</i>	<i>14 687</i>	<i>18 040</i>	<i>18 951</i>	<i>18 644</i>	<i>17 094</i>
Humanitarian						
Refugee	1 193	1 157	802	1 385	1 596	2 031
Special humanitarian program	1 217	2 425	2 705	2 855	2 673	2 161
Special assistance	109	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Total humanitarian</i>	<i>2 519</i>	<i>3 583</i>	<i>3 507</i>	<i>4 240</i>	<i>4 269</i>	<i>4 192</i>
Special eligibility(d)	30	55	62	51	35	31
Non-program migration						
New Zealand citizens	7 720	5 318	5 696	6 317	5 992	6 504
Other(e)	468	482	490	529	501	567
<i>Total non-program</i>	<i>8 188</i>	<i>5 800</i>	<i>6 186</i>	<i>6 846</i>	<i>6 493</i>	<i>7 071</i>
Total settler arrivals	35 301	36 431	40 561	44 746	44 661	43 834
LONG AND SHORT TERM TEMPORARY ARRIVALS IN NSW (f)(g)						
Students(h)	82 892	87 915	94 543	101 964	110 731	124 461
Temporary residents	123 667	122 391	129 909	144 905	153 630	166 019
Visitors	1 389 108	1 335 016	1 433 241	1 509 368	1 523 268	1 566 498
Other temporary entrants(i)	409 752	381 476	418 643	441 071	438 837	443 446
Total temporary entrants	2 005 419	1 926 798	2 076 336	2 197 309	2 226 465	2 300 425

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes parent with balance of family, designated parent, contributory parent.

(b) Includes Dependent Child, Child for adoption and Other.

(c) Includes Skill matching, Skill independent, Skilled State/Territory nominated dependent, Skilled independent regional.

(d) Part of migration program.

(e) Primarily arrival in Australia of children born to Australian citizens overseas.

(f) Temporary entrant figures are for movements not people, i.e. a person making multiple arrivals is counted for each arrival.

(g) NSW is intended state of stay.

(h) Includes Student Guardians.

(i) Updated data for the years 2001–02 to 2005–06.

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Unpublished tabulation.

1.14**INTERSTATE MIGRATION (a)—2006–07**

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

<i>State or Territory of arrival</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total arrivals</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	..	20.8	33.5	5.4	6.6	2.5	2.6	9.7	81.1
Victoria	23.5	..	16.9	7.2	7.4	3.5	2.2	2.5	63.3
Queensland	52.2	21.1	..	6.5	8.4	3.7	5.5	3.7	101.1
South Australia	5.5	6.3	4.6	..	2.7	0.8	2.5	0.7	23.0
Western Australia	9.4	8.8	7.8	3.5	..	1.5	2.7	0.8	34.5
Tasmania	2.8	3.1	3.5	0.7	1.6	..	0.3	0.3	12.3
Northern Territory	3.4	2.9	4.6	2.4	2.4	0.4	..	0.5	16.6
Australian Capital Territory	11.5	2.6	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	..	20.1
Total departures	108.4	65.5	74.1	26.6	30.1	12.8	16.3	18.2	..
Net gain/loss	-27.3	-2.2	27.0	-3.6	4.4	-0.5	0.2	1.9	..

.. not applicable

Source: Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0)

(a) Estimates for 2006–07 are preliminary.

1.15**INTERSTATE MIGRATION, By age, NSW—2006–07**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net gain/loss</i>
	'000	'000	'000
0–14	15.6	21.8	-6.3
15–24	17.1	23.9	-6.8
25–34	19.8	25.6	-5.9
35–44	11.3	16.0	-4.6
45–54	7.3	9.7	-2.4
55–64	5.8	6.7	-0.9
65–74	2.6	2.7	-0.1
75 and over	1.5	1.9	-0.3
All ages	81.1	108.4	-27.3

Source: ABS data available on request, Estimated Resident Population Collection.

1.16**REGIONAL MOBILITY, NSW—2006 Census of Population and Housing**

Statistical Division/Subdivision of residence in 2006	RESIDENCE IN 2001						Total persons(a) no.
	Same as in 2006	Elsewhere within the same SD	Elsewhere in NSW	Interstate	Overseas	Not stated	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
						
Sydney							
Inner Sydney	38.3	25.1	2.2	3.7	11.7	18.1	284 510
Eastern Suburbs	47.2	22.8	1.7	3.1	11.3	13.3	209 040
St George–Sutherland	62.2	23.2	1.2	1.2	5.2	6.5	381 089
Canterbury–Bankstown	63.2	21.0	0.6	0.7	5.8	8.1	268 108
Fairfield–Liverpool	63.0	21.8	0.6	1.1	5.1	7.7	307 266
Outer South Western Sydney	61.8	26.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	6.3	205 808
Inner Western Sydney	54.1	23.2	1.1	1.8	10.4	8.8	152 403
Central Western Sydney	54.3	22.7	0.9	1.2	10.5	9.6	270 288
Outer Western Sydney	62.6	25.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	6.0	272 678
Blacktown	59.3	25.5	1.0	1.0	5.4	7.0	239 864
Lower Northern Sydney	50.5	25.4	1.5	2.6	11.0	8.3	259 838
Central Northern Sydney	62.3	24.9	1.0	1.5	6.0	3.9	371 938
Northern Beaches	57.7	25.6	1.0	1.6	6.8	6.8	201 013
Gosford–Wyong	57.3	28.4	3.1	1.4	1.7	7.2	266 374
Total Sydney	57.1	24.4	1.4	1.6	6.6	8.2	3 690 217
Hunter	59.6	22.6	7.3	2.3	1.6	5.9	526 797
Illawarra	61.3	20.2	8.1	1.8	2.1	5.9	353 633
Richmond–Tweed	54.1	20.8	8.1	7.3	2.0	6.5	197 033
Mid-North Coast	55.6	20.6	12.2	3.6	1.2	5.9	256 272
Northern	57.5	21.2	9.0	3.6	1.1	6.1	152 743
North Western	58.3	20.7	9.4	2.4	0.8	7.2	98 192
Central West	58.9	21.1	10.1	2.1	0.9	6.1	151 705
South Eastern	56.3	17.6	8.9	8.4	1.5	6.6	177 305
Murrumbidgee	58.4	21.6	7.4	3.9	1.6	5.9	129 715
Murray	58.4	17.8	4.9	10.8	1.0	5.9	98 073
Far West	64.9	14.8	4.5	6.2	0.8	7.9	19 739
New South Wales(b)	57.5	23.0	4.0	2.5	4.7	7.5	5 859 639

(a) Persons aged 5 years and over excluding overseas visitors.

(b) Includes 'No usual address', 'Migratory and offshore', 'Unidentified Sydney' and 'Unidentified NSW'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

1.17

POPULATION, Data sources

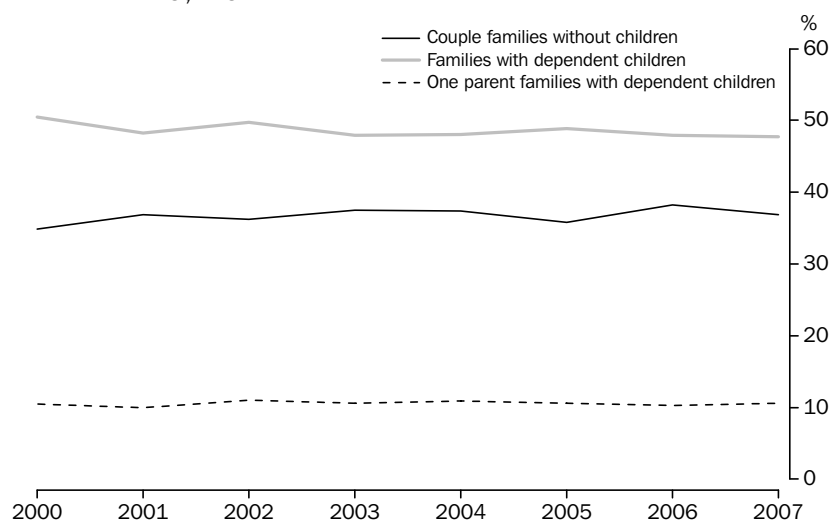
	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing	13	1.5; 1.16
ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection	14	1.12
ABS Vitals Collection	. .	1.6; 1.10
ABS Estimated Resident Population Collection	. .	1.3; 1.15
<i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0)	1–3; 9–10; 17–24	1.4
<i>Australian Historical Population Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)	. .	1.7
<i>Births, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3301.0)	. .	1.6; 1.7
<i>Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0)	. .	1.9; 1.10; 1.11
Department of Immigration and Citizenship	. .	1.13
<i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> (cat. no. 3238.0)	9–10	. .
<i>Life Tables, New South Wales</i> (cat. no. 3302.1.55.001)	. .	1.8
<i>Migration, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3412.0)	11–12	1.14
<i>Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories</i> (cat. no. 3201.0)	4–8	1.2; 1.9
<i>Regional Population Growth, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3218.0)	15–16	. .
. . not applicable		

INTRODUCTION

Families, community networks and interpersonal relationships are vital aspects of society, and essential to individual wellbeing. Most people in NSW (71%) live in households as members of a family unit. For many people the family is the main source of emotional, physical, financial care and support. In contemporary Australia, there is an increasing diversity of family situations, reflecting changing trends in family formation, dissolution and the caring role of families.

Families may be comprised of couples (with children of any age or without children), lone parents with children, or other families (i.e. families of related adults, such as brothers or sisters living together). The number of families in NSW grew from 1.72 million in 2000, to reach 1.90 million in 2007. Families with dependent children were the most common type of family, but have decreased in proportion from 50% to 48%. Couple only families increased from 35% to 37%, and one parent families remained steady at 11%. Since 2001, lone person households increased from 24% to 26%, due to a range of factors including delays in marriage, separations, divorces, and aging of the population.

FAMILY TYPES, NSW

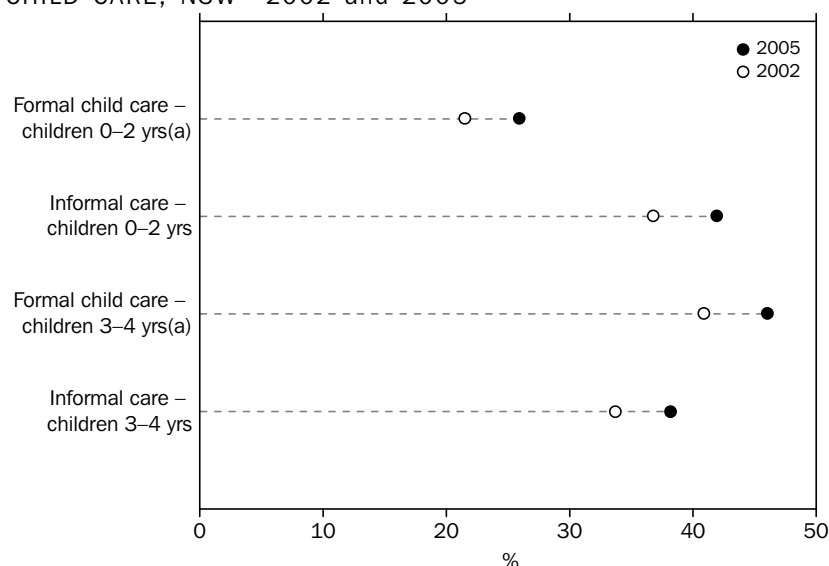


Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

CHILD CARE

In 2005, more than half of all children aged 0–12 years in NSW (46%), received some type of child care. Since 2002, there has been an overall increase in the use of most forms of child care. Formal care increased for both children under 3 years old (up from 22% to 26%), and children aged 3–4 years (up from 41% to 46%). Informal care provided by relatives for children 0–2 years also increased during this time from 37% to 42%, and for children 3–4 years old it increased from 34% to 38%.

CHILD CARE, NSW—2002 and 2005



(a) Excludes preschool.

Source: ABS data available on request, Child Care Survey.

SUPPORTING CHILDREN
LIVING ELSEWHERE

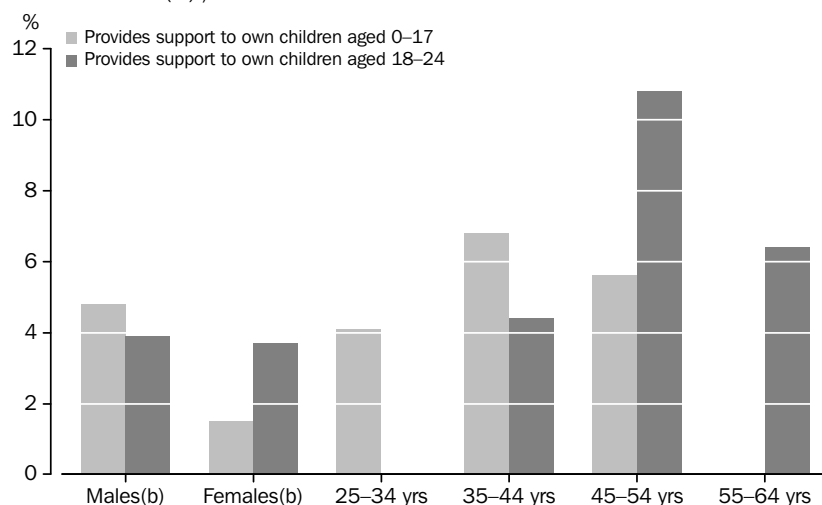
Many people provide support to their own children living outside the household. In 2006, there were 485,400 people aged 18 years and over in NSW, who reported that their own children aged 0–24 years were living in another household. Over two thirds (68%) of these parents provided support to their children. Key forms of support provided include financial support, such as money for bills or debts (28%), clothing (26%), educational costs (25%), and child support payments (24%). Other forms of support included driving them to places (26%), and allowing them to borrow the car (12%).

Men were more likely than women to provide support for their own children aged 0–17 years living elsewhere (4.8% and 1.5% respectively), reflecting the greater number of children living apart from their father. Compared to other age groups, parents aged 45–54 years (16%) were most likely to provide support to their children 0–24 years living outside the household.

SUPPORTING CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE

continued

PROVIDES SUPPORT TO OWN CHILDREN LIVING OUTSIDE HOUSEHOLD (a), NSW—2006



(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(b) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

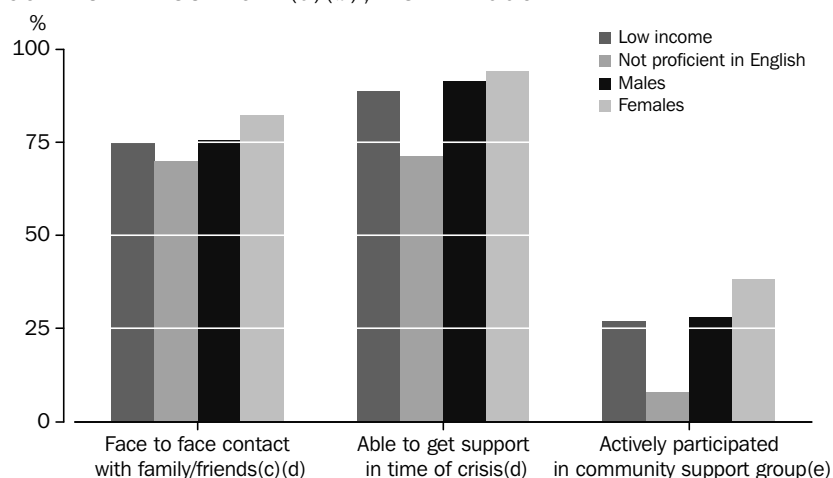
COMMUNITY NETWORKS AND VOLUNTARY WORK

Individual, family and community wellbeing can also be influenced by the strength and quality of engagements with wider social networks. While persons on low incomes and those born overseas with no proficiency in English had similar levels of contact with family and friends, overall they had a lower level of engagement with the wider community. They were less able to get support in a time of crisis, and had lower levels of participation in community groups, voluntary work, and other forms of unpaid informal assistance to persons living outside the house.

In 2006, many people aged 18 years and over in NSW provided support to the wider community through voluntary work (33%), unpaid informal assistance (45%), and by donating money (73%). While a similar proportion of men and women felt they were able to get support in a time of crisis, women reported a higher participation rate in other community support and social network activities compared with men.

COMMUNITY NETWORKS AND VOLUNTARY WORK *continued*

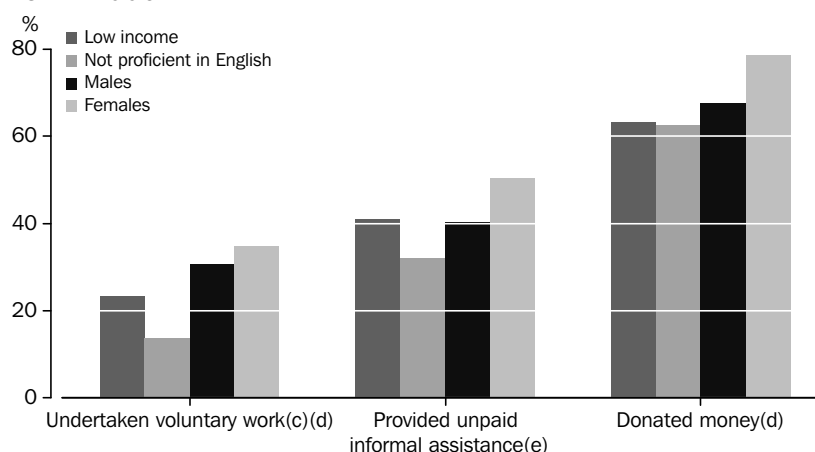
COMMUNITY SUPPORT(a)(b), NSW—2006



- (a) Persons aged 18 years and over.
 (b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.
 (c) In the last week.
 (d) Outside the household.
 (e) In the last 12 months.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

VOLUNTARY WORK AND UNPAID INFORMAL ASSISTANCE(a)(b), NSW—2006



- (a) Persons aged 18 years and over.
 (b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.
 (c) Undertaken voluntary work in organisation such as sport/recreation, welfare/community, education/training, etc.
 (d) In the last 12 months.
 (e) Provided unpaid informal assistance to persons living outside household, in the last 4 weeks.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

2.1**FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, Summary table, NSW**

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

1. Total households	'000	na	2 455	2 492	2 528	2 566	2 605	2 643	2 679
2. Lone person households	'000	na	587	604	621	639	657	675	690
3. Total families(a)	'000	1 721	1 777	1 798	1 826	1 836	1 843	1 876	1 896
4. Couple families without children(a)	'000	601	656	650	685	687	660	717	699
5. Families with dependent children(a)	'000	869	859	893	875	882	902	898	904
6. One parent families with dependent children									
–of all families with dependent children(a)	%	20.7	20.6	22.1	22.2	22.7	21.6	21.6	22.2
7. De facto couple families–of all couple families	%	na	11.5	na	na	na	na	13.3	na

FAMILY FORMATION

8. Marriage rate per 1,000 population	rate	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	nya
9. Total fertility rate per female(a)	rate	1.815	1.762	1.743	1.757	1.774	1.743	1.775	1.856
10. Median age of mother at first birth in current relationship	years	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.6	nya
11. Divorce rate per 1,000 population	rate	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	nya
12. Children aged 0–17 years involved in a divorce in year	'000	14.1	13.5	13.6	13.4	12.8	13.1	12.5	nya
13. Children aged 0–17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere	%	na	na	na	r21.8	na	na	na	na

FAMILIES AND WORK

14. Both parents employed									
–couple families with dependent children(a)	%	59.2	58.4	59.8	59.5	60.0	61.1	62.1	61.0
15. Both parents not employed									
–couple families with dependent children(a)	%	7.1	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.7	5.5	6.8	5.7
16. Lone parent not employed									
–one parent families with dependent children(a)	%	48.9	53.7	50.8	51.0	52.0	45.6	48.5	43.8
17. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent in the household	%	19.4	18.2	na	16.2	15.7	na	14.2	nya

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

18. Adults that can get support from others outside the household in time of crisis(b)	%	na	na	93.2	na	na	na	92.8	na
19. Carers for a person with a disability(c)	%	na	na	na	11.4	na	na	na	na
20. Households which include carer(s)	%	na	na	na	20.7	na	na	na	na
21. Children 0–11 years who received informal child care from relatives	%	na	na	25.9	na	na	30.0	na	na
22. Children 0–2 years using formal child care(d)	%	na	na	21.5	na	na	25.9	na	na
23. Children 3–4 years using formal child care(d)	%	na	na	40.9	na	na	46.0	na	na
24. Children on care and protection orders per 1,000 children	rate	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	na	5.4	5.8	6.8

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

25. Voluntary work undertaken–adults(b)	%	na	na	33.4	na	na	na	32.7	na
26. Participated in sport or physical recreation–adults(b)	%	na	na	61.3	na	na	na	58.7	na
27. Attended cultural events–adults(b)	%	na	na	86.2	na	na	na	87.0	na
28. Participated in organised sport–children(e)	%	60.2	na	na	62.3	na	na	64.7	na
29. Participated in cultural activities–children(e)	%	31.5	na	na	29.9	na	na	34.6	na
30. Households with an Internet connection	%	32	45	48	54	na	56	60	64

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Data are revised.

(b) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(c) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(d) Excludes preschools.

(e) Children aged 5–14 years.

2.2

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY TYPE(a), NSW—2003

	Children aged 0–14 years			Children aged 0–14 years		
	Families	All persons		Families	All persons	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Household type						
One family	1 764.3	5 430.8	1 258.3	95.2	83.3	96.4
Multi-family	89.8	241.0	46.7	4.8	3.7	3.6
Lone person	. .	614.3	9.4	. .
Group	. .	237.3	3.6	. .
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 854.1</i>	<i>6 523.4</i>	<i>1 305.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Family type						
Couple family without children	687.7	1 396.0	. .	37.1	21.4	. .
Couple family with children						
With dependent children(b)	694.1	2 868.6	1 051.8	37.4	44.0	80.6
With non-dependent children only	168.8	575.9	. .	9.1	8.8	. .
<i>Total couple families with children</i>	<i>862.9</i>	<i>4 840.6</i>	<i>1 051.8</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>
One parent family						
With dependent children(b)	185.2	534.9	253.2	10.0	8.2	19.4
With non-dependent children only	83.7	190.5	. .	4.5	2.9	. .
<i>Total one parent families with children</i>	<i>268.9</i>	<i>725.4</i>	<i>253.2</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>19.4</i>
Other family(c)	34.6	75.6	. .	1.9	1.2	. .
Non-family member(d)	. .	881.9	13.5	. .
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 854.1</i>	<i>6 523.4</i>	<i>1 305.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

. . not applicable

(a) Persons in occupied private dwellings only. Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) With at least one dependent child (aged under 15 years) or dependent student (aged 15–24 years).

(c) Families where there were no partners or children (e.g. adult siblings living together without a parent).

(d) Includes unrelated individuals living in family households, and persons living in lone or group households.

Source: *Family Characteristics* (cat. no. 4442.0).

2.3**MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, NSW**

		1986	1996	2006
MARRIAGES				
Marriages registered	no.	41 319	35 716	38 071
Crude marriage rate(a)	rate	7.5	5.8	5.6
Median age at first marriage				
Bridegroom	years	25.8	27.6	29.5
Bride	years	23.6	25.6	27.5
Marriages involving remarriage	%	33.3	33.0	29.9
Marriages involving cohabitation prior to marriage	%	na	na	69.1
DIVORCES				
Divorces granted	no.	11 661	15 984	14 482
Crude divorce rate(a)	rate	2.1	2.6	2.1
Median duration to divorce	years	10.0	10.1	11.2
Median age at divorce				
Husband	years	37.7	39.7	43.2
Wife	years	34.8	36.8	40.3
Divorces involving children				
Percentage	%	56.9	50.8	47.0
Total children involved	no.	12 471	14 827	12 514

na not available

(a) Number of marriages/divorces per 1,000 estimated resident mean population. From 1995 the mid year population was used instead of the mean population.

Source: *Marriages, Australia* (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001); *Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001); ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.**2.4****SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS(a)(b), NSW**

		1991(c)	1996(c)	2001	2006
In a registered marriage	%	55.8	54.0	52.3	51.0
In a de facto marriage(d)	%	4.0	5.6	6.8	7.8
Not married(e)	%	40.2	40.4	41.0	41.2
Total(f)	'000	4 447.7	4 329.8	4 549.9	4 692.2

(a) Includes persons aged 15 years and over. Excludes overseas visitors and persons in non-classifiable households, non-private dwellings and off-shore and migratory areas.

(b) Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household.

(c) Data are revised

(d) A de facto marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, although the marriage has not been formalised.

(e) Includes Never married, Separated, Divorced and Widowed.

(f) Includes marital status not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing.

2.5 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS, Children's relationship to parents, NSW—2003

	Families	Persons	Children aged 0–17 years	Families	Persons	Children aged 0–17 years
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Couple families						
Intact	601.4	2 485.3	1 126.9	71.5	76.3	72.4
Step	28.9	105.8	43.9	3.4	3.2	2.8
Blended	25.3	126.6	73.8	3.0	3.9	4.7
Total in couple families(a)	660.9	2 735.7	1 251.5	78.6	84.0	80.4
One parent families						
Lone mother	153.9	446.7	264.5	18.3	13.7	17.0
Lone father	26.2	75.1	40.9	3.1	2.3	2.6
Total in one parent families	180.1	521.8	305.4	21.4	16.0	19.6
Total in all families with children aged 0–17 years	841.0	3 257.5	1 556.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes other couple families which are not classified as intact, step or blended, for example, grandparent couple families or families with only foster children present.

Source: *Family Characteristics* (cat. no. 4442.0).

2.6 CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS WITH A NATURAL PARENT LIVING ELSEWHERE, Contact frequency by age of child, NSW—2003

	AGE OF CHILD (YEARS)		
	0–11	12–17	Total
	%	%	%
Frequency of face to face contact			
Daily	7.9	*4.5	6.7
Once a week	31.6	25.6	29.4
Once a fortnight	16.0	16.3	16.1
Once a month	4.8	*6.7	5.5
Once every 3 months	5.4	9.1	6.8
Once every 6 months	*4.0	*7.3	5.2
Once a year	*3.5	*5.7	4.3
Less than once a year/never			
Has indirect contact(a)	*3.9	*6.3	4.8
Does not have indirect contact	21.3	18.4	20.2
Total children who have face to face contact less than once a year/never(b)	26.7	24.7	26.0
Proportion of nights with natural parent living elsewhere(c)			
Never stays overnight	51.6	50.6	51.2
1–9%(d)	15.4	23.5	18.4
10–19%	18.7	12.6	16.4
20–29%	7.5	7.5	7.5
30–49%	4.5	*4.0	4.3
50%(e)	*2.3	*1.9	*2.2
Total children aged 0–17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes contact via phone, email and letter.

(b) Includes some children under two years of age for whom indirect contact information was not asked.

(c) The proportion of nights a child stays with their non-resident parent is derived from information on how often a child stays overnight with this other parent e.g. weekly, fortnightly, etc. and the number of nights the child usually stays overnight with the other parent during that period. For example, if a child stays overnight once a week with the other parent and usually stays for two nights, this would equal 29% of nights with the other parent.

(d) Includes children who stayed overnight at least one night per year with the parent living elsewhere. In some cases, the proportion of nights was less than 1% for these children.

(e) Includes children whose resident parent reported greater than 50% of nights spent with the natural parent living elsewhere.

Source: *Family Characteristics* (cat. no. 4442.0).

2.7**SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN LIVING OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD(a), By form of support and age of child, NSW—2006**AGE OF CHILD/REN
BEING SUPPORTED
(YEARS)
.....

<i>Forms of support</i>		0-17	18-24	Total 0-24
.....				
Provides support(b)				
Child support payments	%	64.5	**2.6	23.8
Provide or pay for food	%	*24.8	17.0	20.8
Provide or pay for clothing	%	44.7	14.5	25.6
Give them money to help pay rent and/or other housing costs	%	*14.9	19.4	18.6
Give them money to pay bills or meet debt	%	*22.3	30.0	27.8
Pay for educational costs or textbooks	%	38.5	15.8	24.8
Give them pocket money or an allowance	%	41.5	14.4	23.6
Buy or give them money to buy big cost items	%	*24.0	19.1	21.6
Drive them places	%	39.6	17.0	26.0
Let them borrow your car	%	**4.5	14.8	12.3
Other support	%	**5.5	*3.4	*4.4
<i>Total providing support</i>	%	92.3	55.5	68.2
Has children living outside the household but does not provide support	%	*7.7	44.5	31.8
Number of persons with own child/ren living outside the household	'000	171.1	351.6	485.4

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) By all persons with own children living outside the household.

(b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey, 2006.

2.8**FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGED 0–14 YEARS, By parents' employment status,
NSW—2005–06**

	<i>Families</i>		<i>Children aged 0–14 years</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%
Couple family				
Both parents employed	362.5	48.4	616.5	47.1
One parent employed	214.7	28.7	409.8	31.3
Neither parent employed(a)	30.6	4.1	52.4	4.0
<i>Total couple families</i>	<i>607.8</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>1 078.7</i>	<i>82.4</i>
Lone parent family				
Parent employed	66.4	8.9	96.4	7.4
Parent not employed(a)	74.6	10.0	133.9	10.2
<i>Total lone parent families</i>	<i>141.1</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>230.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>
Total families with an employed parent	643.6	85.9	1 122.7	85.8
Total families without an employed parent	105.3	14.1	186.3	14.2
Total families	748.9	100.0	1 309.0	100.0

(a) Includes 'Unemployed' and 'Not in the Labour Force'.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing, 2005–06.

2.9 CHILD CARE AND PRESCHOOL, Age of child, family type and main language spoken, NSW—2005

	TOTAL CHILDREN		AGE OF CHILD (YEARS)			FAMILY COMPOSITION		MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	
	Number	Percentage	0–2	3–4	5–12	Couple family	One parent family	English	Other
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Whether used any type of child care									
Children who used child care	517.5	45.7	56.6	64.3	37.4	43.3	58.4	46.8	31.1
Children who did not use child care	614.4	54.3	43.4	35.7	62.6	56.7	41.6	53.2	68.9
Types of formal care(a)									
Before and/or after school care	73.2	6.5	—	**0.7	10.1	5.7	10.6	6.9	**1.2
Long day care centre	110.0	9.7	17.5	35.8	*0.7	9.4	11.6	9.8	*8.0
Family day care	31.0	2.7	6.1	8.4	**0.2	2.7	*2.9	2.9	—
Other formal care(b)	17.5	1.5	3.9	*3.7	**0.2	1.4	*2.2	1.5	**2.0
Total children who used formal care(c)(d)	223.0	19.7	25.9	46.0	11.3	18.5	26.2	20.4	11.2
Informal care									
Grandparent	235.5	20.8	31.4	28.0	15.3	20.8	21.0	21.5	11.1
Other relative(e)	109.8	9.7	8.0	7.1	10.9	6.4	27.1	9.9	*7.6
Other person	72.9	6.4	6.3	*4.5	7.0	6.3	7.0	6.6	*4.8
Total children who used informal care(d)(f)	391.3	34.6	41.9	38.2	31.1	32.0	48.2	35.6	21.6
Total children aged 0–12 years	1 131.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children who attended preschool	77.5	6.8	—	41.6	*1.0	7.1	5.8	7.1	*3.9

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The definition of formal care does not include preschool. In surveys prior to 2005, the definition of formal care included preschool.

(b) Includes occasional care.

(c) All children who used formal care, including those who used both formal and informal care.

(d) Components do not add to total as children could use more than one type of care.

(e) Includes care provided by brother/sister, non-resident parent and other relative.

(f) All children who used informal care, including those who used both informal and formal care.

Source: ABS data available on request, Child Care Survey, 2005.

2.10**CHILD CARE AND PRESCHOOL(a), Type of care, weekly hours of care and main reason used, NSW—2005**

	HOURS OF CARE USED PER WEEK				MAIN REASON USED CARE(b)			
	Less than 10 hours	10–19 hours	20 hours or more	Total	Work related	Personal	Beneficial for child	Total(c)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Formal care(d)								
Before and/or after school care	80.2	15.8	*4.0	100.0	87.0	*6.0	**1.6	100.0
Long day care centre	27.8	38.5	33.7	100.0	59.5	10.4	26.6	100.0
Family day care	33.8	36.2	30.1	100.0	64.4	*12.3	*20.8	100.0
Other formal care(e)	67.9	32.1	—	100.0	*34.6	*37.0	*24.1	100.0
Total children who used formal care(d)(f)(g)	45.1	31.8	23.1	100.0	66.7	11.4	17.6	100.0
Informal care								
Grandparent	58.0	20.7	21.3	100.0	56.7	32.1	*3.2	100.0
Other relative(h)	51.4	16.4	33.3	100.0	37.4	29.9	**1.5	100.0
Other person	68.3	18.3	13.5	100.0	61.7	25.2	*4.1	100.0
Total children who used informal care(g)(i)	55.6	19.1	25.3	100.0	51.7	31.1	3.1	100.0
Attended preschool	26.2	63.1	10.7	100.0	21.9	*2.6	72.7	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For children aged 0–12 years.

(b) Main reason used care was asked in relation to formal care and informal care in general, not each individual type of care.

(c) Includes reason unknown and other reason.

(d) The definition of formal care does not include preschool. In surveys prior to 2005, the definition of formal care included preschool.

(e) Includes occasional care.

(f) All children who used formal care, including those who used both formal and informal care.

(g) Components do not add to totals, as children could use more than one type of care.

(h) Includes care provided by brother/sister, non-resident parent and other relative.

(i) All children who used informal care, including those who used both informal and formal care.

Source: ABS data available on request, Child Care Survey, 2005.

2.11**CHILD PROTECTION AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE, NSW—2006–07**

	no.	%	rate per 1,000 children(a)
REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS			
Report referred for further assessment(b)	201 208	70.3	..
Substantiation report of actual harm or risk of harm	40 472	14.1	..
<i>Total child protection reports</i>	<i>286 033</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
SUBSTANTIATION REPORTS			
Main type of abuse			
Physical abuse	7 497	18.5	..
Sexual abuse	4 145	10.2	..
Emotional abuse	16 003	39.5	..
Neglect	12 827	31.7	..
<i>Total substantiation reports</i>	<i>40 472</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
CHILDREN			
Children involved in a report referred for further assessment(b)	102 098	..	65.1
Children involved in a substantiation report of actual harm or risk of harm	14 010	..	8.9
Children on care and protection orders	10 639	..	6.8
Children in out-of-home care	12 712	..	8.1
CHILDREN INVOLVED IN SUBSTANTIATIONS			
Sex			
Male	6 733	48.1	8.3
Female	7 176	51.2	9.4
Age group (years)			
Under 1 year	1 960	14.0	22.5
1–4 years	3 529	25.2	10.6
5–11 years	5 195	37.1	8.5
12–17 years	3 317	23.7	6.1
<i>Total children involved in substantiations(c)</i>	<i>14 010</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>
Indigenous children	3 346	23.9	np
CHILDREN ON CARE AND PROTECTION ORDERS (d)			
Children admitted to care and protection orders in 2006–07	3 495	32.9	2.2
Children discharged from care and protection orders in 2006–07	1 967	18.5	1.3
<i>Total children on care and protection orders as at 30 June 2007</i>	<i>10 639</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Indigenous children on care and protection orders as at 30 June 2007	2 880	27.1	(e)43.1
CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE			
Children in out-of-home care by placement type			
Relative and Aboriginal kinship care	6 497	51.1	np
Foster Care	4 741	37.3	np
Non-related person	350	2.8	np
Parents	611	4.8	np
Residential care	309	2.4	np
Independent living	125	1.0	np
Supported accommodation	79	0.6	np
<i>Total children on out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007</i>	<i>12 712</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>8.1</i>
Indigenous children	3 865	30.4	np
Children who have had 5 or more placements	1 149	9.0	0.7

.. not applicable

(c) Includes not stated sex or age.

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(d) Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2007, *Child Protection Australia, 2006–07* (AIHW cat. no. CWS 31).

(a) Based on 2006 Census of Population and Housing, NSW by LGA.

(e) Source: NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, *Two Ways Together – Report on Indicators 2007*

(b) Report referred for further assessment to Community Services Centres/Joint Investigative Response Team involving NSW Police (CSC/JIRT).

Source: *Key Information and Directory System (KiDS) 2006–07*, NSW Department of Community Services.

2.12**CARERS FOR A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY, Selected characteristics,
NSW—2003**

	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males %	Females %	Persons %
ALL PERSONS						
Carer status						
Primary carer(a)	42.1	107.6	149.7	1.3	3.3	2.3
Other carer(b)	298.9	299.4	598.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
Total carers	341.0	407.0	748.0	10.4	12.3	11.4
Not a carer	2 949.2	2 891.3	5 840.5	89.6	87.7	88.6
Total persons	3 290.2	3 298.3	6 588.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY CARERS (a)						
Age group (years)						
15–44	*10.6	37.7	48.3	*25.2	35.0	32.3
45–64	16.4	43.4	59.8	38.9	40.4	40.0
65 and over	15.1	26.5	41.6	35.9	24.6	27.8
Living arrangement						
Lives in the same household as care recipient	33.4	79.2	112.5	79.2	73.6	75.2
Lives elsewhere	*8.7	28.4	37.2	*20.8	26.4	24.8
Carer's relationship with main recipient of care						
Partner	23.5	36.1	59.6	55.9	33.6	39.8
Parent	*3.2	27.1	30.3	*7.5	25.2	20.2
Son or daughter(c)	13.1	34.5	47.6	31.0	32.1	31.8
Other relatives	**0.8	*6.8	*7.5	**1.8	*6.3	*5.0
Friend	**1.6	*3.1	*4.7	**3.7	*2.9	*3.1
Carer's disability status						
Carer has a disability	18.4	37.2	55.6	43.8	34.5	37.1
Carer has a profound or severe core activity restriction	*5.1	*6.2	*11.3	*12.1	*5.8	*7.6
Hours per week spent caring						
Less than 20	15.1	34.9	49.9	35.8	32.4	33.3
20–39	*7.5	22.8	30.3	*17.9	21.2	20.2
40 or more	14.9	39.7	54.6	35.3	36.9	36.5
Not stated	*4.6	*10.2	14.8	*11.0	*9.4	9.9
Total primary carers	42.1	107.6	149.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Primary carers are aged 15 years and over and living in households only, including private dwellings and some non-private dwellings, e.g. motels, boarding houses, self-care units in retirement villages.

(b) Living in households only, including private dwellings and some non-private dwellings, e.g. motels, boarding houses, self-care units in retirement villages.

(c) Includes daughter-in-law or son-in-law aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2003.

2.13**COMMUNITY SUPPORT(a), By selected characteristics, NSW—2006**

	Low income	Not proficient in English	Males	Females	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TRUST											
Agree/strongly agree with:											
Trusts most people	51.4	32.1	52.7	54.6	52.5	52.3	50.7	53.7	51.9	60.9	53.7
Trusts doctor	87.9	79.5	86.7	89.8	81.7	85.4	86.3	91.4	90.0	93.6	88.3
Trusts hospitals	66.8	66.7	65.7	67.3	70.4	66.2	67.0	58.5	62.8	75.3	66.5
Trusts local police	67.7	59.3	72.1	76.9	75.2	74.6	74.9	74.0	74.6	73.9	74.5
Trusts other police	54.1	58.7	60.5	64.1	68.2	61.3	65.1	59.2	61.2	60.6	62.4
COMMUNITY SUPPORT											
Lives with at least one other person in the household	72.1	91.9	87.7	87.6	96.4	92.8	91.3	88.9	84.3	72.9	87.6
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside household(b)	74.8	70.0	75.4	82.3	81.4	81.7	80.0	75.0	79.0	77.0	78.9
Has family members living outside the household can confide in	83.6	75.0	85.3	89.3	85.0	89.5	85.4	83.6	89.4	90.8	87.3
Characteristics of friends—all or most are(c)											
Similar age	61.5	56.5	66.6	68.0	78.7	68.6	61.7	62.5	70.9	66.3	67.3
Similar educational background	48.6	46.3	55.6	60.7	64.7	62.3	53.8	57.9	58.2	54.3	58.2
Similar ethnic background	71.9	75.2	68.5	73.9	66.0	68.9	66.9	68.9	75.7	81.4	71.3
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside household	88.6	71.3	91.5	94.1	95.3	96.1	93.3	90.8	91.2	90.4	92.8
Sources of support											
Family member	70.2	48.5	76.4	80.3	80.1	84.6	77.4	74.0	74.4	79.2	78.4
Friend	52.7	40.6	67.0	68.5	83.6	78.8	73.0	66.5	61.6	45.2	67.8
Neighbour	37.6	20.7	33.8	36.1	20.1	25.7	34.1	39.3	44.1	44.5	35.0
Work colleague	*4.7	np	22.5	18.4	24.9	28.8	27.4	25.2	12.8	*1.7	20.4
Community, charity or religious organisation	12.6	**9.1	13.0	14.2	15.0	10.1	12.7	12.9	14.2	17.7	13.6
Unable to raise \$2,000 for something important	31.3	26.5	13.5	14.6	22.5	13.4	14.9	13.7	10.1	11.5	14.0
NUMBER ('000)											
Number of persons aged 18 years or over	921	212	2 528	2 596	632	952	988	927	745	880	5 124

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Person may have undertaken more than one activity or event.
(b) In a week.

(c) Refers to all friends, not just the ones the selected person can confide in.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey, 2006.

2.14**VOLUNTARY WORK AND UNPAID INFORMAL ASSISTANCE(a), NSW—2006**

	Low income	Not proficient in English	Males	Females	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
VOLUNTARY WORK (b)											
Undertaken voluntary work	23.4	*13.8	30.7	34.7	27.6	26.2	38.3	40.9	32.0	29.1	32.7
Type of organisation											
Sport and physical recreation	*4.1	—	12.0	7.1	10.2	7.2	15.1	13.2	*6.4	*4.1	9.5
Welfare or community	8.5	np	6.2	9.6	*3.7	*5.6	4.2	9.9	10.7	13.0	7.9
Education and training	5.1	np	4.8	10.6	*2.8	6.8	17.6	11.6	*2.5	*1.6	7.7
Total hours worked											
Less than 20 hours	*4.8	*7.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	*6.6	10.3	6.4	6.5	*5.7	7.2
20–49 hours	*3.4	**3.5	5.8	8.4	*6.0	7.5	9.6	8.4	6.9	3.6	7.1
50–99 hours	*4.4	np	5.1	6.5	*7.0	*4.9	6.1	8.2	*4.7	*4.1	5.8
100 hours or more	10.7	np	12.7	12.6	*7.6	*7.3	12.3	17.9	14.0	15.8	12.6
Type of voluntary activity											
Fundraising or sales	12.1	**3.7	15.2	19.3	12.3	14.7	22.1	23.1	14.5	14.4	17.3
Preparing or serving food	9.3	8.4	8.3	17.8	*8.8	7.8	16.4	19.0	15.1	10.7	13.2
Teaching or providing information	7.6	—	10.0	12.0	*12.0	10.1	11.1	14.2	12.5	6.5	11.0
Donated money	63.4	62.5	67.5	78.6	54.0	72.4	75.8	79.9	79.6	72.2	73.1
UNPAID INFORMAL ASSISTANCE (c)											
Provided unpaid assistance to persons living outside household	41.2	32.0	40.3	50.3	35.7	48.9	49.9	49.6	52.7	32.6	45.4
Unpaid assistance to											
Relative(d)	24.4	*19.2	24.0	32.9	16.9	30.4	26.0	33.2	40.0	22.7	28.5
Friend	15.1	*12.5	13.2	18.7	18.8	18.0	20.1	17.0	11.4	9.8	16.0
Neighbour	7.6	np	4.5	4.4	**1.1	*3.8	5.2	5.6	*6.5	*3.6	4.4
Type of unpaid assistance											
Giving emotional support	20.2	*13.1	13.7	26.0	14.0	19.3	23.9	26.3	20.8	12.8	19.9
Transport or errands	17.1	*4.4	16.7	21.6	11.7	21.8	22.1	25.1	17.5	13.8	19.2
Domestic work, home maintenance or gardening	11.6	*7.7	17.0	13.3	13.3	18.2	14.8	20.7	14.3	8.2	15.1
Helping with child care	11.2	*10.7	6.9	15.9	*4.9	9.5	10.4	8.7	22.0	13.4	11.5

NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons

aged 18 years or over	921	212	2 528	2 596	632	952	988	927	745	880	5 124
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Person may have undertaken more than one activity or event.

(b) In the last 12 months.

(c) In the last 4 weeks.

(d) Living outside the household.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey, 2006.

2.15**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT(a), By selected characteristics, NSW—2006**

	Low income	Not proficient in English	Males	Females	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION											
Actively participated in groups(b)											
Social groups	50.9	47.5	62.5	63.1	72.2	57.3	61.3	60.8	68.6	60.9	62.8
Community support groups	27.0	*7.9	28.2	38.3	32.9	33.4	40.2	35.5	28.2	27.8	33.3
Civic and political groups	12.1	*7.5	20.7	16.0	*11.0	20.4	17.0	22.9	26.8	10.8	18.3
Types of groups(b)											
Sport/physical recreation group	15.9	**4.9	37.0	26.7	45.9	35.5	36.5	31.7	25.8	17.5	31.8
Religious/spiritual group or organisation	20.7	28.5	16.2	25.0	20.5	14.4	22.6	21.5	22.0	23.4	20.7
Social clubs providing restaurants or bars	19.5	*10.1	25.2	22.6	23.2	23.2	20.6	22.8	28.1	26.3	23.9
Education and training	6.8	**3.6	8.5	16.3	*12.2	13.0	22.1	17.0	5.3	*2.3	12.4
Adult education, other recreation or special interest group	9.7	np	9.3	13.7	*10.0	7.0	12.8	12.7	17.5	10.0	11.5
Type of civic activity participated in(b)											
Signed petition	18.5	np	20.1	27.1	18.5	24.6	23.1	27.3	29.6	17.9	23.6
Boycotted/bought products for political/ethical/environmental reasons	17.6	5.2	20.0	24.2	12.4	23.5	22.7	27.2	28.3	16.3	22.1
Contacted local councillor/territory government member	9.4	—	11.7	13.3	*4.1	9.4	13.3	15.1	21.0	11.0	12.5
Community consultation/public meeting	6.5	**6.1	7.1	8.0	*2.6	6.8	7.1	9.5	11.3	7.2	7.6
Contacted member of parliament	4.9	—	6.3	5.2	*2.6	4.6	5.4	8.2	7.2	5.9	5.8
Attended protest march/meeting/rally	*4.1	np	5.3	5.1	*5.1	*6.1	5.5	6.8	*5.6	*2.0	5.2

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Person may have undertaken more than one activity or event.

(b) In the last 12 months.

Source: Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey, 2006.

2.15 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT(a), By selected characteristics, NSW—2006 *continued*

	Low income	Not proficient in English	Males	Females	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Total persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION <i>cont.</i>											
Participated in community event(b)	51.3	40.0	60.7	65.4	67.9	65.6	66.5	68.2	62.8	47.8	63.1
Worked to provide service or activity in local area	18.4	**5.6	25.5	20.1	15.9	20.3	23.3	28.0	22.7	24.1	22.7
Feels able to have a say in community on important issues all/most of the time	24.9	*15.4	32.0	26.1	29.6	24.3	29.9	30.4	26.6	33.1	29.0
Personally knows someone in an organisation to contact for information	55.7	49.5	70.2	71.2	69.1	70.4	73.0	74.0	73.5	63.9	70.7
Difficulty accessing service providers	29.5	24.8	18.2	24.7	24.4	23.5	23.6	22.2	14.2	20.4	21.5
Service found hard to access											
Government	22.2	21.8	11.7	16.2	16.8	15.2	14.9	13.2	9.0	14.3	13.9
Private	18.3	*9.6	11.9	14.8	15.9	13.2	14.6	15.6	7.9	12.8	13.4
Non-profit organisation	*3.2	**5.2	*1.4	*1.9	np	np	*1.7	*1.5	*1.7	*2.3	1.6
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES											
Types of social activities(c)											
Visited/was visited by friends(c)	86.8	86.9	91.0	93.6	93.9	94.8	93.1	92.5	93.5	86.5	92.3
Went out with or met group of friends—outdoor activities	56.1	40.0	76.5	74.2	86.3	83.7	76.5	79.3	71.4	56.3	75.4
Went out with or met group of friends—indoor activities	53.8	49.0	73.0	72.2	78.4	79.7	74.1	73.6	67.9	61.8	72.6
Spent time in Internet social activity	12.4	*7.4	23.9	19.8	39.3	29.9	22.9	18.3	15.8	8.1	21.8
Participated in sport or recreational physical activity(d)	41.1	37.1	62.0	55.5	70.1	64.0	59.3	64.1	57.3	39.3	58.7
Attended a sporting event(d)	26.3	*15.2	57.6	41.3	66.6	60.4	53.6	52.7	44.4	21.0	49.4
Attended at least one cultural and leisure venue/event(d)	71.4	56.9	85.6	88.3	94.3	93.7	90.1	87.6	88.0	69.2	87.0
Types of venues or events attended											
Cinemas	39.3	25.6	64.0	68.0	88.4	80.4	70.0	63.9	60.8	36.6	66.0
Libraries	39.4	30.5	36.8	49.3	54.9	47.2	42.1	40.9	41.5	35.1	43.1
Zoological parks and aquariums	21.1	25.1	35.9	37.8	38.2	51.1	47.6	36.9	26.0	17.6	36.9
Botanic gardens	23.6	26.5	32.9	35.9	28.8	37.5	36.3	32.6	45.9	25.2	34.4
Popular music concerts	16.3	*12.4	33.4	31.8	45.1	43.6	32.7	29.7	32.9	14.2	32.6
Art galleries	14.8	*13.9	22.4	29.9	18.3	28.9	23.6	26.4	37.1	22.2	26.2
Museums	17.1	*16.5	22.0	28.6	21.3	27.9	28.0	27.3	31.1	15.7	25.4
Musicals and operas	13.0	*8.4	21.2	25.5	19.5	22.7	22.0	26.1	30.0	19.8	23.4
Theatre performances	11.1	**5.0	18.8	23.3	24.0	21.1	20.3	20.7	28.5	14.1	21.1
Dance performances	11.9	*7.3	12.4	19.4	15.8	16.4	18.9	18.3	14.6	10.9	15.9
Classical music concerts	6.8	*17.0	12.1	13.9	*10.7	12.9	8.1	14.7	20.8	12.2	13.0

NUMBER ('000)

Number of persons aged 18 years or over	921	212	2 528	2 596	632	952	988	927	745	880	5 124
--	------------	------------	--------------	--------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	--------------

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Person may have undertaken more than one activity or event.

(b) In the last 6 months.

(c) In the last 3 months.

(d) In the last 12 months.

Source: Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey, 2006.

2.16**ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSONS COMMUNITY****INVOLVEMENT, By age and sex, NSW—2002**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)			
	Males	Females	18–24	25–44	45 and over	Total
PERCENTAGE (%)						
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months	30.6	33.4	29.2	33.1	32.3	32.1
Type(s) of voluntary work(a) (b)						
Sport/recreation/hobby	16.2	11.9	*13.4	15.3	*12.0	14.0
Welfare or community	11.3	14.5	*13.6	11.7	14.6	13.0
Education, training or youth development	12.4	11.2	*10.5	13.9	*9.1	11.8
Arts or culture	4.4	*6.1	*3.1	*4.2	*8.5	5.3
Other organisations(c)	12.4	12.7	*7.8	11.6	17.3	12.5
Participated in sport or physical recreation activities in last 12 months	52.8	31.7	53.7	47.6	24.3	41.8
Involved in social activities in last 3 months	86.2	83.4	92.2	87.1	75.7	84.7
Participated(a)						
Church or religious activities	9.6	15.8	*12.1	13.5	12.1	12.8
Went out to a cafe, restaurant or bar	66.0	63.8	74.0	64.6	59.2	64.8
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	61.5	48.5	68.7	59.0	38.2	54.7
Identifies with clan, tribal or language group	48.4	40.1	35.2	45.3	48.0	44.1
Attended cultural events in last 12 months	55.0	63.8	52.6	62.2	59.7	59.5
Attended cultural event(s)(a)						
Funeral	36.8	39.8	29.9	40.4	40.5	38.4
Ceremony	12.1	14.1	*11.4	13.1	14.3	13.1
Sports carnival	21.7	20.7	25.6	23.0	15.3	21.2
Festival or carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	23.2	34.9	33.8	31.9	21.9	29.3
Involved with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation	25.9	29.2	*17.4	28.7	32.5	27.6
Able to get support in times of crisis, from someone outside household	89.4	94.2	94.6	92.6	89.0	91.9
Source(s) of support in times of crisis(a)						
Friend	60.8	58.1	69.6	61.3	49.3	59.4
Neighbour	16.9	16.9	*13.5	17.9	17.6	16.9
Family member	79.7	82.7	84.0	81.7	78.7	81.3
Work colleague	18.3	17.3	*18.5	20.0	13.4	17.7
Community, charity or religious organisation	*10.1	21.7	19.4	14.3	17.1	16.1
Government or professional services	15.5	23.8	21.8	18.7	20.4	19.8
Other sources	*2.3	*2.7	*1.6	*2.8	**2.6	*2.5
NUMBER ('000)						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 18 years and over	35.9	38.8	14.8	37.6	22.3	74.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(b) Data available from non-remote areas only.

(c) Includes law/justice/political, other organisation, foreign/international, organisation not further defined (nfd), health, emergency services, religious, environmental/animal welfare, business/professional/union.
Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002.

2.17 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN CULTURE AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES, Children aged 5–14 years, NSW—2006

	SEX			AGE GROUP (YEARS)				Median time spent on activities(a)
			Total				Total	
	Males	Females	children	5–8	9–11	12–14	children	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000	hrs
.....								
Organised cultural activities(a)								
Playing a musical instrument	17.9	22.7	20.2	12.9	25.7	24.1	179.0	3
Singing	*2.4	8.1	14.5	4.3	5.0	6.5	45.7	1
Dancing	2.8	26.8	5.2	17.4	15.6	9.7	128.3	2
Drama	2.0	7.2	4.5	*2.3	5.1	6.8	40.0	2
Total	22.2	47.6	34.6	29.4	39.4	36.3	306.1	..
Organised sport(b)	70.8	58.2	64.7	61.6	71.4	61.9	572.9	4
Leisure activities(a)								
Skateboarding or rollerblading	29.0	14.9	22.1	22.0	27.0	17.4	195.8	3
Bike riding	69.1	61.5	65.4	73.0	67.7	53.4	579.1	3
Watching TV, videos or DVDs	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.7	97.0	862.6	15
Playing electronic or computer games	73.9	48.8	61.7	57.8	68.2	60.1	546.1	5
Art and craft activities	36.1	58.3	46.9	60.8	45.2	30.8	415.4	4
Reading for pleasure	69.1	79.3	74.1	72.8	76.6	73.3	656.2	5
Total	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.0	99.7	879.9	..
Computer activities(c)								
Accessing the Internet	63.8	64.1	64.0	36.7	74.4	88.5	566.6	na
Using a computer but not the Internet	25.8	28.8	27.3	45.6	21.8	9.2	241.3	na
Total	89.6	92.9	91.2	82.3	96.2	97.7	808.0	..

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

.. not applicable

na not available

(a) Outside of school hours during the last two school weeks prior to interview.

(b) Outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview.

(c) During or outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, 2006.

2.18**HOUSEHOLDS ACCESSING THE INTERNET, Selected characteristics and type of access, NSW—2006–2007**

	<i>Dial-up access(a)</i>	<i>Broadband(b)</i>	<i>Households accessing the Internet at home</i>	<i>Dial-up access of total households</i>	<i>Broadband of total households</i>	<i>Households accessing the Internet at home of total households</i>	<i>Total households</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	'000
Households							
With children under 15 years old	179	420	603	24	57	82	733
Without children under 15 years old	356	746	1 109	18	38	57	1 941
Household income							
\$0–\$39,999(c)	133	165	300	16	20	37	820
\$40,000–\$79,999	125	250	379	22	44	67	570
\$80,000–\$119,999	^ 93	194	286	27	56	83	344
\$120,000 or over	^ 71	265	336	20	75	95	355
Could not be determined	114	292	411	19	50	70	585
Region							
Metropolitan areas	301	829	1 143	18	51	70	1 638
Ex-metropolitan areas	234	337	569	23	33	55	1 035
Total	535	1 166	1 712	20	44	64	2 674

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes the response options of 'dial-up' and 'both'.

(b) Includes the response options of 'broadband' and 'both'.

(c) Includes those households with income less than zero.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey, 2006–07.

2.19	FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, Data sources	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
.....			
ABS Census of Population and Housing		7	2.4
ABS Child Care Survey		21–23	2.9–2.10
ABS General Social Survey		18; 25–27	2.7; 2.13–2.15
ABS Household Use of Information Technology Survey		30	2.18
ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey		. .	2.16
ABS Survey of Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities		28–29	2.17
ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers		19–20	2.12
ABS Survey of Income and Housing		17	2.8
ABS Vitals Collection		10	2.3
<i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0)		9	. .
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2007, <i>Child Protection Australia, 2006–07</i> (AIHW cat. no. CWS 31)		24	2.11
<i>Divorces, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)		11–12	2.3
<i>Family Characteristics</i> (cat. no. 4442.0)		13	2.2; 2.5–2.6
<i>Household and Family Projections, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)		1–2	. .
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families</i> (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)		3–6; 14–16	. .
<i>Marriages, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)		8	2.3
NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, <i>Two Ways Together Report on Indicators 2007</i>		24	2.11
NSW Department of Community Services, <i>Key Information and Directory System (KiDS), 2006–07</i>		. .	2.11
.....			
. . not applicable			

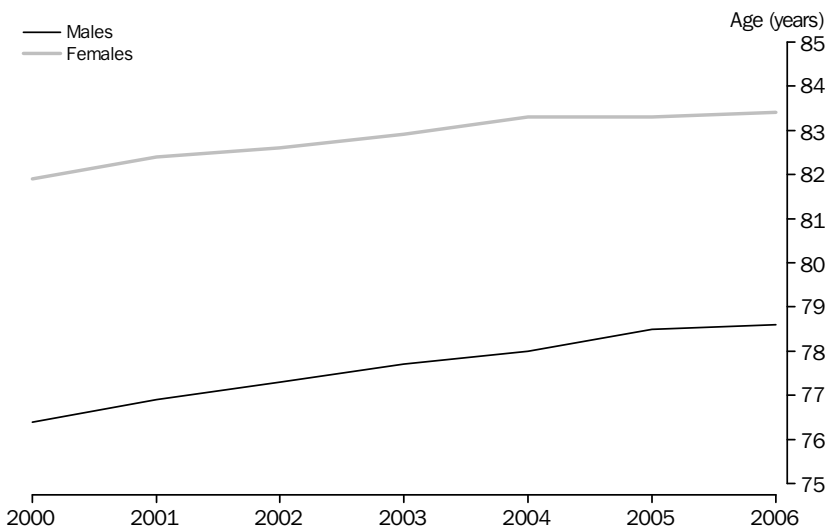
INTRODUCTION

Health is defined by the World Health Organisation as '*a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity*'. Good health provides social and economic benefits to individuals, families and the wider community.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Overall, the health of people in NSW is improving – people are living longer and healthier lives. Between 2000 and 2006, life expectancy in NSW improved for both men (by 2.2 years to reach 78.6 years) and women (by 1.5 years to reach 83.4 years). As well as continuing medical advances, recent increases in life expectancy, particularly for men, are due to a range of factors including fewer motor vehicle and work-related fatalities and fewer deaths from heart disease.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH(a), NSW



(a) Based on three years of population and deaths data.
Source: Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

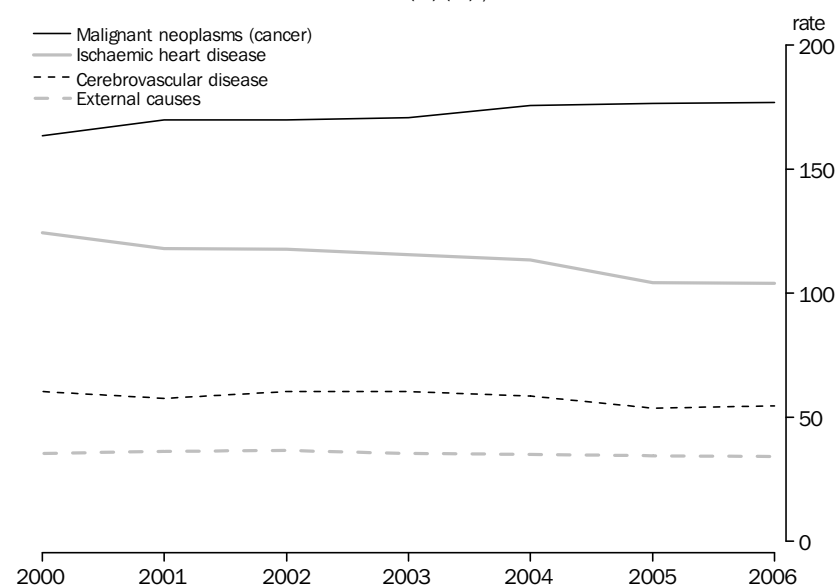
CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of death data provide insights into diseases and other factors contributing to reduced life expectancy. Underlying causes of death data records the key disease or injury leading directly to death. In 2006, almost 80% of all underlying causes of death in NSW were associated with Australia's seven National Health Priority Areas (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, injury, asthma, mental health, diabetes mellitus and arthritis). The death rate for all persons in NSW in 2006 was one of the lowest on record, reflecting a steady decline since 2000, from 6.9 to 6.1 deaths per 1,000 persons. This overall decrease in death rates is mainly due to reductions in deaths from heart and cerebrovascular disease, though deaths from malignant cancer increased from 163 to 177 per 100,000 persons.

CAUSES OF DEATH

continued

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATHS (a)(b), NSW



(a) Per 100,000 population.

(b) Indirect standardised death rate per 100,000 based on standard 2001 Australian population.

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death Collection.

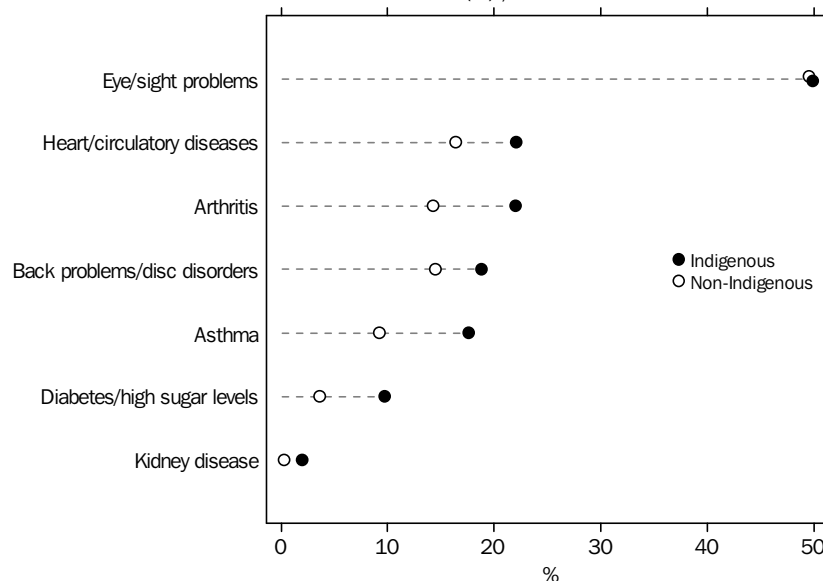
INDIGENOUS AND
NON-INDIGENOUS HEALTH
STATUS

Health gains in the wider community have not always been shared with Indigenous Australians, who in general have poorer health outcomes, including higher death and hospitalisation rates, and a shorter life expectancy. In 2004–05, the majority of non-Indigenous people in NSW aged 15 years and over (56%), consider themselves to be in very good or excellent health, compared with 36% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Indigenous people were 1.8 times more likely than non-Indigenous people to have reported fair or poor health.

Although most people reported they were in good health, in 2004–05, almost three-quarters (74%) of the non-Indigenous NSW population reported one or more long term medical condition. After adjusting for age differences, almost four in five Indigenous persons (79%) reported long term health conditions. The most commonly reported long term health conditions among Indigenous Australians were eye or sight problems (50%), heart or circulatory diseases (22%), arthritis (22%), back disorders (19%), and asthma (18%). The rate of kidney disease was 6 times higher in the Indigenous population compared with the non-Indigenous population, and diabetes or high sugar levels was almost 3 times higher in the Indigenous population.

INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS HEALTH STATUS *continued*

SELECTED LONG TERM CONDITIONS (a), NSW—2004–05



(a) Indigenous and non-Indigenous proportions have been age standardised.

(b) ICD-10 based output classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

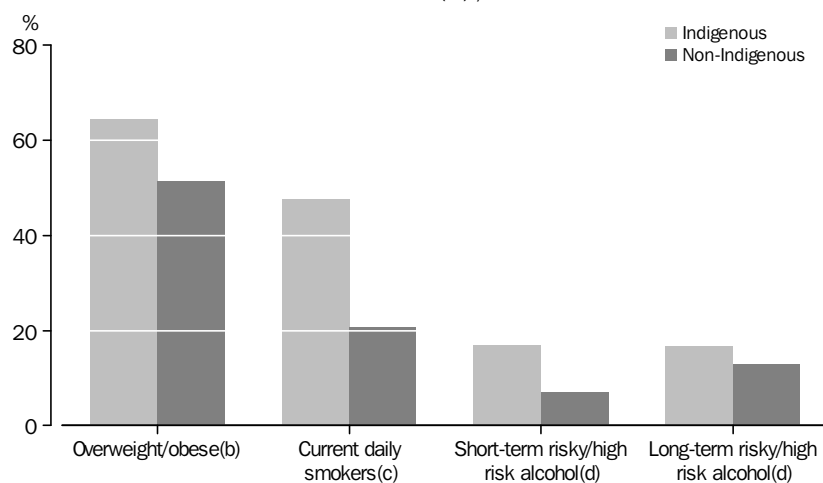
INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS HEALTH RISKS

There are a range of issues which can influence health outcomes, including socioeconomic status, environmental factors, genetics and specific lifestyle behaviours, such as smoking, exercise and dietary habits. For the total NSW population, comparison between 2001 and 2005, show that more adults are drinking alcohol at risky or high risk levels (up from 11% to 13%), and more people are overweight or obese (up from 44% to 47%). In 2005, 23% of the total NSW adult population were current daily smokers.

In 2005, after adjusting for age differences, there were higher levels of short-term risky or high risk alcohol consumption among Indigenous adults (17% compared to 7% non-Indigenous), and a higher proportion of Indigenous adults were overweight/obese (64% compared to 51% non-Indigenous). In the same period, Indigenous adults were more than twice as likely as non-Indigenous adults to be current daily smokers (48% and 21% respectively).

INDIGENOUS AND
NON-INDIGENOUS HEALTH
RISKS *continued*

SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS(a), NSW—2004–05



(a) Indigenous and non-Indigenous proportions have been age standardised.

(b) For persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(d) The number of standard drinks is based on NHMRC guidelines for risky and high risk alcohol consumption.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

3.1 HEALTH, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
HEALTH STATUS									
1. Life expectancy at birth—males(a)	years	76.4	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.5	78.6	nya
2. Life expectancy at birth—females(a)	years	81.9	82.4	82.6	82.9	83.3	83.3	83.4	nya
3. Self assessed health—excellent or very good(b)(c)	%	na	52.3	na	na	na	55.5	na	na
4. Self assessed health—good(b)(c)	%	na	29.4	na	na	na	27.9	na	na
5. Self assessed health—fair or poor(b)(c)	%	na	18.4	na	na	na	16.6	na	na
RISK FACTORS									
6. Current daily smokers(c)(d)	%	na	24.1	na	na	na	22.6	na	na
7. Risky or high risk alcohol consumption(c)(d)	%	na	10.8	na	na	na	13.0	na	na
8. Sedentary or low exercise level(b)(c)	%	na	69.0	na	na	na	70.6	na	na
9. Overweight or obese(b)(c)	%	na	44.0	na	na	na	47.1	na	na
10. Children fully immunised at 12–15 months(e)	%	na	91.1	89.9	91.0	91.0	90.6	90.1	91.5
HEALTH CONDITIONS									
Long term conditions(b)(c)									
11. Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	%	na	1.4	na	na	na	1.3	na	na
12. Ischaemic heart disease	%	na	1.7	na	na	na	1.7	na	na
13. Diabetes mellitus	%	na	3.0	na	na	na	3.7	na	na
14. Asthma	%	na	11.1	na	na	na	9.2	na	na
15. High or very high psychological distress(c)(d)(f)	%	na	12.9	na	na	na	12.6	na	na
16. Persons with a disability	%	na	na	na	17.9	na	na	na	na
17. Persons with a disability with a profound or severe restriction	%	na	na	na	5.5	na	na	na	na
18. New cases of cancer per 100,000 males(c)(g)	rate	539.5	549.9	554.6	557.8	587.2	576.1	nya	nya
19. New cases of cancer per 100,000 females(c)(g)	rate	383.4	397.5	400.0	402.1	399.1	392.0	nya	nya
20. Employment injuries per 100,000 employees	rate	21.3	20.3	20.3	18.5	18.7	18.4	15.4	nya
MORTALITY									
21. Number of deaths	'000	45.4	44.6	46.4	46.1	46.4	44.9	46.0	nya
22. Standardised death rate per 1,000 population(h)	rate	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.1	nya
23. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	rate	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	nya
24. Ischaemic heart disease per 100,000 population(h)	rate	124.3	118.0	117.6	115.5	113.3	104.4	103.9	nya
25. Cancer (malignant neoplasms) per 100,000 population(h)	rate	163.4	169.6	169.7	170.6	175.4	176.6	176.7	nya
26. Cerebrovascular disease per 100,000 population(h)	rate	60.5	57.7	60.6	60.5	58.7	53.8	54.6	nya
27. External causes per 100,000 population(h)	rate	35.4	36.4	36.6	35.6	35.0	34.7	34.3	nya
SERVICES									
28. Public hospital beds(i)(j)	no.	17 754	17 534	17 402	18 085	19 408	20 731	19 780	nya
29. Private hospital beds(j)	no.	6 557	6 864	6 503	6 575	6 540	6 402	6 191	nya
30. Average length of stay in public hospital(j)(k)	days	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	nya
31. Hospital separations per 100,000 population(c)	rate	29 866	30 014	30 340	30 539	30 778	31 339	31 477	32 493
32. Persons seeking drug treatment episodes(j)	'000	na	na	38.1	40.0	42.5	41.8	43.8	nya
EXPENDITURE									
33. Persons with private health insurance	%	51.6	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.5	51.8	52.1	52.9
34. Total health expenditure(j)	\$b	18.8	20.7	22.2	24.3	26.5	29.2	28.7	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

(a) Based on three years of population and deaths data.

(b) For persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(d) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(e) Immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, hepatitis b and Haemophilus influenzae type b.

(f) Persons with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler 10 questionnaire.

(g) Data are revised.

(h) Indirect standardised death rate based on standard 2001 Australian population.

(i) Due to methodology changes, 2005–06 acute public bed data are not comparable with earlier years.

(j) Year ending 30 June.

(k) Data for years 1999–2000 and 2000–01 includes the ACT.

3.2 SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS(a), Selected characteristics, persons aged 15 years and over, NSW—2004–05

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Males	20.0	33.8	28.7	12.3	5.2
Females	20.9	35.5	27.3	11.6	4.6
Age group (years)					
15–24	33.6	40.3	20.7	5.0	**0.4
25–44	21.8	40.4	27.0	8.4	2.3
45–64	17.1	31.0	31.1	15.1	5.7
65 and over	10.3	22.2	31.9	21.4	14.2
Highest educational qualifications					
Degree/diploma or higher qualification	25.1	39.4	25.7	7.2	2.6
Other qualification	17.1	35.3	30.3	12.9	4.4
No non-school qualification	16.9	30.8	29.5	15.5	7.2
Labour force(b)					
Employed	23.7	41.1	26.3	7.7	1.2
Unemployed	21.3	28.8	33.5	*13.5	**2.9
Not in the labour force	18.7	25.1	29.2	17.5	9.5
Location					
Major Cities	21.4	34.9	28.3	11.2	4.2
Inner Regional	19.7	34.5	26.8	12.6	6.4
Outer Regional	14.2	32.9	27.8	17.2	7.9
Household composition					
Person living alone	14.4	29.7	31.0	16.8	8.1
Couple only	17.1	30.7	31.6	14.0	6.6
Couple with children	24.3	38.6	26.0	8.6	2.5
All other households	20.1	33.8	26.0	13.9	6.1
Household income					
1st quintile (lowest income)	10.1	23.0	32.6	21.2	13.1
5th quintile (highest income)	28.4	42.7	21.5	6.2	*1.2
Total persons aged 15 years and over	20.5	34.6	28.0	12.0	4.9

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Respondent's general assessment of own health against a five point scale.

(b) For persons aged 15–64 years only.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2004–05.

3.3

SELECTED HEALTH ACTIONS TAKEN (a)(b), NSW—2004–05

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	Males	Females	0–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Persons		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000	
Hospital inpatient(c)	0.7	*0.5	np	np	*0.5	*0.9	*1.1	0.6	41.2	
Visited hospital										
Casualty or emergency	0.9	*0.4	*0.7	*1.3	*0.5	*0.4	*0.6	0.6	41.7	
Outpatients	1.4	1.8	*1.2	*0.9	1.5	1.7	3.3	1.6	107.4	
Day clinic	1.4	2.0	np	np	2.1	2.3	3.2	1.7	112.0	
Consulted										
General practitioner or specialist	19.7	26.3	15.8	17.3	19.4	26.3	42.2	23.0	1 526.3	
Dentist	4.5	6.4	5.3	5.6	4.9	6.1	5.7	5.5	361.7	
Consulted other health professional										
Chemist	2.2	5.1	2.7	*2.3	4.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	243.2	
Chiropractor	1.6	1.9	**0.4	**0.7	2.9	2.4	*0.9	1.7	115.1	
Nurse	1.0	1.3	1.9	np	np	*0.6	*2.5	1.1	75.1	
Physiotherapist or hydrotherapist	2.0	1.5	*0.3	*0.8	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.7	115.8	
Other	4.4	5.8	2.3	*3.6	4.7	6.7	9.0	5.1	337.6	
Total	10.2	13.8	7.5	7.1	12.9	14.5	17.3	12.0	794.7	
Had days away from work/study(d)	7.7	7.0	8.9	11.2	9.3	5.6	. .	7.4	488.1	
Had other days of reduced activity	7.9	11.2	4.4	7.8	9.0	12.4	15.2	9.5	632.4	
Total persons taking action	35.2	44.8	31.4	31.9	38.2	44.1	58.0	40.0	2 650.4	
No health action taken(e)	64.8	55.2	68.6	68.1	61.8	55.9	42.0	60.0	3 975.0	
Total persons ('000)(f)	3 297.9	3 327.6	1 317.2	889.6	1 946.3	1 619.1	853.3	6 625.5	6 625.5	

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

. . not applicable

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Actions taken in the 2 weeks prior to interview.

(b) Data are revised.

(c) Discharged from a stay in hospital in the 2 weeks prior to interview.

(d) Days away due to illness or injury only.

(e) Took none of the actions covered in this survey.

(f) Persons may have reported more than one type of action and therefore components may not add to totals.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2004–05.

3.4 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, By age and sex, NSW—2004–05

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
	Males	Females	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Persons	
Factor	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
.....								
Smoker status(a)								
Current smoker	25.1	19.8	30.1	27.3	21.0	8.5	22.4	1 132.9
Ex-smoker	34.9	24.6	11.5	24.0	35.7	44.3	29.7	1 496.7
Never smoked	40.0	55.6	58.4	48.7	43.3	47.2	47.9	2 418.1
Alcohol status(a)								
Did not drink/low risk	85.0	88.9	88.6	86.7	85.2	89.9	87.0	4 391.1
Risky/high risk	15.0	11.1	11.4	13.3	14.8	10.1	13.0	656.6
Exercise level								
Sedentary	33.1	37.2	28.4	32.7	36.3	46.0	35.2	1 869.1
Low	32.7	38.1	31.5	38.8	36.3	30.1	35.4	1 880.7
Moderate/high	34.1	24.7	40.0	28.4	27.5	23.9	29.4	1 558.5
Body mass								
Underweight	1.6	4.2	7.1	2.4	*1.0	3.4	2.9	141.4
Normal	38.8	52.2	65.4	44.4	36.2	44.8	45.4	2 210.4
Overweight	41.0	27.7	21.4	35.0	40.3	35.2	34.4	1 676.6
Obese	18.6	15.8	6.0	18.2	22.6	16.5	17.3	840.2
High blood cholesterol(b)	8.8	8.1	np	2.5	12.7	22.4	8.4	447.8
High blood pressure(c)	12.7	13.5	**0.5	3.7	19.4	35.7	13.1	696.0
Daily serves of vegetables								
4 or less(d)	89.7	86.8	94.0	89.7	84.7	85.5	88.2	4 683.3
5 or more serves	10.3	13.2	6.0	10.3	15.3	14.5	11.8	625.0
Daily serves of fruit								
1 or less(e)	51.7	40.6	52.5	50.0	42.8	36.8	46.1	2 446.6
2 or more serves	48.3	59.4	47.5	50.0	57.2	63.2	53.9	2 861.7
Usual type of milk								
Whole or full cream	54.2	38.8	58.7	53.7	35.3	38.2	46.4	2 464.1
Low or reduced fat or skim	34.9	49.1	32.8	36.6	49.6	49.7	42.1	2 232.9
Soy milk	4.5	5.7	3.0	4.4	7.2	5.1	5.1	272.0
Does not drink milk	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.1	6.5	5.8	5.1	271.6
Other(f)	1.0	1.6	*1.2	1.3	1.4	*1.2	1.3	67.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Information on smoking and alcohol consumption was only collected for persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) High blood cholesterol which has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or more.

(c) High blood pressure which has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or more.

(d) Includes doesn't eat vegetables.

(e) Includes doesn't eat fruit.

(f) Other includes evaporated or sweetened condensed, none of the above and not known.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2004–05.

3.5**LONG TERM CONDITIONS(a)(b), NSW—2004–05**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	Males	Females	0–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Persons		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000	
Allergy (undefined)	4.0	5.9	5.4	3.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.0	328.1	
Arthritis	12.6	17.5	—	*0.7	6.6	28.0	48.1	15.1	998.0	
Asthma	7.7	10.7	10.7	10.3	8.3	8.1	10.2	9.2	612.2	
Back pain and problems n.e.c./disc disorders	14.4	13.6	*0.5	6.9	16.4	22.6	20.4	14.0	927.1	
Bronchitis or Emphysema	2.5	3.2	*0.9	*1.2	2.0	3.8	8.0	2.9	190.2	
Cancer (neoplasms)	1.7	1.6	np	np	*0.8	2.9	4.9	1.7	109.4	
Chronic sinusitis	7.6	11.4	3.6	6.6	12.3	11.7	11.3	9.5	629.5	
Deafness (total or partial)	13.4	6.7	**0.7	*2.1	6.6	13.3	34.2	10.0	663.3	
Diabetes mellitus	4.6	3.1	—	**0.5	*1.0	5.7	16.0	3.8	253.4	
Diseases of the digestive system	7.3	6.1	*1.5	*1.8	5.4	10.0	16.2	6.7	441.6	
Hayfever and allergic rhinitis	12.1	15.5	6.2	16.2	18.3	15.3	9.9	13.8	914.4	
High cholesterol	7.0	6.6	np	np	2.5	12.7	22.4	6.8	449.3	
Hypertensive disease	10.1	10.9	np	np	3.7	19.4	35.7	10.5	698.4	
Ischaemic heart disease	2.2	1.2	—	—	**0.2	2.0	9.2	1.7	114.7	
Long sightedness	26.0	31.4	4.5	8.4	11.9	59.2	67.5	28.7	1 900.4	
Mental and behavioural problems	9.3	9.9	5.9	8.4	11.5	11.3	8.8	9.6	635.0	
Migraine	3.7	8.8	*0.9	4.9	9.8	8.2	3.9	6.2	412.3	
Osteoporosis	1.0	5.3	np	np	*0.8	3.7	15.5	3.2	209.0	
Shortsightedness	18.6	24.5	4.2	17.8	19.6	32.7	35.8	21.6	1 428.6	
Other long-term conditions	33.5	38.7	15.0	19.9	33.3	47.6	70.3	36.1	2 392.7	
Total with long-term condition(c)	72.7	76.8	38.6	60.8	77.0	96.0	99.5	74.8	4 953.4	
Without a long-term condition	27.3	23.2	61.4	39.2	23.0	4.0	0.5	25.2	1 672.1	
Work related long-term condition(d)	29.0	13.2	. .	8.5	24.0	23.8	17.2	20.7	921.6	
Total persons ('000)	3 297.9	3 327.6	1 317.2	889.6	1 946.3	1 619.1	853.3	6 625.5	6 625.5	

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Data are revised.

(b) Conditions which have lasted or are expected to last for six months or more.

(c) Persons may have reported more than one type of condition and therefore components may not add to totals.

(d) Long-term medical conditions reported in the survey due to an accident, incident or exposure, and which the respondent identified as work related.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2004–05.

3.6 HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS BY INDIGENOUS STATUS(a), NSW—2004–05

Health characteristic	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Rate Ratio(b)	
	'000	%	'000	%		%
Self-assessed health status(c)						
Excellent/very good	36.4	42.7	2 891.4	55.4		0.6
Good	29.2	34.2	1 456.0	27.9		1.3
Fair/Poor	19.8	23.1	875.0	16.8		1.8
Health-related actions(d)						
Admitted to hospital	21.2	15.2	990.2	15.3		1.2
Visited casualty/outpatients	5.6	4.0	139.1	2.1		1.8
Consulted GP/specialist	27.5	19.7	1 495.7	23.1		1.1
Consulted dentist(e)	3.8	2.9	352.7	5.6		0.5
Consulted other health professional	19.1	13.7	771.3	11.9		1.4
Days away from work/study(f)	14.0	11.8	469.6	9.0		1.2
Other days of reduced activity(g)	14.3	11.7	610.4	10.0		1.5
Risk behaviours						
Current daily smoker(h)	38.0	50.7	1 021.9	20.6		2.3
Long-term risky/high risk alcohol consumption(h)(i)	13.0	17.3	645.7	13.0		1.3
Short-term risky/high risk alcohol consumption in last week(h)(j)	14.2	18.9	348.1	7.0		2.4
Overweight/obese(c)(k)	42.0	58.6	2 475.9	51.7		1.3
No usual daily fruit intake(l)	12.0	12.4	362.4	6.6		1.6
No usual daily vegetable intake(l)	*1.5	*1.5	61.2	1.1		1.2
Long-term conditions(m)						
Arthritis	16.9	12.1	979.7	15.1		1.5
Asthma	23.4	16.8	597.2	9.2		1.9
Back pain/problems n.e.c.; disc disorders	18.2	13.1	962.2	14.8		1.3
Diabetes/high sugar levels	6.6	4.7	251.5	3.9		2.7
Ear/hearing problems(n)	46.9	12.0	788.6	12.2		1.0
Eye/sight problems	16.8	33.6	3 316.2	51.1		1.0
Heart and circulatory problems/diseases	17.1	12.3	1 113.4	17.2		1.3
Kidney disease	*1.7	*1.2	*21.2	*0.3		6.1
Neoplasms/cancer	*1.6	*1.2	107.6	1.7		1.1
Osteoporosis	*1.0	*0.7	206.5	3.2		0.5
Total with a long-term condition	96.2	68.9	4 861.6	75.0		1.1
Number of long-term conditions						
One	31.3	22.4	1 390.9	21.4		0.8
Two	19.7	14.1	1 024.8	15.8		0.9
Three or more	45.2	32.4	2 445.9	37.7		1.3
No long term condition	43.4	31.1	1 624.5	25.0		0.8
K5 level of psychological distress(h)(o)						
Low/moderate (5–11)	54.4	72.5	4 350.0	87.5		0.8
High/very high (12–25)	20.3	27.1	618.0	12.4		2.1

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Indigenous and non-Indigenous proportions not age standardised; rate ratios are based on age standardised proportions.

(b) Indigenous to non-Indigenous rate ratios calculated by dividing age standardised proportion of Indigenous people with particular characteristic by the age standardised proportion of non-Indigenous people with same characteristic.

(c) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(d) Hospital admissions relate to 12 months prior to interview. All other health related actions relate to 2 weeks prior to interview.

(e) Persons aged 2 years and over.

(f) Persons aged 5–64 years.

(g) Persons aged 5 years and over.

(h) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(i) Risk level based on Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2000 for risk of harm in the long-term.

(j) Based on consumption frequency of specified number of standard drinks in last 12 months. Number of standard drinks is based on NHMRC guidelines for risky/high risk short-term alcohol consumption.

(k) Proportions calculated excluding 'Body Mass Index' not known.

(l) Persons aged 12 years and over.

(m) ICD-10 based output classification.

(n) Data item not suitable for age standardisation therefore rate ratios are based on reported data.

(o) Scores based on five questions from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K5), from 5 (lower distress level) to 25 (higher distress level).

Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05.

3.7**PRETERM AND LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES, NSW**

		2001(a)	2002(a)	2003(a)	2004	2005
GESTATIONAL AGE						
Preterm births (weeks)						
20–27	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
28–31	%	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
31–36	%	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8
Total preterm	%	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2
Total preterm	no.	6 185	6 074	6 032	6 247	6 523
Total births (includes live births and still births)	no.	85 858	86 005	86 414	85 626	90 608

BIRTHWEIGHT (b)						
Low birthweight (grams)						
Less than 1,500	%	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
1,500–2,499	%	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0
Total low birthweight	%	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9
Total low birthweight	no.	5 101	5 126	5 013	5 038	5 304
Total births	no.	85 320	85 490	85 891	85 065	90 073

BIRTHWEIGHT OF BABIES WITH ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER MOTHERS (b)						
Low birthweight (grams)						
Less than 1,500	%	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7
1,500–2,499	%	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.3
Total low birthweight	%	12.5	12.3	11.7	12.3	12.0
Total low birthweight	no.	263	267	254	284	297
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	2 109	2 165	2 165	2 313	2 485

(a) For multiple births from 2001 to 2003, the gestational age of the first baby is used for all subsequent babies.

(b) Lives births.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) National Perinatal Statistics Unit 2004, Australia's Mothers and Babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 25) to AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit 2007, Australia's Mothers and Babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 40).

3.8**SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, NSW**

	NOTIFICATIONS (a)			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Blood-borne virus				
AIDS	148	100	109	84
HIV infection(b)	413	408	395	371
Hepatitis B(b)	2 844	2 812	2 742	2 543
Hepatitis C(b)	5 248	4 916	4 365	4 470
Hepatitis D(b)	12	14	15	15
Gastrointestinal disease				
Cryptosporidiosis(b)	203	357	849	779
Food borne diseases (NOS)(c)	1 071	550	309	507
Gastroenteritis (institutional)	3 583	12 784	1 395	10 636
Giardiasis(b)	1 028	1 235	1 447	1 720
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	5	9	11	11
Hepatitis A(b)	124	137	83	95
Hepatitis E(b)	6	8	7	10
Listeriosis(b)	28	30	25	26
Salmonellosis(b)	1 839	2 134	2 176	2 058
Shigellosis(b)	59	96	135	75
Typhoid(b)	16	39	28	35
Verotoxin producing E. coli infection(b)	3	5	16	10
Sexually transmitted infection				
Chlamydia trachomatis infection(b)	7 788	10 020	11 285	11 864
Gonorrhoea(b)	1 328	1 442	1 579	1 696
Syphilis(b)	843	1 042	840	881
Vaccine preventable diseases				
Adverse events after immunisation	219	184	106	65
Haemophilus influenzae type b	6	5	7	11
Influenza (total)(b)	861	1 011	1 414	616
Measles(b)	18	12	5	60
Meningococcal disease (total)(b)	202	149	140	107
Mumps(b)	35	65	111	154
Pertussis	2 772	3 567	5 809	4 918
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)(b)	802	906	641	564
Q Fever(b)	288	223	143	175
Rubella(b)	24	18	10	37
Vectorborne diseases				
Barmah Forest virus disease(b)	451	403	448	644
Malaria(b)	120	101	206	140
Ross River virus disease(b)	494	701	583	1 225
Zoonoses				
Leptospirosis(b)	39	40	35	17
Psittacosis(b)	87	81	121	94
Other conditions				
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease(b)	na	6	8	8
Elevated blood lead level $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dl}$ (b)	338	304	234	281
Legionellosis(b)	60	80	89	77
Tuberculosis(b)	386	430	449	461

na not available

(a) Notifications by year of illness onset. All data subject to change due to late reports or changes in case classification.

(b) Lab confirmed cases only.

(c) Food borne illness cases are only those notified as part of an outbreak. Not otherwise specified (NOS).

Source: NSW Department of Health, *NSW Health Annual Report 2006–07*.

3.9**NEW CASES OF CANCER(a), By type and sex, NSW(b)—2005**

	NEW CASES			RATES(c)			5 YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	%	%
Prostate	5 913	. .	5 913	171.8	. .	80.3	88	. .
Bowel	2 448	2 035	4 483	72.2	50.9	60.9	65	65
Breast	35	4 035	4 070	1.0	109.2	56.7	. .	88
Melanoma of skin	2 024	1 481	3 505	59.8	39.8	48.6	88	93
Lung	1 784	1 166	2 950	53.0	29.8	40.1	13	15
Colon	1 463	1 407	2 870	43.4	34.9	38.9	64	63
Rectum	985	628	1 613	28.8	16.0	22.0	66	68
Unknown site	715	686	1 401	21.7	16.6	18.8	16	14
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	772	617	1 389	22.8	16.0	19.1	60	61
Kidney	558	323	881	16.4	8.3	12.1	65	61
Leukaemia	518	328	846	15.6	8.4	11.7	47	45
Bladder	586	204	790	17.8	4.8	10.6	63	52
Pancreas	373	377	750	11.1	9.1	10.1	6	8
Stomach	426	228	654	12.7	5.6	8.9	29	31
Thyroid	152	498	650	4.5	14.2	9.4	89	95
Uterus	. .	587	587	. .	15.4	8.0	. .	80
Brain	265	183	448	7.6	5.0	6.3	19	21
Ovary	. .	429	429	. .	11.2	5.9	. .	42
Liver	271	132	403	8.0	3.2	5.8	15	16
Oesophagus	271	128	399	8.1	3.0	5.7	17	24
Testis	214	. .	214	6.4	. .	3.3	96	. .
Cervix	. .	208	208	. .	5.8	3.1	. .	73
Mesothelioma	165	35	200	4.9	0.9	2.7	5	6
All cancers(d) (e)	19 316	14 911	34 227	569.5	388.8	469.3	60	66

. . not applicable

(a) Refers to new notifications of malignant neoplasms diagnosed in residents of NSW during 2005.

(b) Refers to the site where the cancer originated.

(c) Per 100,000 persons and age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(d) Includes 'Other cancers'.

(e) Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers which are not notified to the registry.

Source: Tracey E, Baker D, Chen W, Stavrou E, Bishop J, *Cancer in New South Wales: Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence, 2005*, Sydney: Cancer Institute NSW, November 2007.<<http://www.statistics.cancerinstitute.org.au>>.

3.10**PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS(a), NSW—1997**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
	Males	Females	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Persons		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000	
Persons with a mental disorder(b)	16.9	17.9	25.6	19.9	21.2	17.7	10.6	7.3	17.4	800.0	
Persons without a mental disorder	83.1	82.1	74.4	80.1	78.8	82.3	89.4	92.7	82.6	3 791.0	
Anxiety disorders											
Panic disorder	*0.4	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.3	57.6	
Agoraphobia	*0.6	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	50.5	
Social phobia	2.7	3.6	6.7	3.1	3.9	3.3	0.5	1.2	3.2	145.4	
Generalised anxiety disorder	2.3	3.6	2.3	1.6	3.7	4.6	2.2	3.2	3.0	137.3	
Obsessive compulsive disorder	*0.4	*0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	19.2	
Post-traumatic stress disorder	2.0	4.8	5.6	3.5	4.3	4.1	1.8	0.7	3.4	157.0	
Total(b)	7.0	12.8	13.8	9.1	12.5	12.2	5.2	5.4	9.9	456.0	
Affective disorders											
Depression	3.2	6.4	5.1	5.3	6.8	5.7	3.3	1.5	4.8	221.1	
Dysthymia	*0.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.9	40.8	
Total(b)	4.0	6.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	6.9	3.6	2.1	5.4	246.9	
Substance abuse disorders—selected											
Drug use disorders	2.9	1.7	6.9	3.8	2.0	0.8	—	0.1	2.3	103.9	
Alcohol dependence or harmful use	8.3	4.0	9.5	8.5	7.6	4.9	3.7	1.3	6.1	280.2	
Total(b)	10.4	5.0	14.1	11.1	8.8	5.7	3.7	1.4	7.7	352.1	
Health services											
Had consultation for mental health(a)	7.7	13.0	9.3	12.0	12.6	14.2	6.8	4.9	10.4	477.5	
Did not have consultation for mental health(a)	92.3	87.0	90.7	88.0	87.4	85.8	93.2	95.1	89.6	4 113.5	
Total persons ('000)	2 257.4	2 333.6	605.3	957.8	956.9	796.1	537.9	737.0	4 591.0		

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview.

(b) A person may have more than one mental disorder and therefore components may not add to totals.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults, 1997.

3.11**LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS(a), NSW—2004–05**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	Males	Females	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total persons	
NUMBER ('000)										
Level of psychological distress										
Low (10–15)	1 660.4	1 531.7	361.4	579.2	581.2	580.4	510.4	579.5	3 192.1	
Moderate (16–21)	557.7	659.8	185.5	279.0	262.5	193.5	126.6	170.4	1 217.5	
High (22–29)	179.8	255.2	62.4	80.2	101.3	79.9	41.4	69.7	434.9	
Very high (30–50)	88.0	113.0	*19.7	*20.4	41.4	54.8	31.2	33.7	201.0	
Total persons aged 18 years and over ^(b)	2 485.9	2 561.8	629.0	958.8	987.5	909.6	709.5	853.3	5 047.7	
PERCENTAGE (%)										
Level of psychological distress										
Low (10–15)	66.8	59.8	57.5	60.4	58.9	63.8	71.9	67.9	63.2	
Moderate (16–21)	22.4	25.8	29.5	29.1	26.6	21.3	17.8	20.0	24.1	
High (22–29)	7.2	10.0	9.9	8.4	10.3	8.8	5.8	8.2	8.6	
Very high (30–50)	3.5	4.4	*3.1	*2.1	4.2	6.0	4.4	3.9	4.0	
Total persons aged 18 years and over ^(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale–10 items (K10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. The K10 is scored from 10 to 50, with higher scores indicating a higher level of distress; low scores indicate a low level of distress.

(b) Total includes Not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2004–05.

3.12**DRUG USE, Persons aged 14 years and over, NSW—2007**

	USED		EVER USED		NEVER USED(b)	
	RECENTLY(a)					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tobacco	21.2	16.8	48.3	39.1	51.7	60.9
Alcohol	83.8	76.1	89.7	85.1	10.3	14.9
Illicit drug						
Marijuana/cannabis	10.7	5.3	36.4	28.6	63.6	71.4
Pain killers/analgesics(c)	2.4	2.0	4.0	3.8	96.0	96.2
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills(c)	1.8	0.6	3.9	2.2	96.1	97.8
Steroids(c)	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	99.6	99.9
Barbiturates(c)	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.7	98.7	99.3
Inhalants	0.7	0.1	4.3	2.6	95.7	97.4
Heroin	0.3	0.1	2.3	1.2	97.7	98.8
Methadone or Buprenorphine(d)	—	—	0.5	0.2	99.5	99.8
Other opiates/opioids(c)	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	98.9	99.4
Meth/amphetamine (speed)(c)	2.6	1.1	6.8	4.3	93.2	95.7
Cocaine	2.9	1.1	8.6	5.3	91.4	94.7
Hallucinogens	0.7	0.3	8.2	4.7	91.8	95.3
Ecstasy	4.4	2.3	9.8	7.4	90.2	92.6
Ketamine	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.4	98.2	99.6
Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB)	0.4	—	1.1	0.2	98.9	99.8
Injected drugs	0.7	0.2	2.4	1.3	97.6	98.7
Any illicit drug	14.8	9.3	41.0	33.6	59.0	66.4
Any drug used	86.5	79.4	91.3	87.9	8.7	12.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Used in the last 12 months. For tobacco and alcohol, used recently means smoked or drank daily, weekly and less-than-weekly.

(b) For smoking, never used means never smoked more than 100 cigarettes (or equivalent amount of tobacco).

(c) For non-medical purposes.

(d) Not for methadone maintenance. Buprenorphine was first included in 2007.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, (AIHW) National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2007.

3.13**DRUG TREATMENT EPISODES AND SERVICES(a), By sex and age of client,
NSW—2005–06**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)							Persons(b) no. %	
	Males	Females	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over			
PRINCIPAL DRUG OF CONCERN (c)											
Alcohol	12 964	5 328	798	3 563	5 614	5 039	2 412	872	18 304	41.8	
Amphetamines	3 299	1 488	381	2 103	1 798	460	44	3	4 789	10.9	
Benzodiazepines	421	525	9	268	328	231	79	32	948	2.2	
Cannabis	6 168	2 445	1 494	3 852	2 326	803	129	8	8 615	19.7	
Cocaine	189	66	11	101	105	35	3	—	255	0.6	
Ecstasy	103	35	39	78	18	3	—	—	138	0.3	
Heroin	4 558	2 076	250	2 879	2 423	918	155	9	6 635	15.1	
Methadone	488	455	16	300	376	207	np	np	943	2.2	
Nicotine	230	280	22	63	112	129	116	68	510	1.2	
Other(d)	823	629	79	389	490	323	130	39	1 452	3.3	
Total persons	29 243	13 327	3 099	13 596	13 590	8 148	3 068	1 031	42 589	100.0	
Rate per 100,000 persons(e)	875.0	413.5	352.0	1 461.9	1 385.5	851.1	401.6	96.4	642.5	. .	
MAIN TREATMENT TYPE (f)											
Withdrawal management (detoxification)	6 204	2 951	301	2 531	3 007	2 182	863	270	9 159	20.9	
Counselling	9 017	5 232	1 121	3 951	4 329	2 904	1 406	536	14 251	32.5	
Rehabilitation	3 229	1 249	384	1 620	1 448	734	238	57	4 481	10.2	
Support and case management only	2 961	1 340	328	1 760	1 403	631	147	33	4 303	9.8	
Information and education only	407	277	155	152	150	133	60	35	685	1.6	
Assessment only	6 524	2 471	850	3 093	2 803	1 529	540	182	9 002	20.6	
Other(g)	1 216	700	75	607	616	343	187	88	1 917	4.4	
Total persons	29 558	14 220	3 214	13 714	13 756	8 456	3 441	1 201	43 798	100.0	

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Period of contact with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and treatment agency.

(b) Includes age and sex not stated.

(c) Includes only those clients that seek treatment for their own usage.

(d) Includes balance of principal drugs of concern coded according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern* (cat. no. 1248.0).

(e) Includes not stated.

(f) Episodes per 100,000 people, based on 2006 preliminary rebased estimated resident population.

(g) Includes clients who may also be receiving treatment for someone else, e.g. parents of drug users.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Alcohol and Other Drugs Treatment Services in NSW 2005–06*.

3.14**DISABILITY STATUS, By age and sex, NSW—2003****WITH A DISABILITY**

Characteristics	Profound/ severe core activity limitation(a)	Moderate core activity limitation(a)	Mild core activity limitation(a)	Schooling or employment restriction(b)	Without specific limitations or restrictions(c)	Total with a disability(d)	Total without a disability	Total persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Sex								
Males	4.9	3.0	5.7	1.5	2.7	17.9	82.1	3 308.5
Females	6.1	2.8	5.2	1.4	2.5	17.9	82.1	3 342.7
Persons	5.5	2.9	5.5	1.5	2.6	17.9	82.1	6 651.2
Age group (years)								
0–4	3.2	—	—	—	**0.7	3.9	96.1	425.7
5–14	4.1	*0.3	2.7	1.7	2.1	10.9	89.2	884.1
15–24	1.2	*0.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	7.2	92.8	921.2
25–44	2.2	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	9.7	90.3	1 988.1
45–64	5.2	5.1	8.2	1.9	2.9	23.2	76.8	1 564.4
65–84	16.9	9.4	17.2	—	5.7	49.3	50.7	769.2
85 and over	52.3	**8.5	16.2	—	**1.7	78.7	21.3	98.7
Total ('000)	366.9	191.4	362.9	97.0	172.4	1 190.5	5 460.7	6 651.2

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.

(b) Includes those who also have a core activity limitation.

(c) Includes persons who need assistance with health care, cognition and emotion, paperwork, transport, housework, property maintenance or meal preparation.

(d) Includes those who do not have a specific limitation or restriction.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2003.

3.15**PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY, Selected characteristics, NSW—2003****SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS**

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>Profound/severe core activity limitation(b)</i>	<i>Moderate core activity limitation(b)</i>	<i>Mild core activity limitation(b)</i>	<i>Schooling or employment restriction(c)</i>	<i>Total with a disability(a)</i>	
	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Main condition						
Physical condition	79.1	95.3	89.0	77.9	85.1	1 012.9
Mental and/or behavioural disorder	20.9	*4.7	11.0	22.1	14.9	177.7
Living arrangement						
Alone	10.8	20.2	18.8	12.9	15.5	184.8
With at least one other person	67.9	70.6	75.8	86.3	74.2	883.1
Cared accommodation	16.3	*0.3	**0.2	—	5.2	61.5
Other non-private dwelling	5.1	9.0	5.2	*0.8	5.1	61.1
Labour force status(d)						
Employed	26.7	47.9	43.0	35.7	46.7	286.8
Unemployed	*2.8	*4.0	*3.3	5.2	4.6	28.5
Not in the labour force	70.4	48.0	53.7	59.2	48.7	298.7
Main source of income is government pensions/benefits(e)	69.2	58.2	54.2	50.8	55.1	560.2
Whether assistance needed						
Needed(f)(g)	98.7	67.6	46.2	68.6	58.8	663.6
Not needed	*1.3	32.4	53.8	31.4	41.2	465.5
Extent need for assistance was met(h)						
Fully met	57.0	44.1	30.1	41.2	36.9	416.1
Partly met	39.3	16.5	11.1	22.9	17.9	202.2
Not at all	*2.4	7.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	45.3
Assistance not needed	1.3	32.4	53.8	31.4	41.2	465.5
Community participation away from home in the last 3 months(i)	81.8	89.7	93.8	91.2	89.7	997.6
Total ('000)	366.9	191.4	362.9	97.0	..	1 190.5

- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
- .. not applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Includes those who do not have a specific limitation or restriction.
- (b) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.
- (c) Includes those who also have a core activity limitation.
- (d) Persons aged 15–64 years and living in households only, including private dwellings and some non-private dwellings, e.g. motels, boarding houses, self-care units in retirement villages.

- (e) For persons aged 15 years and over.
- (f) All persons needing assistance with at least one activity.
- (g) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may need or receive assistance with more than one activity.
- (h) Persons living in households only, including private dwellings and some non-private dwellings, e.g. motels, boarding houses, self-care units in retirement villages.
- (i) For persons aged 5 years and over.
- Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2003.

3.16 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a), By cause and sex, NSW(b)—2004–05 to 2006–07(c)

Diagnosis group and ICD-10 code	SEPARATIONS(d)			SEPARATION RATE(e)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Males rate	Females rate	Persons rate	Males %	Females %	Persons %
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	15 772	15 491	31 269	474.7	452.1	462.3	1.5	1.3	1.4
Neoplasms									
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	51 169	39 529	90 712	1 527.4	1 034.9	1 251.3	4.8	3.3	4.0
Other neoplasms (D00–D48)	20 410	28 251	48 667	604.7	787.7	688.7	1.9	2.4	2.1
Total malignant neoplasms (C00–D48)	71 579	67 781	139 379	2 132.0	1 822.6	1 939.9	6.6	5.7	6.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases									
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	10 389	9 148	19 543	311.1	239.3	272.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
Other endocrine (E00–E9, E15–E90)	5 373	8 874	14 249	160.2	246.7	203.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	15 762	18 022	33 792	471.3	486.0	475.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	46 032	43 900	90 065	1 371.2	1 267.5	1 311.9	4.3	3.7	4.0
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	23 414	21 236	44 654	694.2	588.5	638.2	2.2	1.8	2.0
Circulatory diseases									
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	33 071	17 137	50 220	972.9	429.1	688.7	3.1	1.4	2.2
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	6 438	5 845	12 287	197.4	138.9	166.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	4 771	2 963	7 734	146.1	71.9	105.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other circulatory diseases (I00–I02, I05–I15, I26–I28, I30–I52, I80–I89, I95–I99)	35 198	32 508	67 719	1 057.7	831.4	937.5	3.3	2.7	3.0
Total circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	79 478	58 453	137 959	2 374.1	1 471.3	1 897.4	7.4	4.9	6.1
Respiratory diseases									
Acute upper and lower respiratory (J00–J06, J20–J22)	11 923	10 104	22 032	359.0	295.2	327.0	1.1	0.8	1.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	16 579	14 676	31 262	503.5	398.2	443.6	1.5	1.2	1.4
Other respiratory diseases (J10–J18, J30–J39, J60–J70, J80–J86, J90–J99)	26 970	22 713	49 693	817.9	635.0	717.5	2.5	1.9	2.2
Total respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	55 473	47 493	102 987	1 680.4	1 328.4	1 488.1	5.1	4.0	4.5

(a) All counts and rates are based on separations (i.e. discharges, transfers or deaths) from public and private sector hospitals following admission for acute care. This includes separations from day-only facilities.

(b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10) coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(c) Data are for the three year period 2004–05 to 2006–07. Data for interstate hospitalisations in 2006–07 are estimated based on the preceding three years of data 2003–04 to 2005–06.

(d) Mean number of separations per year.

(e) Directly standardised rate per 100,000 persons.

Source: Source: NSW Department of Health, NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research.

3.16**HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a), By cause and sex, NSW(b)—2004–05 to 2006–07(c) continued**

Diagnosis group and ICD-10 code	SEPARATIONS(d)			SEPARATION RATE(e)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	%	%	%
Digestive system									
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	15 578	19 954	35 535	463.9	600.7	531.3	1.4	1.7	1.6
Other diseases of the digestive system (K15–K93)	102 294	101 821	204 143	3 017.6	2 805.3	2 900.5	9.5	8.5	9.0
Total digestive system (K00–K93)	117 872	121 775	239 679	3 481.6	3 406.1	3 431.8	10.9	10.2	10.5
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00–L99)	16 837	14 672	31 516	504.1	401.9	452.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases (M00–M99)	51 348	51 123	102 481	1 511.9	1 382.7	1 451.4	4.8	4.3	4.5
Genitourinary disease (N00–N99)	38 714	71 512	110 236	1 151.3	2 039.6	1 586.8	3.6	6.0	4.8
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	—	141 843	141 864	—	4 310.3	2 155.4	—	11.8	6.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	17 492	13 590	31 085	520.8	428.3	475.9	1.6	1.1	1.4
Congenital abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	8 590	7 503	16 095	256.2	232.7	245.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality									
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	14 223	7 064	21 292	424.2	204.7	314.7	1.3	0.6	0.9
Falls (W00–W19)	31 320	42 889	74 227	974.0	1 022.9	1 019.0	2.9	3.6	3.3
Burns and scalds (X00–X19)	1 485	906	2 392	44.3	26.7	35.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other external causes of accidental injury (W20–W99, X20–X59)	35 561	17 834	53 402	1 062.8	498.0	781.4	3.3	1.5	2.3
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	4 094	6 227	10 322	122.4	186.3	153.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Assault and other interpersonal violence (X85–Y99, Y87)	6 026	1 756	7 783	179.9	52.4	116.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
Other external causes of morbidity and mortality (Y10–Y86, Y90–Y98)	49 259	47 044	96 328	1 477.9	1 251.3	1 348.1	4.6	3.9	4.2
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	141 968	123 720	265 746	4 285.6	3 242.3	3 768.8	13.2	10.3	11.7
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	261 988	245 443	507 525	7 776.0	6 786.2	7 206.0	24.3	20.5	22.3
All other causes (D50–D89, H00–H59, H60–H95, R00–R99, S00–T98)	114 988	133 654	249 032	3 454.1	3 589.4	3 507.0	10.7	11.2	10.9
All causes	1 077 225	1 197 184	2 275 254	32 137.0	33 235.2	32 492.6	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) All counts and rates are based on separations (i.e. discharges, transfers or deaths) from public and private sector hospitals following admission for acute care. This includes separations from day-only facilities.

(b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10) coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(c) Data are for the three year period 2004–05 to 2006–07. Data for interstate hospitalisations in 2006–07 are estimated based on the preceding three years of data 2003–04 to 2005–06.

(d) Mean number of separations per year.

(e) Directly standardised rate per 100,000 persons.

Source: Source: NSW Department of Health, NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research.

3.17 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, IDENTIFIED AS ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER(a)(b), By cause and sex, NSW(c)—2004–05 to 2006–07(d)

Diagnosis group and ICD-10 code	SEPARATIONS(e)			RATE RATIO(f)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	ratio	ratio	ratio	%	%	%
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	533	517	1 049	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.0
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	368	495	863	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.6
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (D50–D89)	95	160	255	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases									
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	311	306	617	3.1	3.2	3.1	1.3	1.1	1.2
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	9	10	19	2.0	0.9	1.2	—	—	—
Other endocrine (E00–E07, E15–E46, E65–E90)	80	122	202	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	400	439	839	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	2 214	1 560	3 775	2.7	2.0	2.4	9.0	5.6	7.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	492	439	930	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process									
Diseases of the middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	193	164	357	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
Other diseases of the ear (H60–H62, H80–H83, H90–H95)	33	41	75	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	226	206	432	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Circulatory diseases									
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	501	347	848	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.6
Other circulatory diseases (I00–I15, I26–I99)	498	483	981	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9
Total circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	999	830	1 830	1.5	1.7	1.6	4.1	3.0	3.5
Respiratory diseases									
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	349	322	671	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	563	689	1 253	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4
Other respiratory diseases (J00–J39, J60–J70, J80–J86, J90–J99)	930	838	1 768	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.8	3.0	3.4
Total respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	1 842	1 849	3 692	1.5	1.9	1.7	7.5	6.7	7.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Estimates of the Indigenous population rely on individuals self-identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or both, and are liable to over or under identification. Population estimates used in this table are based on population counts from Census data, and the ABS low series of experimental estimates and projections based on the 2001 Census. Aboriginality of patients in the Admitted Patients Data Collection is known to be incomplete and under-identified. Initiatives are in place to improve the collection and reporting of Indigenous status.
- (b) All counts and rates are based on separations (i.e. discharges, transfers or deaths) from public and private sector hospitals following admission for acute care. This includes separations from day-only facilities.

(c) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD10) coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(d) Data are for the three year period 2004–05 to 2006–07 Data for interstate hospitalisations in 2006–07 are estimated based on the preceding three years of data 2003–04 to 2005–06.

(e) Mean number of separations per year.

(f) Ratio is calculated as: hospital separations for persons identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander divided by expected separations based on all-NSW rates.

Source: Source: NSW Department of Health, NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research.

3.17

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, IDENTIFIED AS ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT

ISLANDER(a)(b), By cause and sex, NSW(c)—2004–05 to 2006–07(d) *continued*

Diagnosis group and ICD–10 code	SEPARATIONS (e)			RATE RATIO (f)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	ratio	ratio	ratio	%	%	%
Digestive system									
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	274	320	593	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other diseases of the digestive system (K20–K93)	1 422	1 501	2 923	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.8	5.4	5.6
Total digestive system (K00–K93)	1 695	1 821	3 516	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	6.6	6.7
Genitourinary disease (N00–N99)	372	1 103	1 475	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	4.0	2.8
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (000–099)	—	4 591	4 591	—	1.5	1.5	—	16.5	8.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	544	426	970	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality									
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	369	171	540	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.0
Other external causes of accidental injury (W20–W99, X20–X59)	1 688	986	2 674	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.9	3.5	5.1
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	203	327	530	2.5	2.3	2.4	0.8	1.2	1.0
Other external causes of morbidity and mortality (X85–Y36, Y40–Y98)	1 155	1 051	2 206	1.7	1.8	1.8	4.7	3.8	4.2
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	3 414	2 536	5 950	1.4	1.6	1.5	13.9	9.1	11.3
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services									
Care involving dialysis (Z49)	7 000	5 751	12 751	5.4	6.1	5.7	28.4	20.7	24.3
Other factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z39, Z40–Z48, Z50–Z54, Z55–Z99)	1 653	2 004	3 657	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.7	7.2	7.0
Total factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	8 653	7 755	16 408	2.4	2.1	2.3	35.1	27.9	31.3
All other causes	2 866	3 062	5 928	1.1	1.2	1.2	11.6	11.0	11.3
All causes excluding dialysis	17 713	22 036	39 751	1.2	1.2	1.2	71.9	79.3	75.8
All causes	24 645	27 784	52 430	1.5	1.5	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Estimates of the Indigenous population rely on individuals self-identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or both, and are liable to over or under identification. Population estimates used in this table are based on population counts from Census data, and the ABS low series of experimental estimates and projections based on the 2001 Census. Aboriginality of patients in the Admitted Patients Data Collection is known to be incomplete and under-identified. Initiatives are in place to improve the collection and reporting of Indigenous status.
- (b) All counts and rates are based on separations (i.e. discharges, transfers or deaths) from public and private sector hospitals following admission for acute care. This includes separations from day-only facilities.

(c) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD10) coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(d) Data are for the three year period 2004–05 to 2006–07 Data for interstate hospitalisations in 2006–07 are estimated based on the preceding three years of data 2003–04 to 2005–06.

(e) Mean number of separations per year.

(f) Ratio is calculated as: hospital separations for persons identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander divided by expected separations based on all-NSW rates.

Source: Source: NSW Department of Health, NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research.

3.18**WORK-RELATED INJURIES AND FATALITIES, NSW**

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06

WORK RELATED INJURIES AND DISEASES (a)

Total workplace injuries	rate	15.1	15.0	13.6	13.6	13.4	11.0
Total occupational diseases	rate	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.0
Total other work related injuries	rate	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3
Total employment injuries	rate	20.3	20.3	18.5	18.7	18.4	15.4

SELECTED NEW CASES OF WORKPLACE INJURY AND DISEASE REPORTED

Workplace injuries							
Sprains and strains	no.	25 703	26 060	23 686	23 695	22 268	19 021
Fractures and dislocations	no.	4 342	4 209	4 146	3 901	3 893	3 759
Open wound and superficial injuries	no.	4 608	4 453	4 214	4 140	4 131	3 787
Contusions and crushing	no.	3 392	3 388	3 029	2 967	3 126	2 697
Burns	no.	710	748	739	639	624	598
<i>Total workplace injuries</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>39 995</i>	<i>40 204</i>	<i>37 422</i>	<i>37 330</i>	<i>36 150</i>	<i>31 613</i>
Occupational diseases							
Industrial deafness	no.	4 095	3 576	2 501	2 706	2 885	2 469
Occupational overuse syndrome	no.	1 044	1 260	1 207	1 282	1 134	1 205
Mental disorders (including stress cases)	no.	1 916	2 643	3 246	3 226	3 202	2 517
Hernia	no.	826	767	829	932	899	913
<i>Total occupational diseases</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 258</i>	<i>9 878</i>	<i>9 157</i>	<i>9 604</i>	<i>9 697</i>	<i>8 626</i>
Other work related injuries	no.	4 544	4 583	4 405	4 609	3 890	3 766
Total employment injuries	no.	53 797	54 674	51 000	51 551	49 749	44 013

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES BY INDUSTRY (a)(b)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	rate	32.9	32.9	32.5	33.7	33.8	29.8
Mining	rate	63.8	54.2	43.5	50.3	39.4	37.8
Manufacturing	rate	31.4	32.5	28.9	32.5	34.1	28.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	rate	21.8	24.4	14.9	16.4	22.1	13.7
Construction	rate	42.1	38.9	35.2	33.3	29.7	27.7
Wholesale trade	rate	21.2	19.2	16.7	16.8	20.3	18.4
Retail trade	rate	14.8	13.1	11.0	12.1	11.7	10.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	rate	20.0	20.8	19.5	18.4	17.1	16.0
Transport and storage	rate	36.4	37.6	33.9	31.3	29.4	26.0
Communication services	rate	11.6	12.9	12.9	14.7	10.1	9.3
Finance and insurance	rate	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.0
Property and business services	rate	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.9	7.8
Government administration and defence	rate	21.8	24.7	19.9	18.8	15.7	18.9
Education	rate	9.9	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.8	10.2
Health and community services	rate	20.3	20.1	19.7	20.9	20.6	16.9
Cultural and recreational services	rate	14.7	15.5	14.0	14.2	11.6	11.2
Personal and other services	rate	20.1	23.3	22.1	20.0	21.3	17.5

FATALITIES

Number of fatalities	no.	139	177	136	132	125	146
Incidence of fatalities per 100,000 employees at risk	rate	5.2	6.6	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1

COMPENSATION COST

Gross incurred cost of workplace injuries(c)	\$m	804.3	913.1	739.0	706.0	684.8	567.7
Gross incurred cost of other work-related injuries(d)	\$m	211.3	256.3	224.1	241.7	243.5	198.9
Gross incurred cost of occupational diseases	\$m	122.7	124.0	103.8	130.5	103.3	98.4
Total employment injuries	\$m	1 138.3	1 293.6	1 067.0	1 078.1	1 031.7	865.0

(a) Rate is per 1,000 wage and salary earners. Includes cases for which nature of occurrence was unknown.

(b) Injuries reported here are limited to major claims where the worker has been off work for more than 5 days as a result of the injury.

(c) Refers to the sum of compensation payment plus an estimate of future liability if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year.

(d) Refers to the cost of any injuries that have occurred away from the workplace, but where the worker is considered to be on duty.

Source: WorkCover Authority of NSW, *Statistics Bulletins 2000-01 to 2005-06*.

3.19**UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH(a), By sex, NSW—2006**

	Males	Females	Persons	Persons(b)
	no.	no.	no.	rate
Malignant neoplasms				
Digestive organs				
Oesophagus (C15)	255	107	362	4.9
Stomach (C16)	215	153	368	5.0
Colon (C18)	424	367	791	10.6
Rectosigmoid junction, rectum; anus and anal canal (C19–C21)	290	198	488	6.6
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	249	133	382	5.2
Pancreas (C25)	363	372	735	9.8
<i>Total digestive organs (C15–C26)</i>	2 087	1 629	3 716	49.9
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	1 478	894	2 372	32.2
Melanoma and other malignant neoplasms of skin (C43–C44)(c)	378	213	591	8.0
Breast (C50)	7	927	934	12.7
Female genital organs				
Ovary (C56)(d)	..	269	269	3.6
<i>Total female genital organs (C51–C58)</i>	..	489	489	6.6
Male genital organs				
Prostate (C61)(d)	962	..	962	12.7
<i>Total male genital organs (C60–C63)</i>	976	..	976	12.9
Urinary tract				
Kidney, except renal pelvis (C64)	186	113	299	4.1
Bladder (C67)	215	89	304	4.0
<i>Total urinary tract (C64–C68)</i>	414	210	624	8.3
Brain (C71)	181	128	309	4.3
Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue				
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	265	214	479	6.5
<i>Total lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)</i>	686	567	1 253	16.9
<i>Total malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)</i>	7 324	5 801	13 125	176.7
In situ and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D00–D48)	204	195	399	5.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	465	488	953	12.6
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	665	1 137	1 802	23.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	711	907	1 618	21.2
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)				
Ischaemic heart diseases				
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	2 089	1 988	4 077	53.0
<i>Total ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)</i>	4 243	3 749	7 992	103.9
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	1 724	2 545	4 269	54.6
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	405	376	781	10.1
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)</i>	7 729	8 604	16 333	211.2
Diseases of the respiratory system				
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	445	507	952	12.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	980	855	1 835	24.3
<i>Total diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)</i>	2 051	1 869	3 920	51.2
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	803	713	1 516	20.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality				
Accidents				
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	308	96	404	5.9
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	828	467	1 295	17.7
<i>Total accidents (V01–X59)</i>	1 136	563	1 699	23.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (X60–X84)	401	103	504	7.4
<i>Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)</i>	1 662	755	2 417	34.3
All other causes	1 862	2 089	3 951	52.7
All causes of death	23 476	22 558	46 034	608.2

.. not applicable

(a) Based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD10).

(b) Indirect standardised death rate per 100,000 based on standard population of Australia 30 June 2001.

(c) Includes Mesothelioma (C45).

(d) In previous years these were reported as gender-specific rates.

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death Collection, 2006.

3.20

PERINATAL DEATHS(a), By selected causes, NSW(b)—2005

	<i>Fetal deaths</i>	<i>Neonatal deaths</i>	<i>Total perinatal deaths</i>
	no.	no.	no.
MAIN CONDITION IN THE FETUS/INFANT			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)			
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05–P08)	31	65	96
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20–P29)	44	59	103
Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of the fetus and newborn (P50–P61)	7	32	39
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period, unspecified (P90–P96)	226	11	237
<i>Total</i>	322	188	510
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–99)			
Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00–Q07)	12	9	21
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20–Q28)	6	16	22
Congenital malformations of the lung (Q33)	np	np	10
Congenital malformations of the urinary system (Q60–Q64)	4	6	10
Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system (Q65–Q79)	5	9	14
Down's syndrome (Q90)	np	np	9
Edwards' syndrome and Patau's syndrome (Q91)	5	5	10
<i>Total</i>	np	np	120
All other causes	np	np	15
All causes	375	270	645
MAIN CONDITION IN THE MOTHER			
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	68	16	84
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	37	80	117
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	80	49	129
Complications of labour and delivery (P03)	np	np	np
Noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P04)	np	np	np
No maternal condition reported	184	119	303

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 400 grams or (when birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding gestational age (20 weeks), whether alive or dead.

(b) Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10)*.

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death Collection, 2006.

3.21**DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS(a)(b), By selected characteristics, NSW**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sex								
Males	498	387	242	216	197	211	203	197
Females	174	145	127	104	110	114	108	115
Persons	672	532	369	320	307	325	311	312
Type of drug-induced death								
Accidental (F11–F16; F19; F55; X40–X44)(c)	567	439	281	229	225	248	241	255
Intentional self-harm (X60–X64)	96	87	85	88	79	65	62	49
Total drug induced deaths(d)	672	532	369	320	307	325	311	312
Selected drugs contributing to drug-induced death								
Drugs of abuse (T40.0–T40.9;T43.6)(e)	517	401	237	217	180	191	188	177
Antidepressants (T43.0–T43.2)	114	79	69	61	61	70	54	81
Benzodiazepines (T42.4)	166	121	88	91	79	86	72	64

(a) Any death where the underlying cause of death was an acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs, or an acute condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent. Excludes deaths where the underlying cause of death is related to the use of alcohol, tobacco or volatile solvents. See *Drug-Induced Deaths: A Guide to ABS Causes of Death Data* (cat. no. 4809.0.55.001).

(b) Data is based on year of registration of death.

(c) Includes accidental poisoning by drugs (X40–X44) and mental and behavioural disorders due to drug use (F11–F16, F19, F55).

(d) Includes: Assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X85); Undetermined intent (Y10–Y14).

(e) Includes opioids, cocaine, amphetamines and hallucinogens.

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death Collection.

3.22**HOSPITALS, By selected characteristics, NSW**

2000–01 2001–02 2002–03 2003–04 2004–05 2005–06

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Hospitals							
Public acute hospitals	no.	210	209	209	221	222	221
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	9	9	9	10	10	9
<i>Total</i>	no.	219	218	218	231	232	230
Beds							
Public acute hospitals(a)	no.	16 488	16 327	16 919	18 171	19 570	18 595
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	1 046	1 075	1 166	1 237	1 161	1 185
<i>Total</i>	no.	17 534	17 402	18 085	19 408	20 731	19 780
Separations(b)							
Public acute hospitals	'000	1 227.6	1 250.3	1 280.4	1 313.6	1 333.3	1 409.4
Public psychiatric hospitals	'000	10.9	10.6	10.8	11.9	10.9	11.0
<i>Total</i>	'000	1 238.4	1 260.9	1 291.2	1 325.5	1 344.2	1 420.5
Average length of stay							
Public acute hospitals	days	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Public psychiatric hospitals	days	37.4	55.9	33.5	29.0	34.7	29.9
<i>Total</i>	days	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2
Patient days							
Public acute hospitals	'000	5 320.3	5 249.3	5 333.2	5 436.5	5 444.0	5 647.0
Public psychiatric hospitals	'000	405.4	592.6	362.5	344.9	379.6	329.9
<i>Total</i>	'000	5 725.7	5 841.9	5 695.7	5 781.4	5 823.6	5 976.8
Non-admitted occasions of service							
Public acute hospitals	'000	16 710.2	15 557.2	16 746.8	19 661.4	18 525.3	20 076.6
Public psychiatric hospitals	'000	306.9	167.0	193.2	167.9	140.1	131.7
<i>Total</i>	'000	17 017.1	15 724.2	16 940.0	19 829.3	18 665.4	20 208.3

PRIVATE HOSPITALS (c)

Hospitals							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	no.	94	93	98	93	96	88
Other private hospitals	no.	90	87	85	85	82	86
<i>Total</i>	no.	184	180	183	178	178	174
Beds(d)							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	no.	732	720	787	777	790	790
Other private hospitals	no.	6 864	6 503	6 575	6 540	6 402	6 191
<i>Total</i>	no.	7 596	7 223	7 362	7 317	7 192	6 981
Separations(b)							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	'000	139.7	149.3	160.4	163.7	167.0	169.8
Other private hospitals	'000	500.0	543.1	548.6	548.4	580.2	596.1
<i>Total</i>	'000	639.8	692.4	709.0	712.1	747.2	765.9
Average length of stay							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	days	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other private hospitals	days	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
<i>Total</i>	days	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Patient days							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	'000	139.7	149.3	160.4	163.7	167.0	169.8
Other private hospitals	'000	1 648.7	1 728.8	1 733.3	1 695.9	1 714.3	1 715.0
<i>Total</i>	'000	1 788.5	1 878.1	1 893.7	1 859.7	1 881.3	1 884.8
Non-admitted occasions of service							
Accident and emergency	'000	73.9	75.8	80.0	75.2	50.8	51.7
Outpatient services	'000	248.1	280.2	273.2	251.1	160.2	154.5
<i>Total(e)</i>	'000	448.9	512.0	511.1	509.2	385.7	364.6

r revised

(e) Included in total are Other non-admitted occasions of service such as Community health services, District nursing services and Non-medical and social services.

(a) Due to methodology changes, 2005–06 acute public bed data are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) Separations for which the care was reported as Newborn with no qualified days and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(c) Includes private acute and private psychiatric hospitals.

(d) 2000–01 data includes NSW and ACT.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2002, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2000–01*(AIHW cat. no. HSE 20) to AIHW, 2008, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2006–07* (AIHW cat. no. HSE 55).

3.23**PUBLIC HOSPITAL WAITING TIMES, By selected characteristics, NSW**

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06

ELECTIVE SURGERY

Number of admissions(a)	'000	186.2	186.4	182.4	197.6	201.4
Admissions per 1,000 population(b)	rate	28.0	28.0	27.2	29.3	29.6
Waiting time for patients admitted from elective surgery waiting list						
50% of patients admitted within	days	28	29	32	34	36
90% of patients admitted within	days	220	227	222	294	291
Wait more than 365 days	%	5.0	4.2	4.1	6.9	5.4

EMERGENCY VISITS SEEN ON TIME (c)(d)

Resuscitation patient seen immediately	%	100	100	100	100	100
Emergency patient seen within 10 minutes	%	78	77	76	75	81
Urgent patient seen within 30 minutes	%	57	57	58	60	61
Semi-urgent patient seen within 60 minutes	%	60	62	65	66	66
Non-urgent patient seen within 120 minutes	%	86	86	86	87	87
Total emergency visits seen on time	%	64	65	66	68	69

- (a) Number of admissions for elective surgery reported to the National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.
- (b) Crude rate based on the Australian estimated resident population as at 31 December.
- (c) Includes records for which the type of visit was reported as Emergency presentation or was not reported. Excludes Return visit, planned, Pre-arranged admission, Patient in transit and Dead on arrival.
- (d) The proportion of occasions of service for which the waiting time to service delivery was within the time specified within the definition of triage category. For the Triage category 'Resuscitation', the definition specifies that the patient should be admitted within seconds. For more information on the Triage category see Glossary.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2003, Australian Hospital Statistics 2001-02 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 25) to AIHW, 2007, Australian Hospital Statistics 2005-06 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 50).

3.24**REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, NSW—2006–07**

	2002–03	2006–07	Average annual rate of growth since 2002–03
	no.	no.	%
Chiropractors	1 233	1 365	2.6
Dental			
Dentists(a)	4 153	4 415	1.5
Dental hygienists	na	238	na
Dental therapists	na	323	na
Dental prosthetists	409	450	2.4
Dental technicians	692	784	3.2
Medical practitioners(b)	25 281	31 918	6.0
Nurses and midwives			
Nurses - registered	79 244	83 425	1.3
Nurses - enrolled	16 200	17 084	1.3
Midwives(c)	na	18 159	na
Optical			
Optometrists	1 535	1 700	2.6
Optical dispensers	1 381	1 498	2.1
Osteopaths	443	546	5.4
Pharmacists(a)	7 233	8 075	2.8
Physiotherapists	5 992	6 754	3.0
Podiatrists	724	853	4.2
Psychologists	7 655	9 539	5.7

na not available

(a) Figures for Dentists, Medical practitioners and Pharmacists have been provided by their individual Board. The Registration Boards for these professions are independent statutory bodies.

(b) Figures supplied by the Medical Board. Total made up of 28,928 practitioners holding general registration and 2,990 practitioners currently holding conditional registration.

(c) Includes Registered Midwives, Authorised Nurse Practitioners and Authorised Midwife Practitioners. Amendments to the Nurses Act 2003 introduced the registration of midwives. Prior to this amendment registered nurses could obtain an authority to practise midwifery if qualified, but were not registered as midwives.

Source: NSW Department of Health, NSW Health Annual Reports 2002–03 and 2006–07.

3.25**RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE(a)(b), By selected characteristics, NSW**

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Residential places	no.	50 384	51 189	52 313	53 910	55 709	56 728
Residential packages							
Community Aged Care Packages (CACP)	no.	8 626	9 267	9 628	9 995	10 663	11 935
Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH)	no.	249	564	816
Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia (EACHD)	no.	174
Transition Care Program (TCP)(c)	no.	304
<i>Total (places and packages)</i>	no.	59 010	60 456	61 941	64 114	66 936	69 957
Residential places(d)	ratio	83.0	81.0	81.6	82.7	84.0	83.7
Residential packages(d)							
CACP packages	ratio	14.2	14.7	15.0	15.3	16.1	17.6
EACH packages	ratio	0.4	0.9	1.5
TCP packages(c)	ratio	0.4
<i>Total provision(d)</i>	ratio	97.2	95.7	96.6	98.3	100.9	103.2
Total mainstream residential aged care services	no.	939	934	931	932	935	934

.. not applicable

r revised

(a) Data from 2001 onward includes places and packages provided by Multi-Purpose Services and places and packages provided by the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program.

(b) Data at 30 June.

(c) The Transition Care Program is jointly shared between the Australian Government and State and Territory Governments.

(d) Per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Residential Aged Care in Australia 2000–01* (AIHW cat. no. AGE 22) to *Residential Aged Care in Australia 2005–06* (AIHW cat. no. AGE 54).

3.26**HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE CLIENTS(a), NSW(b)**

Characteristics		2002-03(c)	2003-04(d)	2004-05(e)	2005-06(f)
Average hours service per client in a year	hrs	39.2	37.8	35.8	40.8
Sex					
Males	'000	56.2	61.2	63.6	67.3
Females	'000	114.4	120.5	122.5	129.5
Age group (years)					
0-64	'000	34.4	36.3	37.7	39.3
65-74	'000	31.8	34.3	33.9	35.3
75-84	'000	65.0	69.4	70.5	74.7
85 and over	'000	39.4	41.8	43.9	47.6
Percent of total population - Age group (years)					
0-64	%	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.8
65-74	%	13.8	14.8	14.6	15.0
75-84	%	42.7	44.1	44.2	45.8
85 and over	%	38.8	39.8	41.1	40.5
Total clients	'000	170.7	181.7	186.1	196.9

- (a) Client numbers and percentages have been adjusted, distributing 'Not stated' responses on a pro rata basis.
- (b) Refers to the location of service provider.
- (c) Population data source: Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2003 from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).
- (d) Population data source: Based on Series B (medium scenario) for 2004 from *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0), September 2003.

- (e) Population data source: Estimated Resident Population (preliminary) as at 31 December 2004 from *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).
- (f) Population data source: Based on Series B (medium scenario) for 2006 from *Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101* (cat. no. 3222.0), September 2003.

Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), *HACC MDS Annual Bulletins*, 2002–03 to 2004–05.

3.27**MENTAL HEALTH CARE, By selected services, NSW**

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05

NON-ADMITTED PATIENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE

GP estimated encounters(a)	'000	3 375.0	3 405.0	3 013.0	nya
Medicare funded psychiatrist services(b)	'000	693.2	666.4	637.4	627.1
Community mental health care service contacts	'000	942.3	1 301.2	1 431.7	1 363.8
Mental health related same day hospital separations	'000	31.7	32.6	32.0	33.0

ADMITTED PATIENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE

Separations(c)					
Government operated residential mental health services	'000	0.4	0.3	0.2	na
Public hospitals	'000	49.3	51.0	53.4	54.5
Private hospitals	'000	10.3	9.7	9.5	9.2
<i>Total</i>	'000	60.0	61.0	63.1	63.7
Available beds(d)					
Government operated residential mental health services	no.	161	138	137	138
Public hospitals	no.	1 075	1 166	1 237	1 161
Private hospitals	no.	444	531	316	494
<i>Total</i>	no.	1 680	1 835	1 690	1 793
Patient days(e)					
Government operated residential mental health services	'000	na	na	na	na
Public hospitals	'000	1 079.4	817.2	801.4	703.2
Private hospitals	'000	161.8	158.6	156.5	143.9
<i>Total</i>	'000	1 241.2	975.9	957.9	847.1

TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Government operated residential mental health services	\$m	243.8	297.6	314.7	311.7
Public psychiatric hospitals(f)	\$m	192.9	211.1	241.2	252.2
Private psychiatric hospitals	\$m	53.5	58.5	57.5	56.2
<i>Total(f)</i>	\$m	490.2	567.3	613.5	620.1

na not available

nya not yet available

(a) The estimated number of encounters is based on the proportion of encounters in which a mental health related problem was managed in the Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health (BEACH) survey of general practice activity, multiplied by the total number of GP Medicare services reported by the Department of Health and Ageing (DHA).

(b) Medicare data from DHA.

(c) Separations for which care type was reported as 'Newborn' with no qualified days and records for 'Hospital boarders' and 'Posthumous organ procurement' have been excluded.

(d) Includes public psychiatric hospitals and public acute hospitals with psychiatric units or wards.

(e) Patient day data were unavailable for government operated residential mental health services.

(f) Does not include public acute hospitals with specialised psychiatric units or wards, as data are not available.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2004, *Mental Health Services in Australia 2001-02* (AIHW cat. no. HSE 31) to AIHW, 2007, *Mental Health Services in Australia 2004-05* (AIHW cat. no. HSE 47).

3.28**PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE(a), NSW and ACT**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PERSONS ('000)								
General insurance treatment only(b)	476.0	410.5	445.5	484.2	512.9	536.8	557.9	570.9
Hospital insurance(c)	3 035.3	3 139.9	3 141.1	3 129.3	3 121.2	3 143.1	3 175.0	3 251.5
General treatment insurance(d)	2 870.5	2 929.3	3 016.8	3 077.3	3 114.5	3 171.1	3 237.6	3 554.3
Hospital insurance combined with General treatment(e)	2 394.5	2 518.8	2 571.3	2 593.0	2 601.6	2 634.3	2 679.8	2 983.4
<i>Total private health insurance(f)</i>	<i>3 511.2</i>	<i>3 550.4</i>	<i>3 586.6</i>	<i>3 613.5</i>	<i>3 634.2</i>	<i>3 679.9</i>	<i>3 732.9</i>	<i>3 822.4</i>
Total persons(g)	6 801.4	6 894.5	6 955.6	7 005.4	7 055.3	7 099.4	7 160.7	7 225.7
PERCENTAGE (%)								
General treatment insurance only(b)	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9
Hospital insurance(c)	44.6	45.5	45.2	44.7	44.3	44.3	44.4	45.0
General treatment insurance(d)	42.2	42.5	43.4	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.3	49.1
Hospital insurance combined with General treatment(e)	35.2	36.5	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.1	37.4	41.3
<i>Total private health insurance(f)</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>52.9</i>

(a) Data are revised.

(b) General treatment insurance may be purchased on its own or with hospital insurance. General treatment was called ancillary in previous reports. In addition to the historical ancillary items such as dental and optical services general treatment also covers hospital substitute services and chronic disease management programs.

(c) All persons with hospital insurance including those who have a combination of hospital and general treatment.

(d) All those with general treatment insurance including those who have a combination of hospital and general treatment. There was an artificial increase in general treatment insurance due to a change in definition in the legislation on 1 April 2007.

(e) Those who have a combination of hospital cover and general treatment cover with the same fund.

(f) Refers to persons who have a combination of hospital plus general treatment coverage and persons with general treatment only coverage. There was an artificial increase in general treatment insurance due to a change in definition in the legislation on 1 April 2007.

(g) Population count for NSW and ACT as at 30 June.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council <www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/membershipcoverage>.

3.29**HEALTH EXPENDITURE(a), By area of expenditure and source of funds,****NSW—2005–06****GOVERNMENT SECTOR**

<i>Area of expenditure</i>	<i>Australian Government</i>	<i>State and local government</i>	<i>Total government</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Hospitals			
Public hospital services(b)	3 524	4 549	8 074
Private hospitals	719	—	719
<i>Total hospitals</i>	<i>4 243</i>	<i>4 549</i>	<i>8 792</i>
Patient transport services	64	276	340
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>4 307</i>	<i>4 826</i>	<i>9 132</i>
Health practitioners			
Medical services	4 282	—	4 282
Dental services	181	134	315
Other health practitioners	243	—	243
<i>Total health practitioners</i>	<i>4 706</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>4 840</i>
Medications			
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	2 074	—	2 074
All other medications	27	—	27
<i>Total medications</i>	<i>2 101</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2 101</i>
Other non-institutional services			
Administration	447	—	447
Aids and appliances	144	—	144
Community health and other	98	1 049	1 146
Public health	258	149	407
Research(c)	346	66	413
<i>Total other non-institutional services</i>	<i>1 293</i>	<i>1 264</i>	<i>2 557</i>
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>8 100</i>	<i>1 398</i>	<i>9 498</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	12 407	6 224	18 631
Capital			
Capital expenditure	42	576	618
Capital consumption	19	415	434
<i>Total capital</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>991</i>	<i>1 052</i>
Total health expenditure			
Direct health expenditure	12 468	7 215	19 683
Non-specific tax expenditure	139	—	139
Total health expenditure	12 607	7 215	19 822

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Gross outlays on health services by the different service provider sectors are not provided.

(b) Public hospital services excludes any dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital. Can include services provided off the hospital site such as hospital in the home dialysis or other services.

(c) Health research expenditure has been allocated according to the level of government or the private sector organisation that actually undertakes the research activity, not according to source of funds.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2007, *Health Expenditure Australia 2005–06* (AIHW cat. no. HWE 37).

3.29

HEALTH EXPENDITURE(a), By area of expenditure and source of funds,

NSW—2005–06 *continued*

NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR

<i>Area of expenditure</i>	<i>Health insurance</i>	<i>Individuals</i>	<i>Other(b)</i>	<i>Total non-government</i>	<i>Total health expenditure</i>
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Hospitals					
Public hospital services(c)	201	101	524	826	8 899
Private hospitals	849	34	227	1 111	1 830
<i>Total hospitals</i>	<i>1 051</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>1 937</i>	<i>10 730</i>
Patient transport services	77	15	28	120	460
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>1 128</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>2 057</i>	<i>11 190</i>
Health practitioners					
Medical services	182	629	453	1 265	5 547
Dental services	293	1 191	2	1 485	1 801
Other health practitioners	138	541	102	781	1 024
<i>Total health practitioners</i>	<i>613</i>	<i>2 361</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>3 531</i>	<i>8 371</i>
Medications					
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	—	420	—	420	2 494
All other medications	22	1 258	7	1 287	1 314
<i>Total medications</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>1 678</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1 708</i>	<i>3 808</i>
Other non-institutional services					
Administration	206	—	—	206	653
Aids and appliances	101	447	8	556	700
Community health and other	—	93	5	98	1 244
Public health	—	32	—	32	439
Research(d)	—	—	133	133	546
<i>Total other non-institutional services</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>1 025</i>	<i>3 582</i>
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>4 611</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>6 263</i>	<i>15 762</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	2 071	4 762	1 488	8 321	26 951
Capital					
Capital expenditure	na	na	718	718	1 336
Capital consumption	(e) . .	434
<i>Total capital</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>1 770</i>
Total health expenditure					
Direct health expenditure	2 071	4 762	2 206	9 039	28 722
Non-specific tax expenditure	. .	-139	. .	-139	. .
Total health expenditure	2 071	4 624	2 206	8 900	28 722

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Gross outlays on health services by the different service provider sectors are not provided.

(b) 'Other' includes expenditure on health goods and services by workers' compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third-party insurers as well as other sources of income eg interest earned of service providers.

(c) Public hospital services excludes any dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital. Can include services provided off the hospital site such as hospital in the home dialysis or other services.

(d) Health research expenditure has been allocated according to the level of government or the private sector organisation that actually undertakes the research activity, not according to source of funds.

(e) Non-government capital consumption (depreciation) is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2007, *Health Expenditure Australia 2005–06* (AIHW cat. no. HWE 37).

3.30**HEALTH, Data sources**

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS Causes of Death Collection	21–27	3.19–3.21
ABS National Health Survey	3–9; 11–15	3.2–3.5; 3.11
ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey	..	3.6
ABS National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults	..	3.10
ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	16–17	3.14–3.15
Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, <i>Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), HACC MDS Annual Bulletins 2002–03 to 2004–05</i>	..	3.26
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Alcohol and Other Drugs Treatment Services in NSW 2005–06	32	3.13
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2001, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics 1999–2000</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 14) to AIHW 2008, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics 2006–07</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 55)	28–30	3.22–3.23
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2007, <i>Health Expenditure Australia 2005–06</i> (AIHW cat. no. HWE 37)	34	3.29
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2004, <i>Mental Health Services in Australia 2001–02</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 31) to AIHW 2007, <i>Mental Health Services in Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 47)	..	3.27
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2007	..	3.12
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) National Perinatal Statistics Unit 2004, <i>Australia's Mothers and Babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 25) to AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit 2007, <i>Australia's Mothers and Babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 40)	..	3.7
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia 2000–01</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 22) to <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia 2005–06</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 54)	..	3.25
<i>Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0)	1–2	..
NSW Department of Health, <i>NSW Health Annual Reports 2006–07</i>	..	3.8; 3.24
NSW Department of Health, NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research	31	3.16–3.17
Private Health Insurance Administration Council < www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/membershipcoverage >	33	3.28
Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2008, <i>Report on Government Services 2008</i> , Productivity Commission, Canberra	10	..
Tracy E, Baker D, Chen W, Starvou E, Bishop J, <i>Cancer in NSW: Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence, 2005</i> , Sydney: Cancer Institute NSW, November 2007 < http://www.statistics.cancerinstitute.org.au >	18–19	3.9
WorkCover Authority of NSW, <i>Worker's Compensation Statistical Bulletins 2000–01 to 2005–06</i>	20	3.18
.. not applicable		

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

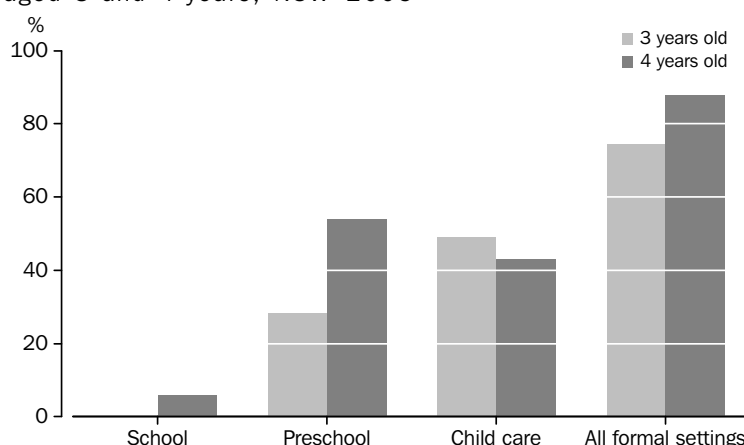
INTRODUCTION

Education is received through three formal sectors – schooling, vocational education and training, and higher education. Non-formal education also takes place outside of these institutions, for example on-the-job training in the workplace and self-directed learning.

CHILD CARE

It is recognised that early childhood education such as preschool and child care are highly beneficial for children's development and transition to school. In NSW in 2005, 88% of four year olds and 74% of three year olds attended at least one formal setting - either school, preschool or formal child care. Over half of four year olds (54%) attended preschool and 43% attended some sort of formal child care including 34% who attended long day care.

PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL, PRESCHOOL AND CHILD CARE, Children aged 3 and 4 years, NSW-2005



Source: ABS data available on request, *Child Care Australia* (cat. no. 4402.0)

LITERACY AND NUMERACY

In 2008, all students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 sat national literacy and numeracy tests for the first time. Prior to this each state had a set of tests that were equivalised to national benchmarks. The most recent results available for NSW tests are for 2006. In 2006, the minimum NSW standards for literacy were not met by 8.0% of Year 3 students, 6.1% of Year 5 students, and 3.8% of Year 7 students.

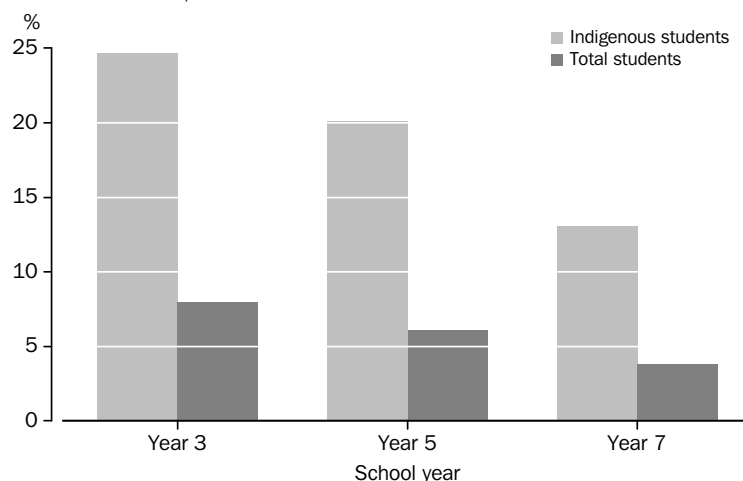
The strength of the tests are that they highlight populations or regions that are doing less well. For both literacy and numeracy, there was a substantial gap between Indigenous achievement compared to the results for all students. The proportion of Indigenous students not meeting the NSW benchmarks were considerably higher than for all students: 25% of Year 3 students, 20% of Year 5 students, and 13% of Year 7 students.

LITERACY AND NUMERACY

continued

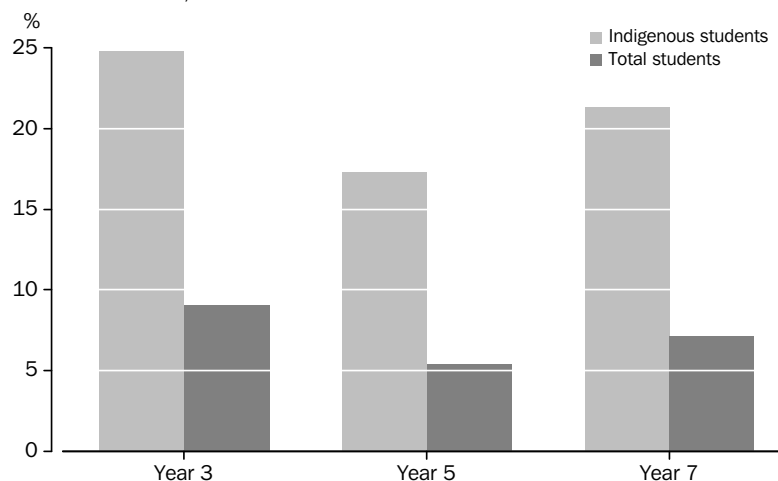
Basic numeracy benchmarks were not met by 9.1% of total Year 3 students, 5.4% of Year 5 students, and 7.1% of Year 7 students. For Indigenous students, numeracy benchmarks were not met by 25% of Year 3 students, 17% of Year 5 students, and 21% of Year 7 students.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT MEETING LITERACY BENCHMARKS, NSW—2006



Source: NSW Department of Education and Training.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL STUDENTS NOT MEETING NUMERACY BENCHMARKS, NSW—2006



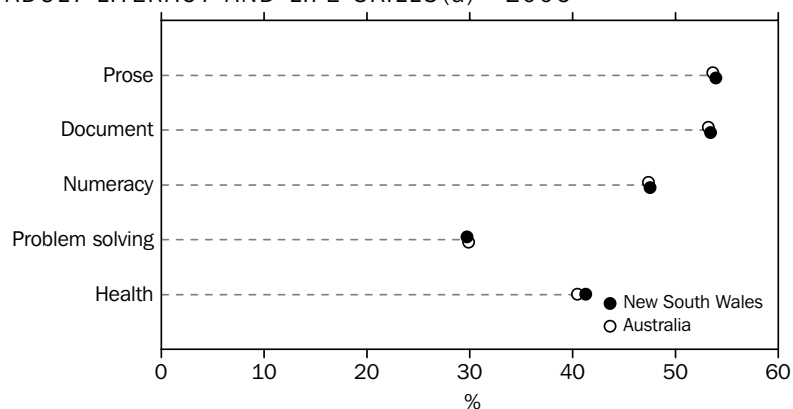
Source: NSW Department of Education and Training.

ADULT LITERACY AND LIFE SKILLS

Adult literacy is important for the social and economic wellbeing of the nation. The 2006 Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey assessed a sample of people aged 15 to 74 on five scales: prose literacy, document literacy, numeracy, problem solving and health literacy. In NSW, Level 3 or above (regarded by the survey developers as effectively functional literacy) was achieved by 54% of the population on the prose literacy scale, 53% on the document literacy scale, 48% on the numeracy scale, 30% on the problem solving scale, and 41% on the health literacy scale. These proportions were similar for the Australian population as a whole.

ADULT LITERACY AND
LIFE SKILLS *continued*

ADULT LITERACY AND LIFE SKILLS(a)—2006



(a) This graph shows the proportion of achieving Level 3 or above on the different scales of the Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey. Level 3 is regarded by the survey developers as the minimum level for effectively functional literacy.

Source: *Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey* (cat. no. 4228.0).

4.1**EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Summary table, NSW**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
SCHOOLS									
1. Preschool	no.	1 166	1 185	1 191	1 146	1 120	1 129	1 047	nya
2. Primary	no.	2 183	2 179	2 172	2 167	2 166	2 163	2 152	2 150
3. Secondary	no.	525	524	518	515	511	522	522	531
4. Combined and Special	no.	385	388	405	410	420	421	425	426
5. Government	no.	2 192	2 185	2 191	2 186	2 192	2 194	2 187	2 190
6. Non-government	no.	901	906	904	906	905	912	912	917
7. Total schools	no.	3 093	3 091	3 095	3 092	3 097	3 106	3 099	3 107
STUDENTS									
8. Preschool	'000	71.7	73.4	74.7	71.7	70.6	67.4	63.8	nya
9. Primary	'000	629.0	630.3	629.4	626.4	624.0	621.9	620.2	618.4
10. Secondary(a)	'000	465.4	468.9	475.4	481.0	483.1	485.8	488.7	490.8
11. Total school students(a)	'000	1 094.3	1 099.2	1 104.8	1 107.3	1 107.0	1 107.7	1 108.9	1 109.2
12. Students in government schools	%	69.4	68.7	68.2	67.7	67.2	66.8	66.7	66.5
13. VET students(b)	'000	638.0	570.5	553.3	588.4	517.5	562.1	565.3	nya
14. VET in Schools students(c)	'000	na	na	64.4	67.2	69.6	60.8	nya	nya
15. Apprentices and trainees in training(d)	'000	81.4	94.0	107.7	118.2	120.4	121.0	124.9	129.1
16. Higher education students—domestic	'000	np	np	231.7	234.2	229.7	230.7	236.5	nya
17. Higher education students—overseas	'000	np	np	58.2	66.1	66.8	66.5	66.3	nya
18. Overseas higher education students	%	np	np	20.1	22.0	22.5	22.4	21.9	nya
STUDENT/STAFF TEACHING RATIO (e)(f)									
19. Primary schools	ratio	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.1	16.8	16.4	16.4
20. Secondary schools	ratio	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2
PERSONS CURRENTLY ENROLLED FOR STUDY									
21. Aged 15–19 years	%	78.1	80.1	78.9	78.3	78.0	77.7	77.5	77.8
22. Aged 20–24 years	%	35.5	38.2	37.5	37.8	39.1	40.4	36.9	37.4
23. Aged 25–64 years	%	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.0
ACHIEVEMENTS/QUALIFICATIONS									
Year 5 Government school students reaching minimum standard (band 3 or higher)									
24. Literacy(g)	%	na	95.5	96.1	95.1	95.4	94.1	93.9	na
25. Numeracy	%	na	93.6	93.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	94.6	na
Year 12 and equivalent									
26. Apparent retention rate from Year 7 to 12(a)	%	67.5	68.2	69.9	70.5	71.1	71.1	70.5	69.7
27. Persons aged 20–24 with Year 12 or Certificate II and above	%	na	79.6	80.7	80.7	81.8	80.7	82.0	82.7
Persons aged 25–64 years with non-school qualifications									
28. Bachelor degree or above(h)	%	19.8	20.6	21.8	21.8	23.4	24.5	25.0	24.9
29. Advanced diploma, diploma, certificate III and IV	%	na	23.4	25.5	25.5	26.5	24.7	26.4	27.4
30. Total with non-school qualification	%	52.2	55.5	56.6	58.0	60.9	61.1	62.3	61.4
na	not available								
np	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated								
nya	not yet available								
(a)	Full-time students only.								
(b)	General VET activity only, provided by TAFE and other government providers, Private providers and Community providers.								
(c)	A new arrangement for the national reporting of VET in Schools statistics was implemented for 2005 data. Due to this break in series, 2005 data should not be compared with data reported previously.								
	(d)	In training as of 30 September.							
	(e)	The student/staff teaching ratio should not be used as a measure of class size.							
	(f)	Calculated by dividing the actual student load (EFTSU) by the full-time equivalent of Teaching only and Teaching and research staff.							
	(g)	The 2001–2004 trend data for Basic Skills Test Literacy should be interpreted with caution. See footnote (a) of Table 4.5 for details.							
	(h)	Includes Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate.							

4.2

PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL, PRESCHOOL AND FORMAL CHILD CARE, Children aged 5 years and under, NSW—2005

	AGE (YEARS)				
	Under 3	3	4	5	Total
NUMBER ('000)					
Attended school	*5.0	74.9	79.9
Attended preschool	. .	23.5	46.6	*7.4	77.5
Attended formal child care(a)					
Long day care centre	44.2	30.7	29.7	*3.9	108.6
Before and/or after school care	**1.2	14.2	15.5
Family day care	15.4	7.9	*6.3	**0.8	30.4
Other formal care(b)	9.9	*3.9	*2.3	—	16.2
Total attended formal child care(a)(b)(c)	65.5	40.4	37.2	18.9	162.0
Total attended school, preschool or formal care(d)	65.5	61.1	75.9	85.9	288.5
All children aged 5 years and under	253.4	82.4	86.3	87.1	509.2
PERCENTAGE (%)					
Attended school	*5.8	86.1	15.7
Attended preschool	. .	28.5	54.0	*8.5	15.2
Attended formal child care(a)					
Long day care centre	17.4	37.3	34.4	*4.5	21.3
Before and/or after school care	**1.4	16.3	3.0
Family day care	6.1	9.6	*7.4	**0.9	6.0
Other formal care(b)	3.9	*4.8	*2.7	—	3.2
Total attended formal child care(a)(b)(c)	25.9	49.0	43.1	21.7	31.8
Total attended school, preschool or formal care(d)	25.9	74.2	88.0	98.6	56.7
All children aged 5 years and under	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The definition of formal care does not include preschool. In surveys prior to 2005, the definition of formal care included preschool.

(b) All children who used formal care (including occasional care), including those who used both formal and informal care.

(c) Components do not add to total as children could use more than one type of care.

(d) Children may be attending informal care.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Child Care, Australia* (cat. no. 4402.0).

4.3 SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, By level and category of school, NSW—2007

	Schools (a)	Students (full-time) (b)	Students (part-time) FTE	Students total FTE	Teaching staff FTE (b)	Student/teaching staff ratio (c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PRIMARY						
Government	1 643	431 618	..	431 618	26 710	16.2
Non-government						
Catholic	418	124 892	6.3	124 898	6 779	18.4
Independent	89	61 884	96.1	61 980	4 318	14.4
Total non-government	507	186 776	102.4	186 878	11 097	16.8
Total	2 150	618 394	102.4	618 496	37 807	16.4
SECONDARY						
Government	369	306 019	998.7	307 018	24 576	12.5
Non-government						
Catholic	131	114 535	31.1	114 566	8 886	12.9
Independent	31	70 255	122.4	70 377	6 966	10.1
Total non-government	162	184 790	153.5	184 944	15 852	11.7
Total	531	490 809	1 152.2	491 961	40 429	12.2
TOTAL						
Government	2 190	737 637	998.7	738 636	51 286	14.4
Non-government						
Catholic	585	239 427	37.4	239 464	15 665	15.3
Independent	332	132 139	218.5	132 358	11 284	11.7
Total non-government	917	371 566	255.9	371 822	26 950	13.8
Total	3 107	1 109 203	1 254.6	1 110 458	78 236	14.2

.. not applicable

- (a) The total number of schools includes 66 government Primary/secondary combined schools, 112 Special government schools, and 221 non-government Primary/secondary combined schools, and 27 non-government schools.
- (b) Students and staff in special schools have not been identified separately, and have been allocated to either primary or secondary level of school education.

- (c) These ratios are produced by dividing the number of full-time students plus the full-time equivalent of part-time students by the number of full-time equivalent teaching staff. The ratio should not be used as a measure of class size.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (cat. no. 4221.0).

4.4 FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS, By sex, grade and school type, NSW—2007

	GOVERNMENT			NON-GOVERNMENT			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Primary									
Pre-Year 1	31 650.0	29 744	61 394	13 295	12 913	26 208	44 945	42 657	87 602
Year 1	31 443	29 688	61 131	13 441	12 923	26 364	44 884	42 611	87 495
Year 2	31 406	29 793	61 199	13 291	13 099	26 390	44 697	42 892	87 589
Year 3	30 766	29 364	60 130	13 458	13 042	26 500	44 224	42 406	86 630
Year 4	30 924	29 470	60 394	13 258	12 985	26 243	44 182	42 455	86 637
Year 5	30 747	29 471	60 218	13 702	13 317	27 019	44 449	42 788	87 237
Year 6	30 855	29 528	60 383	13 759	13 258	27 017	44 614	42 786	87 400
Ungraded	4 733	2 036	6 769	729	306	1 035	5 462	2 342	7 804
Total Primary	222 524	209 094	431 618	94 933	91 843	186 776	317 457	300 937	618 394
Secondary									
Year 7	28 067	26 655	54 722	16 793	16 522	33 315	44 860	43 177	88 037
Year 8	27 982	26 874	54 856	16 584	16 276	32 860	44 566	43 150	87 716
Year 9	28 054	27 057	55 111	16 562	15 932	32 494	44 616	42 989	87 605
Year 10	26 785	25 626	52 411	16 270	15 865	32 135	43 055	41 491	84 546
Year 11	20 952	22 400	43 352	13 630	14 174	27 804	34 582	36 574	71 156
Year 12	16 614	18 876	35 490	12 277	13 220	25 497	28 891	32 096	60 987
Ungraded	6 550	3 527	10 077	458	227	685	7 008	3 754	10 762
Total Secondary	155 004	151 015	306 019	92 574	92 216	184 790	247 578	243 231	490 809
All students	377 528	360 109	737 637	187 507	184 059	371 566	565 035	544 168	1 109 203
Students identified as Indigenous	19 598	18 369	37 967	2 405	2 596	5 001	22 003	20 965	42 968
Students identified as Indigenous (%)	5.2	5.1	5.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.9	3.9	3.9

Source: *Schools, Australia* (cat. no. 4221.0).

4.5**LITERACY AND NUMERACY, Government primary and secondary schools,
NSW—2006**

<i>Characteristics</i>	<u>LITERACY</u>			<u>NUMERACY</u>		
	Year 3(a)	Year 5(a)	Year 7(b)	Year 3(a)	Year 5(a)	Year 7(c)(d)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Males	89.3	91.8	94.5	90.4	94.2	91.4
Females	94.8	96.1	97.9	91.5	95.0	94.5
Indigenous students(d)(e)(f)	75.3	79.9	86.9	75.2	82.7	78.7
LBOTE students(g)	92.6	94.0	95.3	89.6	93.9	91.4
Total	92.0	93.9	96.2	90.9	94.6	92.9

- (a) As tested in the Basic Skills Test (BST). Percentages reflect students achieving the minimum standard of Band 2 or higher for Year 3, and Band 3 or higher for Year 5. From 2005, the new BST Literacy indicator is based on students performance on the reading, language and writing components of the one BST test. Prior to 2005, students' performance in reading and language was assessed via the BST and students sat a separate test, the Primary Writing Assessment (PWA), for writing. Hence, the 2002–2004 trend data has been created retrospectively by matching students who sat both the BST and the PWA. Students who could not be matched or did not sit both tests have been excluded. For small sub-populations of students in particular, such as Indigenous students, this may result in large apparent fluctuations in test scores from year to year.
- (b) As tested in the English Language and Literacy Assessment. Percentages reflect students achieving the minimum standard of Elementary or higher.
- (c) As tested in the Secondary Numeracy Assessment Program. Percentages reflect students achieving the minimum standard of Elementary or higher.
- (d) Student test results can vary between 1 and 2 percentage points from year to year and this is within the expected normal range of fluctuation. It does not mean a rise or lowering of standards. The drop in numeracy performance for Year 7 students beyond the normal range of annual fluctuations was expected in 2006 and is attributable to the conduct of testing two months earlier, in March rather than in May. With a return to May testing in 2007, state test results returned to the expected levels.
- (e) Note that the children in these categories are self-identified. Given the age of the children there may be concerns about the accuracy of the identification.
- (f) The drop in Year 7 numeracy performance beyond the normal range of annual fluctuations was more pronounced for Indigenous students, who represent only about 5% of the total student population. With such small numbers, relatively minor variations in the total number of Indigenous students participating in testing from year to year can impact on percentage calculations quite dramatically. The mobility of Indigenous students at different points in the year is also a factor.
- (g) Students from a language background other than English. From 2006, these are students who answered "yes" to either the question "Do you speak a language other than English at home?" or "Does your mother or father or caregiver speak a language other than English at home?". Prior to 2006, LBOTE students were those who answered yes to the question "Does anyone use a language other than English at home?".

Source: NSW Department of Education and Training.

4.6**APPARENT RETENTION RATES (a)(b), NSW**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Characteristics</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

YEAR 7 TO YEAR 12

Males	61.7	63.0	64.9	65.8	66.2	66.0	65.3	64.7
Females	73.5	73.7	75.1	75.3	76.2	76.3	75.9	74.9
Government	61.0	62.0	63.8	65.0	65.8	65.8	65.1	64.5
Non-government	81.6	81.5	82.4	81.1	81.0	80.6	79.8	78.6
Indigenous	33.9	30.3	30.6	31.9	31.7	31.1	30.6	34.0
Total	67.5	68.2	69.9	70.5	71.1	71.1	70.5	69.7

YEAR 10 TO YEAR 12

Males	64.3	65.6	67.7	68.3	68.5	68.4	68.2	67.6
Females	75.4	75.2	77.3	77.2	77.9	78.1	78.0	77.2
Government	64.2	65.1	67.4	68.1	68.6	68.5	68.2	67.8
Non-government	81.2	80.9	82.1	81.0	81.3	81.3	80.9	80.0
Indigenous	39.9	37.1	38.0	38.4	37.8	37.9	37.7	42.4
Total	69.8	70.3	72.4	72.7	73.2	73.2	73.0	72.4

(a) Full-time students only.

(b) Care should be exercised in the interpretation of apparent retention rates as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors, including students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes to the school population.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (cat. no. 4221.0).

4.7**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STUDENTS(a), General VET activity,
NSW—2006**

		<i>General VET activity(b)</i>
Sex		
Males	%	50.5
Females	%	49.3
Age group (years)		
19 and under	%	29.4
20–24	%	15.2
25–44	%	33.5
45 and over	%	19.9
Major field of education		
Natural and physical sciences	%	0.2
Information technology	%	4.6
Engineering and related technologies	%	12.6
Architecture and building	%	8.5
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	%	5.0
Health	%	3.3
Education	%	1.7
Management and commerce	%	20.3
Society and culture	%	10.6
Creative arts	%	2.8
Food, hospitality and personal services	%	10.5
Mixed field programs	%	11.3
Student status		
Full-time	%	10.6
Part-time	%	89.4
Total(c)	'000	565.3
Time series(c)(d)		
2005	'000	562.1
2004	'000	517.5
2003	'000	588.4
2002	'000	553.3
2001	'000	570.5
2000	'000	638.0

- (a) In 2006, New South Wales reported activity for workplace learning and the NSW Adult Migrant English Service (AMES) Skillmax Program for the first time. The result is a break in time series. This affects all growth calculations, particularly persons aged 15 to 19 years, Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) certificate II, the Hospitality training package, and Australian and New South Wales totals.
- (b) Provided by TAFE and other government providers, Private providers and Community providers.
- (c) Includes students with sex not stated.
- (d) In 2004, there was a large decrease in VET activity in the New South Wales adult and community education (ACE) sector, due to problems with software compatibility associated with the introduction of new systems by many of their providers.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Students and courses, 2006*.

4.8**APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, By selected characteristics, NSW—Year ended September 2007**

		Commencements	In-training(a)	Completions
Sex				
Males	%	59.4	65.1	58.2
Females	%	40.5	34.9	41.8
Age group (years)				
19 and under	%	36.0	28.3	13.7
20–24	%	17.2	26.7	32.0
25–44	%	32.0	30.1	34.1
45 and over	%	14.7	14.9	20.5
Occupational field of study				
Managers, administrators and professionals	%	4.4	3.3	1.7
Associate professionals	%	12.6	11.0	12.0
Trades and related workers	%	25.6	40.6	26.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	%	2.6	2.1	2.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	%	34.5	26.0	31.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	%	11.8	10.9	16.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	%	2.3	2.0	3.2
Labourers and related workers	%	5.9	4.1	6.8
Student status				
Full-time	%	80.1	83.0	85.1
Part-time (including school based)	%	19.8	17.0	14.9
Total	'000	81.5	129.1	41.0
Time series(b)				
2006	'000	75.2	124.9	38.1
2005	'000	73.2	121.0	38.2
2004	'000	72.6	120.4	36.0
2003	'000	76.8	118.2	34.7
2002	'000	72.4	107.7	31.2
2001	'000	62.2	94.0	23.2
2000	'000	59.5	81.4	20.2

(a) In-training as at 30 September 2007.

(b) This table contains figures on apprentice and trainee activity based on the date of effect rather than the date of processing. Due to lags in processing, recent activity levels are estimated. All figures are subject to revision, and may differ from those published in earlier or in subsequent reports.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, *National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, September 2007*.

4.9**HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By selected characteristics, NSW—2006**

		Overseas students(a)	All students
.....			
Sex			
Males	%	50.9	45.1
Females	%	49.1	54.9
Age group (years)			
19 and under	%	10.4	20.8
20–24	%	53.8	38.6
25–44	%	33.8	34.0
45 and over	%	2.1	6.6
Level of course			
Postgraduate	%	41.2	28.9
Undergraduate			
Bachelor degree	%	51.4	65.7
Other undergraduate(b)	%	0.6	1.7
Total undergraduate	%	52.0	67.4
Other(c)	%	6.8	3.7
Field of education(d)			
Natural and physical sciences	%	3.7	6.9
Information technology	%	8.6	4.6
Engineering and related technologies	%	7.5	6.2
Architecture and building	%	1.5	2.3
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	%	0.6	1.7
Health	%	7.3	11.3
Education	%	2.9	9.9
Management and commerce	%	49.2	28.4
Society and culture	%	10.3	25.2
Creative arts	%	2.9	6.2
Other	%	—	0.1
Non-award courses	%	6.8	2.7
Total		'000	'000
		66.3	302.9
Time series			
2006	'000	66.3	302.9
2005	'000	66.5	297.2
2004	'000	66.8	296.5
2003	'000	66.1	300.2
2002	'000	58.2	289.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) An overseas student is a student studying with an Australian Higher Education Provider who is not an Australian citizen, a New Zealand citizen or the holder of a permanent visa.

(b) Includes Associate degree and Other undergraduate.

(c) Including Enabling courses and Non-award course.

(d) Data does not sum to 100% as students may undertake 'double' degrees with different majors in different fields.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, *Students, 2000–2006: Selected Higher Education Statistics*.

4.10**HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION(a), By age and sex, NSW—May 2007**

	SEX			AGE (YEARS)							
	Males	Females	Persons	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000	
HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION											
Level of highest non-school qualification(b)											
Postgraduate degree	4.5	3.4	4.0	np	np	5.1	5.6	4.8	3.4	177.1	
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate	1.5	2.6	2.0	np	np	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	90.9	
Bachelor degree	14.8	16.2	15.5	—	14.1	24.8	18.2	14.9	11.0	693.8	
Advanced diploma and diploma	7.8	10.1	9.0	*0.8	7.4	10.6	9.4	11.2	9.7	402.7	
Certificate III and IV	20.9	9.8	15.3	2.3	14.4	16.1	18.6	17.6	15.9	687.1	
Certificate I and II	3.6	8.3	5.9	1.9	3.9	3.5	7.5	8.0	8.4	266.4	
Certificate not further defined	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	70.7	
Level not determined	0.7	1.0	0.9	**—	**0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	39.0	
Total with a non-school qualification	55.2	53.2	54.2	6.7	45.5	65.7	63.5	61.9	52.3	2 427.6	
Without a non-school qualification											
Highest of school completed											
Year 12	17.1	16.5	16.8	25.3	38.8	18.4	12.6	10.6	8.5	752.2	
Year 11	3.6	4.0	3.8	17.2	3.2	2.7	2.5	1.4	2.0	171.0	
Year 10	14.2	16.4	15.3	27.2	9.8	10.0	15.5	16.2	16.8	685.9	
Year 9 or below	9.8	9.8	9.8	23.7	2.6	3.1	5.8	9.8	20.0	440.3	
Total(c)	44.8	46.8	45.8	93.3	54.5	34.3	36.5	38.1	47.7	2 055.0	
Total persons aged 15–64 years(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4 482.6	
ATTAINMENT											
With AQF Certificate III and above	49.4	42.1	45.8	3.2	37.7	59.0	54.0	51.5	42.1	2 051.5	
With Year 12 or AQF Certificate II and above	69.5	63.7	66.6	30.8	82.6	81.6	70.9	66.8	53.3	2 986.0	
PERSONS ('000)											
Total persons aged 15–64 years(c)	2 237.9	2 244.7	4 482.6	457.5	464.6	947.1	976.5	920.1	716.8	4 482.6	

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

(b) Non-school qualification refers to educational attainments other than pre-primary or secondary education.

(c) Includes persons who never attended school.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Education and Work.

4.11**PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND THE LABOUR FORCE, Persons aged 15–24 years, NSW—May 2007**

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

15–17 18–19 20–24 Total

PARTICIPATING IN EDUCATION

Type of institution attending					
School	'000	230.0	np	np	243.8
TAFE	'000	12.6	34.5	49.6	96.7
Other	'000	**1.3	np	np	23.7
Higher education	'000	*2.3	55.6	114.7	172.5
Total participating in education	'000	246.1	109.7	180.8	536.7

NOT PARTICIPATING IN EDUCATION

Labour force status					
Employed	'000	12.9	51.5	235.8	300.2
Unemployed	'000	8.9	12.2	14.4	35.5
Not in labour force	'000	*6.7	9.3	33.6	49.7
Total not participating in education	'000	28.6	73.1	283.8	385.5

EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATE (a)

Area of usual residence					
Sydney	%	90.0	62.3	39.1	57.5
Balance of NSW	%	89.0	55.7	38.6	59.5
Total participating in education	%	89.6	60.0	38.9	58.2

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Defined as the total number of people participating in education divided by the total population for the age groups shown.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Education and Work.

4.12**ADULT LITERACY AND LIFE SKILLS(a)(b), By skill level, NSW**

TIME SERIES:

LEVEL 3-5

2006

1996	2006	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4-5
%	%	%	%	%	%

NEW SOUTH WALES

Prose literacy scale	49.5	53.9	18.0	28.1	37.2	16.7
Document literacy scale	49.6	53.4	18.9	27.6	35.1	18.3
Numeracy scale	na	47.5	23.2	29.4	30.4	17.1
Problem solving scale	na	29.7	35.1	35.2	24.1	5.6
Health literacy scale	na	41.3	20.6	38.0	35.2	6.1

AUSTRALIA

Prose literacy scale	52.6	53.6	16.7	29.7	37.4	16.2
Document literacy scale	52.0	53.2	18.0	28.8	35.5	17.7
Numeracy scale	na	47.4	22.0	30.5	31.3	16.1
Problem solving scale	na	29.9	34.9	35.2	24.5	5.4
Health literacy scale	na	40.5	19.4	40.1	34.7	5.8

na not available

(a) Survey respondents aged 15-74 years.

(b) Level 1 and 2 are the lowest measured levels of literacy. Level 3 is regarded by the survey developers as the minimum level for effectively functional literacy.

Source: *Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey* (cat. no. 4228.0).

4.13 PARTICIPATION IN LEARNING, By age and Internet access, NSW(a)(b)— 2006–07

		AGE GROUP (YEARS)				
		25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	All persons aged 25–64
Accessed Internet						
Participated in formal learning	'000	203.6	101.2	85.6	*18.3	408.7
Participated in non-formal learning	'000	310.0	282.8	279.0	153.6	1 025.4
Participated in formal or non-formal learning	'000	448.9	353.5	324.3	164.8	1 291.6
Participated in informal learning	'000	654.2	644.7	577.8	358.9	2 235.6
Did not participate in learning	'000	98.2	118.3	83.8	65.6	366.0
Total	'000	813.8	803.5	685.2	439.8	2 742.3
Proportion of population who accessed Internet	%	95.5	93.7	94.5	89.6	93.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Refers to learning and Internet access in the 12 months prior to interview.

(b) Internet access for any purpose including but not limited to education.

Source: *Adult Learning, Australia* (cat. no. 4229.0).

4.14 EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS Child Care Survey	..	4.2
ABS Survey of Education and Work	21–23; 27–30	4.10–4.11
<i>Adult Learning</i> (cat. no. 4229.0)	..	4.13
<i>Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey</i> (cat. no. 4228.0)	..	4.12
Department of Education, Science and Training, <i>Students, 2000–2006: Selected Higher Education Statistics</i>	16–18	4.9
National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, September 2007</i>	15	4.8
National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics; Students and courses, 2006</i>	13–14	4.7
National Indigenous Preschool Census 2000–04; National Preschool Census 2005 and 2006; Department of Education, Science and Training	1; 8	..
NSW Department of Education and Training	..	4.5
NSW Department of Education and Training, <i>Annual Report 2005–06</i>	24–25	..
<i>Schools, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4221.0)	2–7; 9–12; 19–20; 26	4.3–4.4; 4.6

.. not applicable

INTRODUCTION

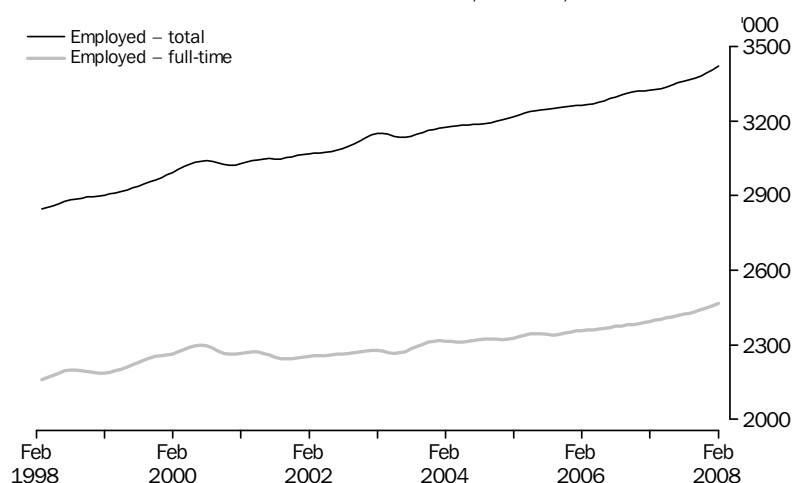
Paid work is the way most people obtain the economic resources needed for day to day living, for themselves and their dependents, and to meet their longer term financial needs. Work allows individuals to build their skills, social networks and enhance their own identity, and contributes to economic growth and development. People without paid work may be at risk of poverty and isolation.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of people in paid employment in NSW has grown steadily over the last 10 years. In February 2008, the number of employed people in NSW was 3.4 million, up from 2.8 million in February 1998, including an increase of 68,000 from 2007 to 2008. Much of this increase can be attributed to population growth, however the participation rate has also increased from 62% in 1998 to 63% in 2008. The proportion of people employed full-time has decreased from 71% in February 1998 to 69% in February 2008, while the proportion of people employed part-time has increased from 22% to 27% over the same period.

The unemployment rate has fallen from 7.5% in February 1998 to 4.7% in February 2008, reflecting the economic growth which has occurred over the last decade. The labour force underutilisation rate has fallen from 13% in September 1997 to 10% in September 2007 (the comparable unemployment rate was 7.5% in September 1997 and 4.7% in September 2007). The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, Trend, NSW

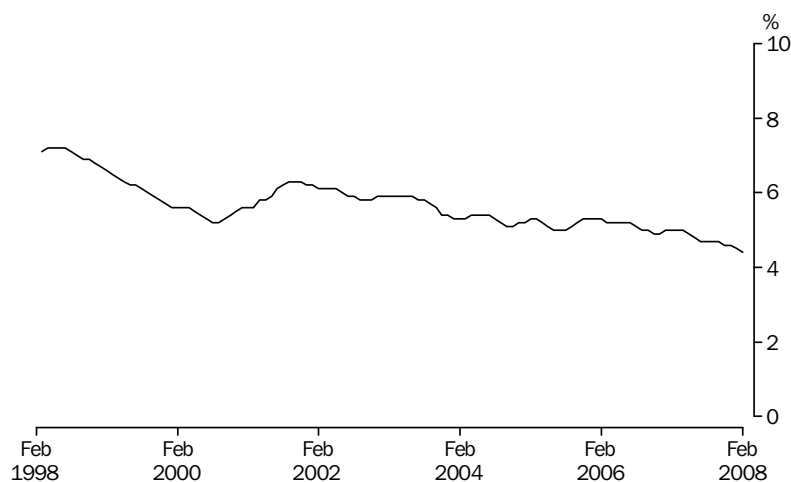


Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

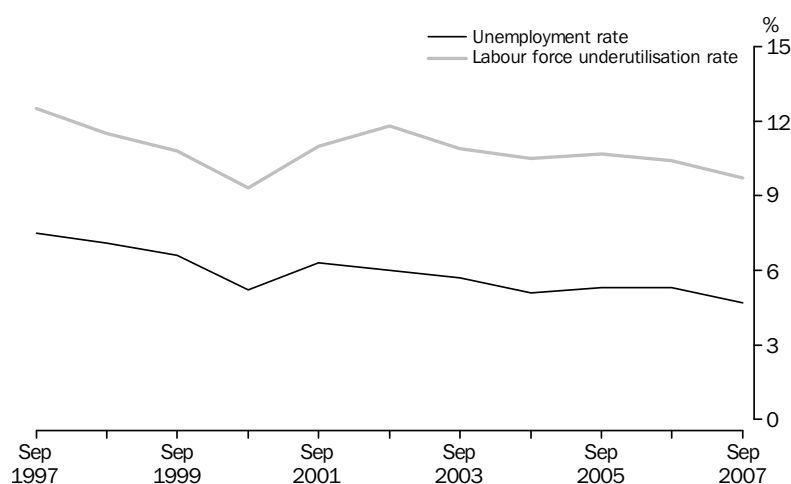
continued

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend, NSW



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATES, NSW



Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics, September, 2007 (cat. no. 6105.0).

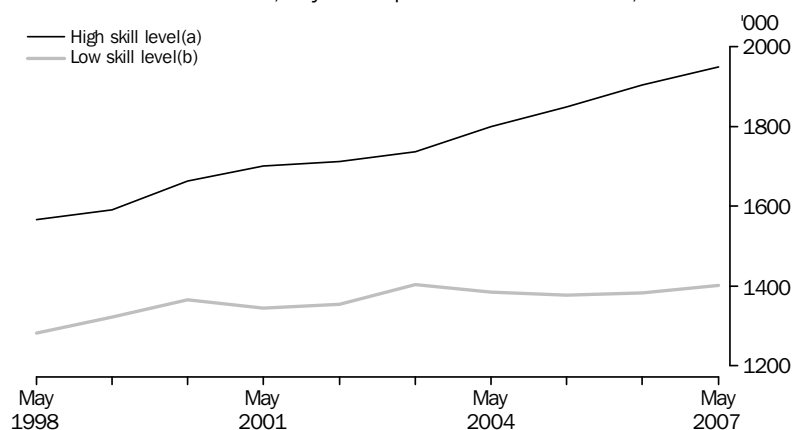
SKILLED EMPLOYMENT

Between May 2000 and May 2007, nearly 89% of the increase in employed people was for the highest skilled occupations (skill levels 1, 2 and 3 of the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)*). The skill levels of occupations relate to the requirement of the position rather than the actual qualifications of the person employed. Over this period, occupations requiring an ASCO skill level 1 (graduate degree or equivalent experience) showed the largest increase in employed persons (159,000 persons, or 49% of total employment growth). Jobs requiring an ASCO skill level 2 (diploma or equivalent experience) also grew strongly (116,000 persons or 36% of total employment growth). The number of employed persons in occupations with ASCO skill levels 3, 4 or 5 (trades qualification equivalent or Certificate III or IV and below) remained relatively steady, resulting in a decline in their relative proportion of the increasing labour supply.

SKILLED EMPLOYMENT

continued

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By occupational skill level, NSW



(a) ASCO skill levels 1-3.
 (b) ASCO skill levels 4-5.

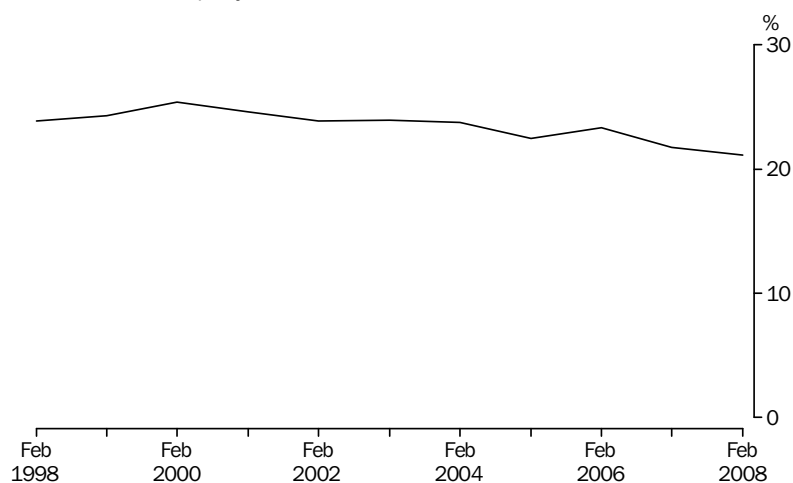
Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

HOURS WORKED

In recent years there has been a trend away from the traditional '9-to-5' job towards more diverse arrangements. In February 2008 the average hours worked per week by full-time employees was 39.5 hours. The average hours worked by part-time employees was 16.4 hours.

The proportion of people who worked 50 hours or more per week has remained relatively steady, with 24% of full-time employees working more than 50 hours per week in 1998, compared with 21% in 2008.

PERSONS WHO WORKED 50 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK, Proportion of full-time employees, NSW

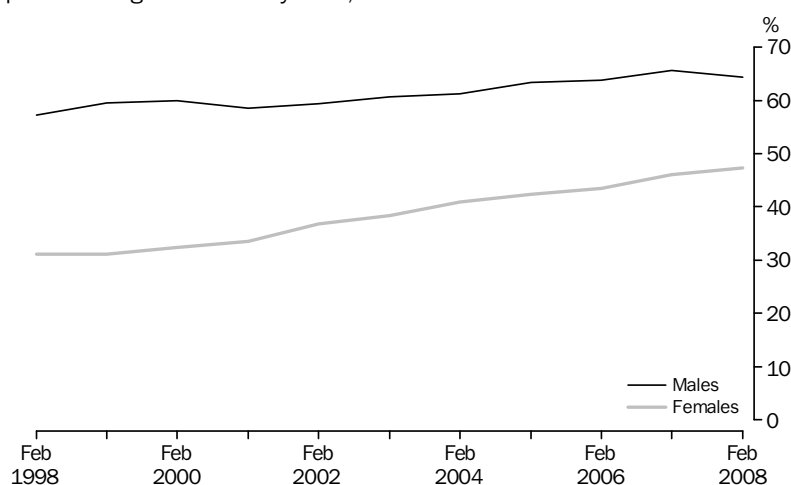


Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed-Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT

A significant challenge facing many developed countries is an ageing population. The increase in the proportion of employed persons working part-time is one measure which has widened opportunities for people to make the transition to retirement. The proportion of employed persons aged 55–64 years working part-time has increased from 14% in February 1998 to 17% in February 2008. This flexibility is reflected by the increase in the female participation rate in the years before retirement (aged 55–64 years) from 31% in 1998 to 47% in 2008. There has been a more moderate increase in the equivalent male participation rate from 57% to 64%.

TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT, Labour force participation rate of persons aged 55–64 years, NSW



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

5.1 WORK(a)(b), Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007								
LABOUR FORCE																	
1. Total labour force	'000	3 162	3 213	3 263	3 321	3 348	3 384	3 440	3 493								
2. Employed – total	'000	2 979	3 036	3 062	3 127	3 165	3 208	3 261	3 319								
3. Employed full-time	%	71.4	70.8	69.0	68.4	68.9	68.8	68.3	68.4								
4. Employed part-time	%	22.8	23.7	24.8	25.8	25.7	26.0	26.5	26.6								
5. Employment growth – annual change	%	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8								
6. Unemployment rate	%	5.8	5.5	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0								
7. Long term unemployment rate(c)	%	na	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8								
8. Labour force underutilisation rate – persons(c)	%	9.3	11.0	11.8	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.4	9.7								
9. Labour force underutilisation rate – hours(c)	%	na	na	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	nya								
10. Participation rate – persons	%	61.9	62.0	62.1	62.5	62.3	62.4	62.8	63.1								
11. Participation rate – males	%	71.5	70.9	70.8	70.8	70.5	70.3	70.5	70.8								
12. Participation rate – females	%	52.7	53.5	53.8	54.5	54.5	54.7	55.5	55.6								
13. Employment to population ratio	%	58.4	58.6	58.3	58.9	58.9	59.1	59.6	60.0								
TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT – PERSONS AGED 55–64 YEARS																	
14. Participation rate – males	%	59.7	58.5	60.0	60.5	62.5	63.4	64.4	65.8								
15. Participation rate – females	%	33.2	34.0	37.7	39.0	41.6	42.1	44.7	46.7								
JOB VACANCIES																	
16. Job vacancies	'000	46.5	39.0	28.4	36.7	38.4	43.8	43.2	47.6								
HOURS WORKED – PERSONS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME																	
17. Average hours worked per week	hours	41.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	40.4	40.5	39.7	39.2								
18. Persons who worked 50 hours or more per week	%	25.6	23.5	24.2	24.1	22.9	23.8	22.1	21.1								
OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY																	
19. Employed in higher skilled occupations(d)	%	54.9	55.9	55.9	55.3	56.5	57.3	57.9	58.2								
20. Employed in service industries	%	74.2	75.1	75.7	76.0	76.7	76.5	77.3	77.1								
21. Employed in manufacturing industries	%	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.6	10.5	10.3	10.0	9.7								
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS																	
22. Trade union member – of all employees(e)	%	25.7	26.4	23.7	23.6	24.7	23.9	21.3	19.5								
23. Working days lost due to industrial disputes – per 1,000 employees	days	148.8	55.1	39.8	20.6	88.6	21.8	24.3	9.8								
na	not available	(d) ASCO skill levels 1–3. Includes occupations commensurate with a bachelor degree, diploma or AQF certificate III with at least 2 years of on-the-job training. Primarily professionals, managers, technicians and trades workers and some clerical and other occupations.															
nya	not yet available	(e) Data are at August.															
(a)	All labour force data from 2001 onwards has been revised to reflect the new method of estimation for the Labour Force Survey, Composite estimation. See Glossary.																
(b)	Data are for year ending 30 June, unless otherwise specified.																
(c)	Data are at September.																

5.2**LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Annual averages for selected characteristics,
NSW—2006–07**

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Sex									
Males	1 552	286	1 838	74	91	1 930	2 726	4.7	70.8
Females	837	644	1 481	52	83	1 563	2 810	5.3	55.6
Persons	2 389	930	3 319	126	174	3 493	5 535	5.0	63.1
Age group (years)									
15–19	67	141	208	21	40	249	461	16.3	54.0
20–24	243	111	355	20	26	381	469	6.9	81.1
25–34	601	139	740	29	36	776	954	4.6	81.3
35–44	589	200	789	22	29	817	991	3.5	82.5
45–54	560	176	737	22	27	763	939	3.5	81.3
55–64	290	125	415	11	15	430	763	3.4	56.3
65 and over	40	37	77	—	1	78	957	1.3	8.1
Place of usual residence									
Sydney	1 602	569	2 171	74	104	2 275	3 500	4.6	65.0
Balance of NSW	788	361	1 148	52	70	1 219	2 035	5.8	59.9
Time series^(a)									
2001–02	2 251	811	3 062	153	201	3 263	5 253	6.2	62.1
2002–03	2 271	856	3 127	148	194	3 321	5 312	5.8	62.5
2003–04	2 305	859	3 165	136	183	3 348	5 370	5.5	62.3
2004–05	2 329	878	3 208	127	177	3 384	5 426	5.2	62.4
2005–06	2 351	911	3 261	130	179	3 440	5 475	5.2	62.8
2006–07	2 389	930	3 319	126	174	3 493	5 535	5.0	63.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) All data has been revised to reflect the new method of estimation for the Labour Force Survey, Composite estimation. See Glossary.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

5.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By industry, NSW

							2002-07	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change	Contribution to growth
ANZSIC93 Subdivision	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	111.8	96.8	90.0	96.6	102.8	98.0	-13.8	-5.3
Mining	15.7	17.6	20.0	21.0	22.5	23.8	8.1	3.1
Manufacturing	357.1	343.8	331.9	329.9	314.3	329.1	-28.0	-10.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	23.8	27.9	24.7	23.0	25.4	24.2	0.4	0.2
Construction	232.4	257.1	276.2	271.5	278.7	286.3	53.9	20.7
Wholesale Trade	156.3	164.3	153.1	146.8	158.5	148.3	-8.0	-3.1
Retail Trade	446.5	466.2	466.3	488.8	481.7	485.8	39.3	15.1
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	162.9	163.5	175.7	173.7	164.7	178.1	15.2	5.8
Transport and Storage	151.4	154.6	153.2	160.0	154.3	170.8	19.4	7.5
Communication Services	66.2	56.7	57.6	66.0	66.4	71.2	5.0	1.9
Finance and Insurance	146.8	152.9	150.0	161.4	165.4	173.2	26.4	10.2
Property and Business Services	391.7	394.7	392.4	408.6	422.2	421.7	30.0	11.5
Government Administration and Defence	107.5	124.2	130.8	135.8	135.1	131.0	23.5	9.0
Education	208.5	218.0	220.8	212.9	225.1	224.3	15.8	6.1
Health and Community Services	310.1	309.5	314.2	317.4	334.6	352.6	42.5	16.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	84.9	76.4	80.5	88.3	90.9	88.9	4.0	1.5
Personal and Other Services	104.6	117.5	127.0	125.9	136.2	130.8	26.2	10.1
All industries	3 078.1	3 141.7	3 164.7	3 227.5	3 278.8	3 338.1	260.0	100.0

(a) Data for 12 months to November.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

5.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a)(b), By occupational skill level, NSW

	2002-2007						2006-2007
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Higher skilled employment(c)	1 712.9	1 736.9	1 799.4	1 849.0	1 903.5	1 949.9	237.0
Lower skilled employment(d)	1 353.2	1 402.9	1 384.1	1 376.4	1 382.0	1 401.6	48.4
ASCO Skill Level(e)							
1	866.4	847.1	893.2	907.2	968.2	964.7	98.3
2	336.5	377.4	369.9	428.4	396.0	439.7	103.2
3	510.0	512.3	536.4	513.4	539.4	545.5	35.4
4	807.3	824.3	782.5	769.5	814.9	831.6	24.3
5	545.9	578.7	601.6	606.8	567.1	570.0	24.1
Total employed persons	3 066.1	3 139.8	3 183.5	3 225.4	3 285.5	3 351.4	285.4
							65.9

(a) Data are at May.

(b) All data have been revised to reflect the new method of estimation for the Labour Force Survey, Composite estimation. See Glossary.

(c) ASCO Skill Levels 1–3. Includes occupations commensurate with a bachelor degree, diploma or AQF certificate III of IV. Primarily professionals, managers, technicians and trades workers and some clerical and other occupations.

(d) ASCO Skill Levels 4–5. Includes occupations commensurate with an AQF certificate I or II, or at least 1 year of relevant experience. Primarily labourers and related workers and intermediate and elementary clerical and other occupations.

(e) Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition. See Glossary for details.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

5.5

FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT, JOB TENURE AND FUTURE EXPECTATIONS(a), NSW

	1998	2001	2004	2006	
	%	%	%	%	'000
Full-time					
With paid leave entitlements	53.8	52.5	51.4	51.8	1 704.8
Without paid leave entitlements(b)	7.1	6.2	6.5	5.8	191.5
Total full-time	60.9	58.6	57.8	57.6	1 896.3
Part-time					
With paid leave entitlements	6.6	8.5	8.8	9.7	319.6
Without paid leave entitlements(b)	12.9	13.5	13.5	14.4	473.8
Total part-time	19.6	22.0	22.3	24.1	793.4
Owner managers					
Incorporated enterprises	7.0	7.8	7.9	6.8	222.6
Unincorporated enterprises	12.5	11.6	12.0	11.5	377.2
Total owner managers	19.6	19.4	19.8	18.2	599.8
Total employed persons(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3 289.6
Job tenure and future expectations					
With employer less than two years	40.5	45.0	43.5	32.6	1 072.6
Does not expect to be with current employer or business in 12 months	8.5	9.9	9.6	8.8	289.8

r revised

(a) Data at November

(b) Includes the category 'Don't know'.

(c) Excludes contributing family workers and persons who worked for payment in kind.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Forms of Employment, Australia* (cat. no. 6359.0).

5.6

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PERSONS (a)									
Trade union member	'000	673.3	696.5	636.2	648.9	660.4	663.2	604.6	561.1
Not a trade union member	'000	1 873.1	1 881.9	1 971.8	2 022.3	1 937.3	2 033.6	2 146.8	2 244.2
Total employees(b)	'000	2 616.0	2 634.1	2 679.8	2 745.7	2 671.0	2 780.2	2 836.5	2 883.4
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (c)									
Working days lost	'000	379.9	144.9	105.5	55.9	244.8	59.7	68.9	28.6
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	days	148.8	55.1	39.8	20.6	88.6	21.8	24.3	9.8

(a) Data are at August.

(b) Includes people who did not know their trade union membership status.

(c) Year ending 30 June.

Source: *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (cat. no. 6310.0); *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001).

5.7**LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION, NSW**

Males Females Persons

LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION – PERSONS BASED MEASURES –
SEPTEMBER 2007

Persons in the labour force				
Unemployed	'000	85.6	81.5	167.0
Underemployed	'000	75.2	103.6	178.8
Unemployment rate(a)	%	4.4	5.1	4.7
Underemployment rate(a)	%	3.8	6.4	5.0
Labour force underutilisation rate(b)	%	8.2	11.5	9.7
Persons not in the labour force				
Marginally attached(c)	'000	*16.9	31.2	48.1
Extended labour force underutilisation rate(d)	%	9.0	13.2	10.9

EXPERIMENTAL VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION –
HOURS BASED MEASURES – SEPTEMBER 2006 (e)

Volume of potential labour force				
Employed persons – hours worked	million hours	74.0	46.6	120.6
Unemployed persons – hours sought	million hours	3.6	2.3	5.8
Underemployed persons – additional hours sought	million hours	1.5	1.3	2.8
Total potential labour force hours	million hours	79.0	50.2	129.2
Total potential labour force hours contribution	%	61.2	38.8	100.0
Experimental volume measures of labour force underutilisation				
Volume unemployment rate	%	4.5	4.6	4.5
Volume underemployment rate	%	1.9	2.6	2.2
Volume labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	6.4	7.2	6.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Rates are expressed as a proportion of the labour force aged 15 years and over.

(b) The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

(c) Comprises two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks; and discouraged jobseekers.

(d) The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks, and (ii) discouraged jobseekers as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).

(e) Excludes marginally attached persons and discouraged jobseekers.

(f) Hours sought by unemployed and underemployed persons as a proportion of the total potential labour force hours.

Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

5.8**PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a)(b), By main activity, NSW**

<i>Main activity when not in the labour force</i>	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Home duties or childcare	26.0	31.4	30.7	39.7	36.3	26.3
Retired or voluntarily inactive	148.5	142.4	125.5	115.9	113.5	120.5
Holiday, travel or leisure	20.7	21.7	24.3	32.0	30.9	25.9
Attended an educational institution	138.6	140.8	136.9	156.1	135.0	154.4
Own short-term illness or injury(c)	78.3	69.2	61.8	53.8	64.5	13.5
Own long-term health condition or disability(c)	35.9	48.1	52.6	58.9	57.2	114.5
Caring for ill or disabled person	11.1	12.3	9.8	16.1	14.6	18.8
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	8.5	8.0	11.7	9.5	8.4	11.2
Other	14.5	15.8	16.3	17.2	15.2	11.6
Total	482.0	489.8	469.6	499.3	475.5	496.6
FEMALES						
Home duties or childcare	450.8	427.1	460.7	431.0	418.8	404.3
Retired or voluntarily inactive	145.7	139.4	113.0	98.9	117.4	115.9
Holiday, travel or leisure	18.7	16.1	20.9	24.5	27.0	24.5
Attended an educational institution	133.2	142.6	141.6	142.2	144.8	144.9
Own short-term illness or injury(c)	39.9	40.8	35.6	42.3	34.4	*5.6
Own long-term health condition or disability(c)	18.1	23.1	26.8	31.6	33.7	69.0
Caring for ill or disabled person	25.6	30.3	34.6	39.8	37.5	45.4
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	15.3	10.5	16.8	16.6	12.6	13.8
Other	5.7	5.7	10.9	9.0	*6.3	12.7
Total	853.0	835.5	860.9	835.8	832.4	836.0
PERSONS						
Home duties or childcare	476.8	458.5	491.3	470.7	455.1	430.7
Retired or voluntarily inactive	294.1	281.8	238.6	214.8	230.9	236.4
Holiday, travel or leisure	39.4	37.8	45.2	56.5	57.8	50.3
Attended an educational institution	271.8	283.4	278.5	298.3	279.7	299.2
Own short-term illness or injury(c)	118.2	110.0	97.4	96.1	98.9	19.0
Own long-term health condition or disability(c)	54.0	71.2	79.4	90.5	91.0	183.5
Caring for ill or disabled person	36.7	42.6	44.4	55.9	52.0	64.2
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	23.8	18.5	28.5	26.1	21.0	24.9
Other	20.1	21.5	27.2	26.3	21.5	24.2
Total	1 335.0	1 325.4	1 330.5	1 335.1	1 307.9	1 332.6

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Data are at September.

(b) Persons aged 15–69 years who were not in the labour force during the reference week.

(c) Prior to September 2007, the data item 'Main activity when not in the labour force' included the categories 'Own ill-health or injury' and 'Own disability or handicap'. From September 2007, these categories were renamed to ensure they were consistent with those in other data items and have been collected as 'Own short-term illness or injury' and 'Own long-term health condition or disability' respectively. Users need to exercise caution when comparing estimates from 2007 with previous years data. See paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes of *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6220.0).

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6220.0).

5.9**UNPAID WORK ACTIVITIES, By main activity, All Persons, NSW(a)**

	1992	1997	2006
	Hours and minutes per day	Hours and minutes per day	Hours and minutes per day
.....			
MALES			
Domestic activities	1:36	1:31	1:36
Child care activities	0:16	0:17	0:22
Purchasing activities(b)	0:33	0:36	0:39
Voluntary work and care activities	0:27	0:19	0:20
Total committed time	2:51	2:43	2:57
.....			
FEMALES			
Domestic activities	3:04	2:50	2:44
Child care activities	0:54	0:41	0:59
Purchasing activities(b)	0:55	0:55	0:56
Voluntary work and care activities	0:28	0:23	0:32
Total committed time	5:21	4:48	5:12
.....			
PERSONS			
Domestic activities	2:21	2:11	2:10
Child care activities	0:35	0:29	0:41
Purchasing activities(b)	0:44	0:45	0:47
Voluntary work and care activities	0:27	0:21	0:26
Total committed time	4:07	3:47	4:05

(a) Refers to the whole population of persons aged 15 years and over of the particular group being examined. The time spent on activities by the people who reported doing them was distributed over the whole population, and presented as an average time spent by all persons in that group.

(b) Includes activities such as purchasing consumer and durable goods, buying repair services and administrative services.

Source: Data available on request, *How Australians use their time* (cat. no. 4153.0).

5.10 WORK, Data sources

	Summary table indicator	Chapter tables
<i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (cat. no. 6105.0)	7–9	5.7
<i>Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6310.0)	22	5.6
<i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6359.0)	. .	5.5
<i>How Australians Use Their Time</i> (cat. no. 4153.0).	. .	5.9
<i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	23	5.6
<i>Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6354.0)	16	. .
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery</i> (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	1–6; 10–15; 17–18	5.2
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly</i> (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)	19–21	5.3;5.4
<i>Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6220.0)	. .	5.8

. . not applicable

CHAPTER 6

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

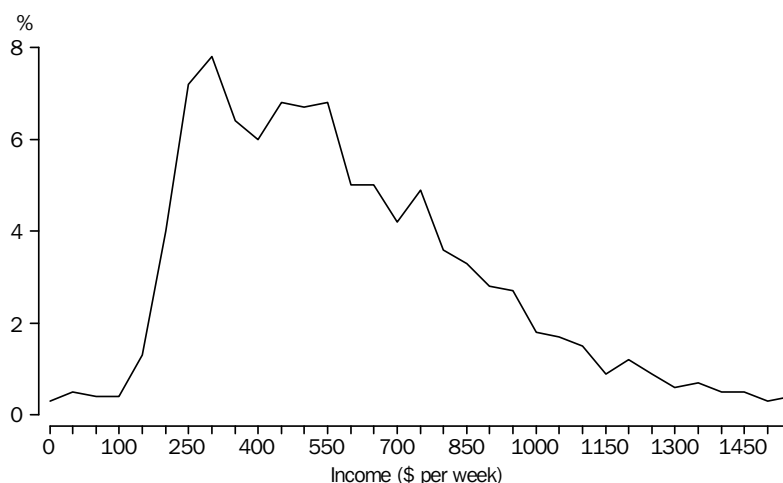
The standard of living of individuals and families is greatly influenced by their access to and control over economic resources. Household income and wealth are major determinants of household economic resources.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

An often used measure of income is equivalised disposable household income which is disposable household income adjusted for household size. Equivalised income takes into account the greater income needs of larger households and the economies of scale achieved when people live together, and enables comparisons to be made between different types of households.

While the mean equivalised disposable household income in NSW in 2005–06 was \$660 per week, the median (i.e. the midpoint when all people are ranked in ascending order of household income) was lower at \$565. This difference reflects the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a relatively small number of people have very high household incomes, and a large number of people have relatively lower household incomes, as illustrated in the graph below.

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, NSW—2005–06



Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing, 2005–06.

WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

Wealth is a net concept and measures the extent to which the value of household assets exceeds the value of their liabilities. In 2005–06, the average value of household assets in NSW was \$741,700. The corresponding value of average household liabilities was \$109,300, resulting in mean household net worth of \$632,400.

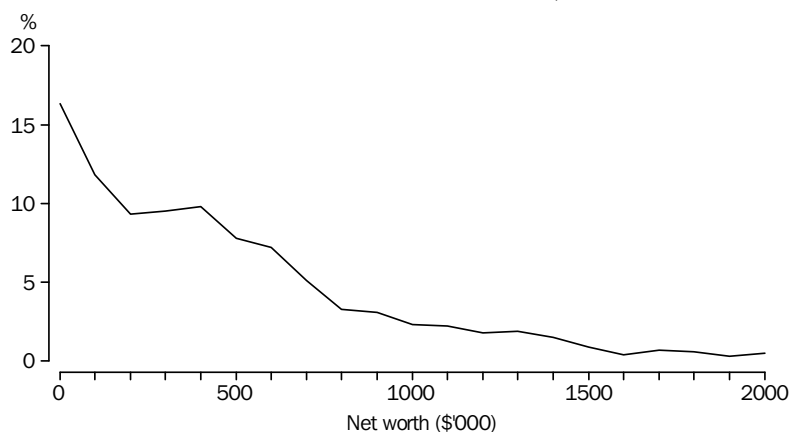
While the mean household net worth in NSW in 2005–06 was \$632,400, the median was substantially lower at \$381,000. Similar to income, this difference reflects the asymmetric distribution of wealth between households, where a relatively small proportion of

WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

continued

households have high net worth and a relatively large number of households have low net worth.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD NET WORTH, NSW—2005–06



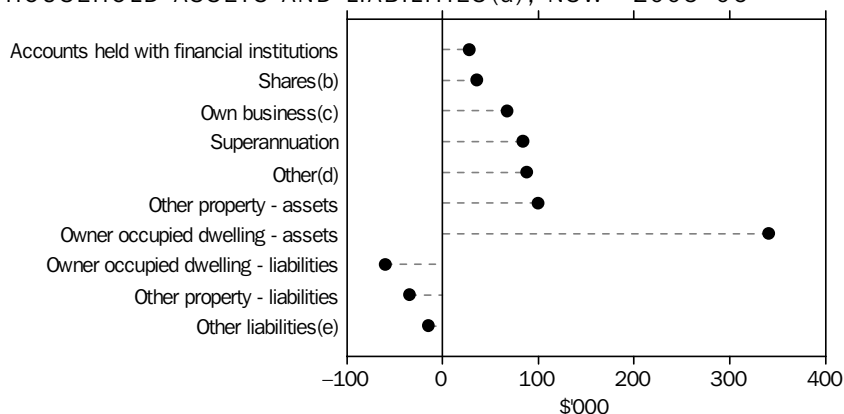
Note: Households with net worth between -\$50,000 and \$2,050,000 are shown in \$100,000 increments.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Survey of Income and Housing*, 2005–06.

In 2005–06 property assets were the largest household asset and accounted for nearly 60% of total average household assets in NSW. Owner occupied dwellings accounted for 46% (\$341,500) of total average household assets and 55% (\$59,900) of total average household liabilities.

Other property accounted for 13% (\$99,300) of total average household assets and had a net value of \$64,500. Balances in superannuation averaged \$83,600 per household across all households in NSW and made up 11% of total average household assets.

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (a), NSW—2005–06



(a) Mean values.

(b) Includes value of trusts, debentures and bonds.

(c) Includes value of unincorporated and incorporated businesses (net of liabilities).

(d) Includes value of contents of dwelling, vehicles, other financial investments, children's assets, loans to persons not in the same household and other non-financial assets not elsewhere classified.

(e) Includes value of amount owing on credit cards, vehicle loans, investment loans, study loans and other loans.

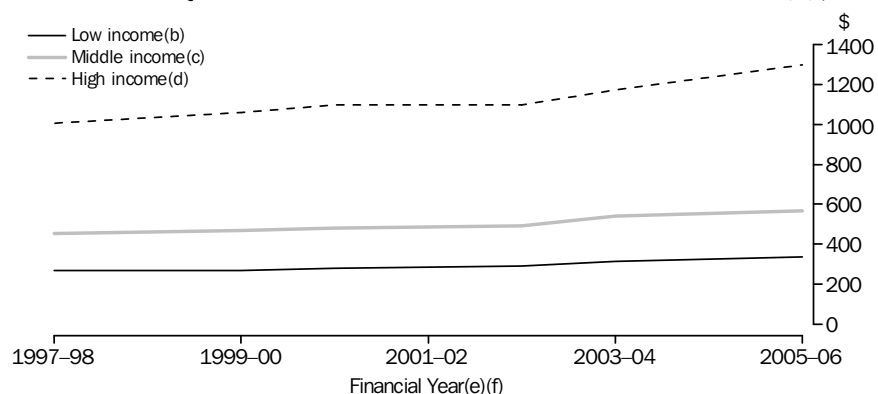
Source: *Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia* (cat. no. 6554.0); ABS data available on request, *Survey of Income and Housing*.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Low, middle and high income groups are formed by ranking people according to their equivalised disposable household income and then dividing them into ten equally sized groups or deciles. The low income group is then made up of people with equivalised disposable household incomes in the second and third deciles; the middle income group is people in the fifth and sixth deciles; and the high income group is people in the ninth and tenth deciles.

After converting mean equivalised disposable household income into 2005–06 dollars, the average income of the low and middle income groups' increased by about 25% from 1997–98 to 2005–06, while the high income groups' income increased by 29%.

MEAN REAL EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME (a), NSW



(a) Mean income per week, in 2005–06 dollars.

(b) Persons in the 2nd and 3rd deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.

(c) Persons in the 5th and 6th deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.

(d) Persons in the top (9th and 10th) income deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.

(e) No survey was conducted in 1998–99, 2001–02, and 2004–05.

(f) Estimates for 2003–04 include all salary sacrificed income, in line with the treatment in 2005–06.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

6.1**HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES(a), Summary table, NSW**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004(b)	2005	2006	2007
INCOME – IN 2005–06 DOLLARS									
1. Gross weekly household income - mean	\$	1 197	1 181	na	1 198	1 289	na	1 378	na
2. Equivalised disposable weekly household income - mean	\$	540	553	na	566	609	na	660	na
INCOME DISTRIBUTION									
Share of total equivalised disposable household income(c)									
3. Low income earners	%	10.0	10.1	na	10.3	10.4	na	10.3	na
4. Middle income earners	%	17.3	17.5	na	17.5	r17.8	na	17.2	na
5. High income earners	%	39.2	39.6	na	38.7	r38.5	na	39.3	na
6. Gini coefficient(d)	no.	0.324	0.325	na	0.315	r0.310	na	0.317	na
INCOME GROWTH									
7. Average weekly earnings - total earnings (trend)(e)	\$	677	707	723	771	799	843	r865	908
8. Wage Price Index - percentage change(f)	%	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8
9. Consumer Price Index - Sydney - percentage change	%	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7
EXPENDITURE									
10. Real household expenditure on goods and services - annual per capita(g)	\$'000	24.6	25.1	25.3	25.8	26.7	27.3	27.5	28.3
11. Interest on household debt as proportion of gross disposable income(h)	%	5.8	5.8	r5.4	6.7	r8.3	r9.3	10.1	12.2
WEALTH – IN 2005–06 DOLLARS									
Household net worth									
12. Mean	\$'000	na	na	na	na	595.4	na	632.4	na
13. Median	\$'000	na	na	na	na	380.2	na	381.0	na
14. Lowest net worth quintile - mean	\$'000	na	na	na	na	24.4	na	26.0	na
15. Highest net worth quintile - mean	\$'000	na	na	na	na	1 743.4	na	1 942.2	na
Share of household net worth									
16. Lowest net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	0.8	na	0.8	na
17. Middle net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	12.9	na	12.1	na
18. Highest net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	58.6	na	61.4	na

na not available

r revised

(a) Data are for 12 months to 30 June, unless specified otherwise.

(b) Estimates for 2003–04 have been revised to include salary sacrificed income, in line with the treatment in 2005–06.

(c) See footnotes (c), (d) and (e) in table 6.4 for further details on this breakdown.

(d) A summary measure of inequality of income distribution. The smaller the Gini coefficient, the more even the distribution of income. For further information see Glossary.

(e) Data are for May quarter.

(f) Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

(g) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

(h) Income payable for interest on dwellings and consumer debt as a proportion of gross disposable income.

6.2**INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, NSW—2005–06****HOUSEHOLDS**

		<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Balance of NSW</i>	<i>NSW</i>
.....				
Gross household income per week				
Mean income	\$	1 559	1 092	1 378
Median income	\$	1 259	859	1 076
Equivalised disposable household income per week				
Mean income	\$	712	568	660
Median income	\$	609	503	565
Mean household net worth	\$	697 162	530 452	632 402
Median household net worth	\$	419 040	342 571	381 000
Principle source of household income				
Zero or negative income	%	*0.2	*0.7	*0.4
Own unincorporated business income	%	5.9	6.2	6.0
Wages and salaries	%	64.5	51.0	59.3
Government pensions and allowances	%	21.1	32.9	25.7
Other income	%	8.2	9.2	8.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	%	30.5	41.9	34.9
Owner with a mortgage	%	35.9	29.8	33.5
Renter				
State housing authority	%	5.4	4.4	5.0
Private landlord	%	25.0	19.4	22.8
Other landlord type	%	1.5	*1.7	1.6
Total renters	%	31.9	25.5	29.4
Other tenure type	%	1.7	2.8	2.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number in household				
Employed persons	no.	1.4	1.1	1.3
Dependent children	no.	0.7	0.6	0.7
Persons	no.	2.7	2.4	2.6
Households	'000	1 571.5	998.2	2 569.7
Persons	'000	4 244.4	2 431.3	6 675.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

Source: *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia* (cat. no. 6523.0); *Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia* (cat. no. 6554.0)

6.3 INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, By selected household type, NSW—2005–06

<i>Household type</i>	<i>Mean equivalised disposable household income per week</i>	<i>Proportion with government benefits as PSI(a)</i>	<i>Proportion owning home without a mortgage</i>	<i>Average number of employed persons</i>	<i>Average number of dependent children</i>	<i>Average number of persons</i>	<i>Number of households</i>
	\$	%	%	no.	no.	no.	'000
Lone person							
Aged less than 35 years	721	*7.8	**3.4	0.9	. .	1.0	102.6
Aged 35–44 years	723	*12.8	*11.1	0.8	. .	1.0	80.8
Aged 45–54 years	621	27.1	25.9	0.7	. .	1.0	90.8
Aged 55–64 years	480	43.4	41.2	0.5	. .	1.0	93.9
Aged 65 years and over	363	78.9	77.2	*0.1	. .	1.0	228.7
Couple only(b)							
Reference person aged less than 35 years	918	**1.3	**1.7	1.8	. .	2.0	134.8
Reference person aged 35–44 years	1 041	. .	*15.3	1.8	. .	2.0	51.1
Reference person aged 45–54 years	863	*5.6	38.1	1.7	. .	2.0	80.5
Reference person aged 55–64 years	681	22.2	59.2	1.1	. .	2.0	155.1
Reference person aged 65 years and over	481	66.3	87.3	0.2	. .	2.0	236.6
Couple with dependent children only(b)							
Eldest child aged less than 5 years	743	**2.5	*6.5	1.6	1.5	3.5	148.5
Eldest child aged 5–14 years	720	8.7	10.0	1.5	2.1	4.1	288.6
Eldest child aged 15–24 years	668	*6.6	31.2	2.3	2.3	4.3	164.8
One parent with dependent children(b)(c)	449	48.6	13.5	0.8	1.7	3.1	157.8
Couple with dependent and non-dependent children(b)	644	**6.0	*24.4	2.9	1.6	4.8	83.2
Couple with non-dependent children only(b)	746	*13.4	49.4	2.3	. .	3.3	154.9
Total(d)	660	25.7	34.9	1.3	0.7	2.6	2 569.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

. . not applicable

(a) Principal source of income.

(b) One family households only.

(c) Includes one parent with at least one dependent child. The household may also include non-dependent children, other relatives and unrelated individuals.

(d) Includes other household types such as group households and multiple family households.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

6.4**SELECTED INCOME DISTRIBUTION INDICATORS, Equivalised disposable household income, NSW**

		1997-98	1999-2000	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04(a)	2005-06	Percentage change: 1997-98 to 2005-06
Mean income per week(b)								
Low income(c)	\$	270	268	279	292	315	339	25.6
Middle income(d)	\$	455	469	483	494	541	569	25.1
High income(e)	\$	1 005	1 057	1 095	1 095	1 172	1 298	29.2
Median income per week(b)	\$	455	468	485	490	544	565	24.2
Percentage share of total income received by persons with:								
Low income(c)	%	10.4	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.3	-1.0
Middle income(d)	%	17.6	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.8	17.2	-2.3
High income(e)	%	38.7	39.2	39.6	38.7	38.5	39.3	1.6
Gini coefficient(f)	no.	0.316	0.324	0.325	0.315	0.310	0.317	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Estimates for 2003-04 include all salary sacrificed income, in line with the treatment in 2005-06.

(b) In 2005-06 dollars, adjusted using the Consumer Price Index.

(c) Persons in the 2nd and 3rd deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.

(d) Persons in the 5th and 6th deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.

(e) Persons in the top (9th and 10th) income deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.

(f) A summary measure of inequality of income distribution. The smaller the Gini coefficient, the more even the distribution of income. For further information see Glossary.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

6.5**HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, By expenditure groups, NSW**

PERCENTAGE
CHANGE IN
EXPENDITURE (%)

1998-99 to
2003-04

1993-94 1998-99 2003-04

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE (\$)

Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	95.40	111.94	162.86	45.5
Domestic fuel and power	15.47	16.76	21.82	30.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	118.16	133.07	163.49	22.9
Alcoholic beverages	17.85	21.56	23.41	8.6
Tobacco products	9.38	10.51	11.65	10.8
Clothing and footwear	35.29	34.59	37.00	7.0
Household furnishings and equipment	42.28	45.86	53.55	16.8
Household services and operation	32.82	44.01	57.64	31.0
Medical care and health expenses	28.59	33.81	50.39	49.0
Transport	94.17	123.03	143.44	16.6
Recreation	78.27	91.58	121.21	32.4
Personal care	11.35	14.70	18.10	23.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	44.73	58.89	82.96	40.9
Total goods and services expenditure	623.76	740.30	947.51	28.0

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENDITURE (%)

Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	15.3	15.1	17.2	13.7
Domestic fuel and power	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18.9	18.0	17.3	-4.0
Alcoholic beverages	2.9	2.9	2.5	-15.2
Tobacco products	1.5	1.4	1.2	-13.4
Clothing and footwear	5.7	4.7	3.9	-16.4
Household furnishings and equipment	6.8	6.2	5.7	-8.8
Household services and operation	5.3	5.9	6.1	2.3
Medical care and health expenses	4.6	4.6	5.3	16.4
Transport	15.1	16.6	15.1	-8.9
Recreation	12.5	12.4	12.8	3.4
Personal care	1.8	2.0	1.9	-3.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	7.2	8.0	8.8	10.1
Total goods and services expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	. .

. . not applicable

Source: *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia* (cat. no. 6530.0).

6.6**HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, By selected life cycle groups and selected broad expenditure groups, NSW—2003–04**

	<i>Current Housing Costs</i>	<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>Medical and health expenses</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Recreation</i>	<i>All groups</i>
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Lone person						
Aged less than 35 years	168.72	85.65	13.19	r83.19	67.92	622.94
Aged 35–44 years	180.13	93.86	20.13	*104.33	66.56	635.84
Aged 45–54 years	133.36	80.74	23.73	65.10	73.49	544.62
Aged 55–64 years	115.87	74.27	31.16	91.27	66.66	584.98
Aged 65 years and over	62.04	69.28	29.54	36.75	34.76	352.43
Couple only(a)						
Reference person aged less than 35 years	288.36	177.74	44.71	167.44	165.20	1 273.56
Reference person aged 35–44 years	226.19	175.76	53.50	120.31	*193.31	1 138.75
Reference person aged 45–54 years	187.55	167.23	68.95	155.60	165.98	1 106.17
Reference person aged 55–64 years	77.80	170.35	*97.37	168.47	121.17	975.67
Reference person aged 65 years and over	67.61	133.84	50.75	81.29	86.75	602.50
Couple with dependent children only(a)						
Eldest child aged less than 5 years	251.74	173.82	63.43	173.19	106.71	1 127.72
Eldest child aged 5–14 years	228.37	216.92	52.85	173.96	159.89	1 232.97
Eldest child aged 15–24 years	215.83	237.60	64.98	176.76	177.51	1 305.94
One parent with dependent children(a)(b)	143.27	124.59	26.56	93.19	80.73	694.50
Couple with dependent and non-dependent children only(a)	227.13	308.83	84.31	364.21	216.87	1 797.39
Couple with non-dependent children only(a)	122.05	218.51	69.97	262.69	184.37	1 235.97
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENDITURE (%)						
Lone person						
Aged less than 35 years	27.1	13.7	2.1	13.4	10.9	100.0
Aged 35–44 years	28.3	14.8	3.2	*16.4	10.5	100.0
Aged 45–54 years	24.5	14.8	4.4	12.0	13.5	100.0
Aged 55–64 years	19.8	12.7	5.3	15.6	11.4	100.0
Aged 65 years and over	17.6	19.7	8.4	10.4	9.9	100.0
Couple only(a)						
Reference person aged less than 35 years	22.6	14.0	3.5	13.1	13.0	100.0
Reference person aged 35–44 years	19.9	15.4	4.7	10.6	*17.0	100.0
Reference person aged 45–54 years	17.0	15.1	6.2	14.1	15.0	100.0
Reference person aged 55–64 years	8.0	17.5	*10.0	17.3	12.4	100.0
Reference person aged 65 years and over	11.2	22.2	8.4	13.5	14.4	100.0
Couple with dependent children only(a)						
Eldest child aged less than 5 years	22.3	15.4	5.6	15.4	9.5	100.0
Eldest child aged 5–14 years	18.5	17.6	4.3	14.1	13.0	100.0
Eldest child aged 15–24 years	16.5	18.2	5.0	13.5	13.6	100.0
One parent with dependent children(a)(b)	20.6	17.9	3.8	13.4	11.6	100.0
Couple with dependent and non-dependent children only(a)	12.6	17.2	4.7	20.3	12.1	100.0
Couple with non-dependent children only(a)	9.9	17.7	5.7	21.3	14.9	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

r revised

(a) One family households only.

(b) Includes one parent family with dependent and non-dependent children.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia* (cat. no. 6530.0).

6.7**SELECTED NET WORTH DISTRIBUTION INDICATORS, By selected characteristics,
NSW—2005–06**

	<i>Mean household net worth</i>	<i>Median household net worth</i>	<i>Share of household wealth</i>	<i>Percentage of total households</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
Location				
Sydney	697.2	419.0	67.4	61.2
Balance of NSW	530.5	342.6	32.6	38.8
NSW	632.4	381.0	100.0	100.0
Net worth quintile for NSW				
Lowest	26.0	22.3	0.8	20.0
Second	172.6	169.9	5.5	20.0
Third	381.3	381.0	12.1	20.0
Fourth	641.4	631.0	20.3	20.0
Highest	1 942.2	1 285.2	61.4	20.0
Principal source of gross household income				
Wages and salaries	559.6	370.5	52.4	59.3
Own unincorporated business income	850.2	631.6	8.1	6.0
Government pensions and allowances	317.1	291.6	12.9	25.7
Other income	1 941.8	993.6	26.3	8.6
All households(a)	632.4	381.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	1 071.6	614.6	59.2	34.9
Owner with a mortgage	638.8	449.5	33.8	33.5
Renter				
State housing authority	43.0	16.9	0.3	5.0
Private landlord	145.8	60.1	5.3	22.8
Total renters(b)	127.9	49.4	6.0	29.4
All households(c)	632.4	381.0	100.0	100.0
Selected life cycle groups				
Lone person				
Aged under 35 years	99.6	*37.1	*0.6	4.0
Aged 35–44 years	207.5	110.2	1.0	3.1
Aged 45–54 years	339.1	243.2	1.9	3.5
Aged 55–64 years	530.4	*295.8	3.1	3.7
Aged 65 years and over	644.3	381.0	9.1	8.9
Total lone person	427.2	212.3	15.7	23.2
Couple only(d)				
Reference person aged under 35 years	286.8	164.0	2.4	5.2
Reference person aged 35–44 years	529.3	461.4	1.7	2.0
Reference person aged 45–54 years	734.4	524.2	3.6	3.1
Reference person aged 55–64 years	919.4	701.6	8.8	6.0
Reference person aged 65 years and over	*1 190.9	565.0	*17.3	9.2
Total couple only	834.5	498.4	33.8	25.6
Couple with dependent children only(d)				
Eldest child aged less than 5 years	639.6	307.0	*5.8	5.8
Eldest child aged 5–14 years	717.4	383.9	12.7	11.2
Eldest child aged 15–24 years	969.8	712.6	9.8	6.4
Total couple with dependent children only	767.3	428.8	28.4	23.4
One parent with dependent children(d)(e)	270.9	96.1	2.6	6.1
Couple with dependent and non-dependent children(d)				
	757.6	612.3	3.9	3.2
Couple with non-dependent children only(d)				
	801.3	637.8	7.6	6.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

(b) Includes other landlord type.

(c) Includes other tenure type.

(d) One family households only.

(e) Includes one parent family with at least one dependent child. The household may also include non-dependent children, other relatives and unrelated individuals.

Source: *Household Wealth and Wealth*

Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6554.0); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

6.8**HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (a), NSW—2005–06**

	Sydney	Balance of NSW	NSW
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Accounts held with financial institutions	29.1	26.0	27.9
Shares, trusts, debentures and bonds	44.6	*22.5	36.0
Own incorporated business (net of liabilities)	**68.7	*23.8	*51.3
Superannuation	93.6	67.9	83.6
<i>Total financial assets(b)</i>	237.8	167.2	210.4
Non-financial assets			
Owner occupied dwelling	397.9	250.0	340.5
Other property	110.2	82.2	99.3
Own unincorporated business (net of liabilities)	*6.9	29.4	15.7
Contents of dwelling and vehicles	75.1	74.0	74.7
<i>Total non-financial assets(c)</i>	590.8	437.8	531.4
<i>Total assets</i>	828.6	605.0	741.7
LIABILITIES			
Loans for owner occupied dwelling(d)	72.0	40.9	59.9
Other property loans(d)	41.6	24.3	34.8
Amount owing on credit cards	2.6	1.4	2.2
Vehicle loans(d)(e)	2.9	2.8	2.8
Investment loans(d)(f)	*9.2	*2.7	*6.7
Study loans(d)	1.4	0.9	1.2
Other loans(d)(g)	1.8	1.4	1.6
<i>Total liabilities</i>	131.4	74.5	109.3
HOUSEHOLD NET WORTH			
Household net worth	697.2	530.5	632.4
Net value of owner occupied dwelling	325.9	209.1	280.5
Net value of other property	68.6	57.9	64.5

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Mean values.

(b) Includes value of other financial investments, children's assets and loans to persons not in the same household.

(c) Includes value of other non-financial assets not elsewhere classified.

(d) Principal outstanding.

(e) Excludes business loans.

(f) Excludes business and rental property loans.

(g) Excludes business and investment loans.

Source: *Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia* (cat. no. 6554.0); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

6.9**MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME AT RETIREMENT, NSW—2007**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	%	%	%	'000
RETIRED PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER				
Main source of income in retirement				
Government pension/allowance	54.4	33.4	42.9	454.2
Superannuation or annuity	22.9	9.2	15.4	163.0
Dividends or interest	*4.5	*2.1	3.2	33.8
Rental property income	*2.6	*3.3	3.0	31.3
Own unincorporated business income	*1.9	*1.6	*1.7	*17.9
Other(a)	6.4	*3.8	5.0	52.6
No income				
Living off savings or other assets, etc	4.7	*3.5	4.1	42.9
Partner's income	*1.9	42.3	24.0	254.0
Total	6.6	45.9	28.1	296.9
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	1 058.2
PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER INTENDING TO RETIRE				
Expected main source of income at retirement				
Government pension/allowance	20.4	23.6	21.9	220.0
Superannuation or annuity	53.9	38.5	46.7	470.0
Dividends or interest	*2.4	*2.2	*2.3	*23.3
Rental property income	*3.4	*2.9	*3.2	*31.8
Own unincorporated business income	*4.7	*2.5	*3.7	*36.9
Other	*3.3	*2.5	*3.0	*29.7
No income(c)	**1.1	12.4	6.4	64.0
Did not know	10.9	15.4	13.0	130.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	1 006.3
ALL PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER ('000)				
Total retired	479.7	578.5	. .	1 058.2
Total intending to retire	538.1	468.2	. .	1 006.3
Other(d)	239.5	287.1	. .	526.7
Total persons aged 45 years and over	1 257.3	1 333.8	. .	2 591.2

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

. . not applicable

(a) Includes other and workers' compensation.

(b) Includes did not know and not determined.

(c) Includes partner's income and no income (e.g. living off savings or other assets, etc.)

(d) Includes persons in the labour force who never intend to retire or do not know if they intend to retire, persons not in the labour force who are not retired or who have never worked for two weeks or more and unemployed people who have never worked for two weeks or more.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia* (cat. no. 6238.0).

6.10

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
<i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0)	10–11	. .
<i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6302.0)	7	. .
<i>Consumer Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6401.0)	9	. .
<i>Household Expenditure Survey, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6530.0)	. .	6.5–6.6
<i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, Detailed Tables</i> (cat. no. 6523.0)	. .	6.2
<i>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6554.0)	. .	6.2;6.7–6.8
<i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6345.0)	8	. .
<i>Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6238.0)	. .	6.9
<i>Survey of Income and Housing</i>	1–6;12–18	6.3–6.4;6.7–6.8
. . not applicable		

INTRODUCTION

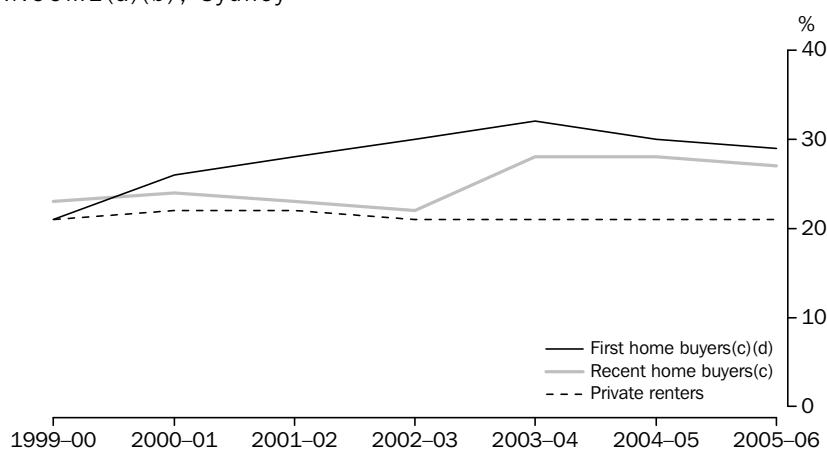
Housing satisfies a fundamental human need for shelter, privacy and security. Having a suitable place to live is a key component of people's identity and wellbeing. Housing also impacts upon the economy with its influence on investment levels, interest rates, building activity and employment. Likewise, home ownership can provide financial benefits to the owner when it represents the accumulation of an asset.

HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF GROSS INCOME

For recent home buyers in Sydney — those who purchased in the last three years — housing costs as a proportion of their gross household income was 27% in 2005–06, compared with 23% in 1999–00. On average, first home buyers in Sydney were paying 29% of their gross household income on housing costs in 2005–06.

The housing costs of Sydney private renters as a proportion of their gross household income has remained relatively steady up to 2005–06 (21%).

HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME (a)(b), Sydney



(a) Excludes households with nil or negative total income.

(b) Comparisons between different tenure and landlord types should be made with caution. See the Explanatory Notes of Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005–06.

(c) A household which purchased their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed.

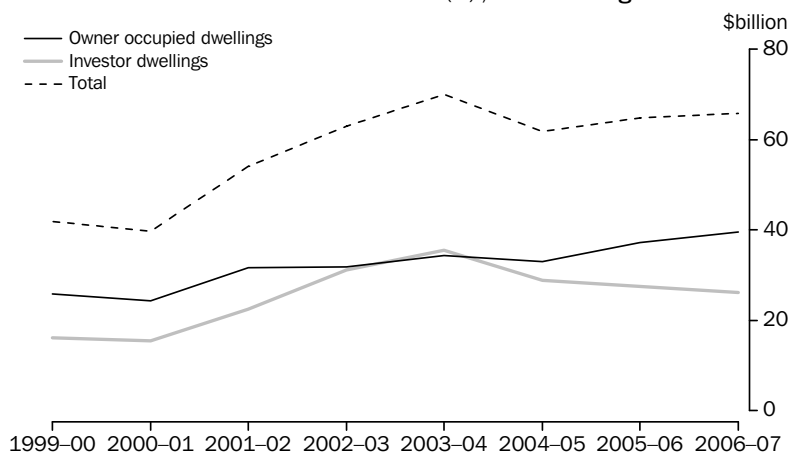
(d) Neither the reference person nor their co-resident partner had owned or been purchasing a home previously.

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001); ABS data available on request, *Survey of Income and Housing*.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Housing market demand can be reflected in the value of housing finance commitments (i.e mortgages). Since 1999–00, the value of finance commitments for owner occupier households in NSW has grown at a relatively steady rate. The value of investor dwelling commitments grew more rapidly to a peak in 2003, representing over 50% of the value of commitments, then declined to 2006–07 (40% of commitments).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (a), NSW: **Original**

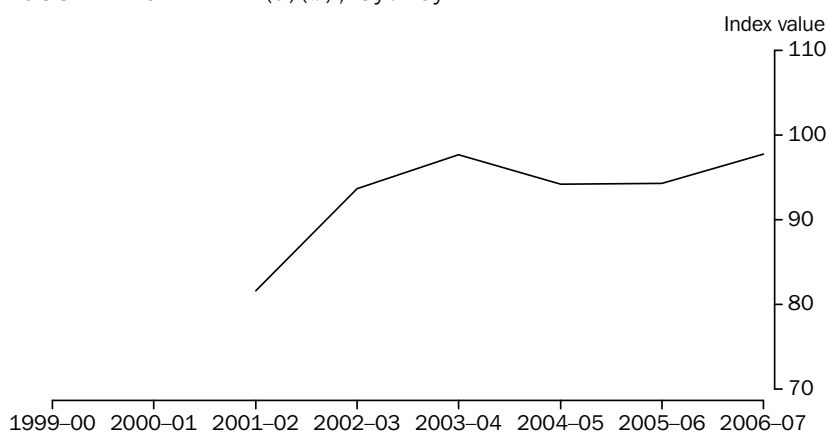


(a) Excludes refinancing, revolving credit, alterations and additions.

Source: *Lending Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5671.0); *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

The combined value of housing finance commitments (owner occupiers and investors) rose to a peak in 2003–04, followed by a brief decline and slower growth since. This reflects the pattern of movement in the established house price index in Sydney.

HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a)(b), Sydney



(a) Reference period is June quarter. Base of index is 2003–04 = 100.0.

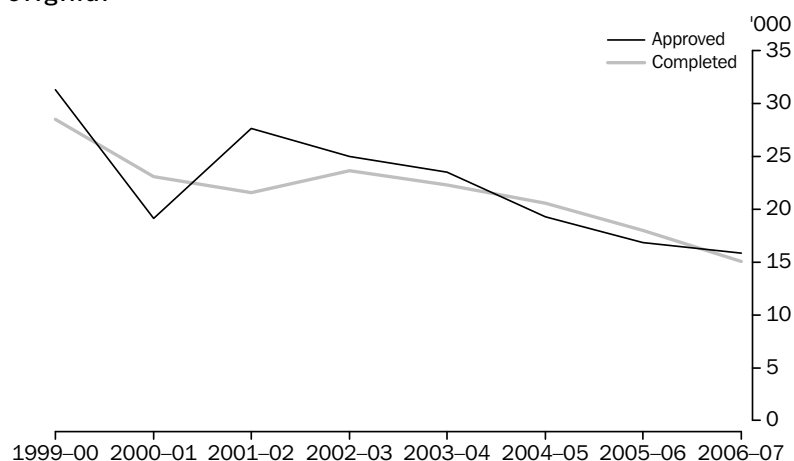
(b) Data not available for 1999–00 and 2000–01 due to changes in methodology.

Source: *House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities* (cat. no. 6416.0).

NEW HOUSES APPROVED AND COMPLETED

New housing approvals and completions help maintain the available supply of housing. In recent years there has been a marked decline in the number of new houses approved and completed in NSW. In 2006–07, the number of houses approved for construction had decreased by 43% compared with 2001–02 (11,758 fewer houses approved in 2006–07). The introduction of The New Taxation System (TNTS) in Australia in July 2000, which incorporated the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the First Home Owners Grant (FHOG) scheme had a marked impact on the industry between 1999–00 and 2001–02.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES APPROVED AND COMPLETED, NSW: Original



Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0); *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

7.1**HOUSING(a), Summary table, NSW**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
1. Occupied private dwellings(b)	'000	na	2 343.7	na	na	na	na	2 470.5	na
2. Dwellings completed	'000	51.5	42.6	36.1	44.1	r43.8	r44.6	r36.4	30.0
3. Average number of persons in household	no.	2.63	2.66	na	2.56	2.62	na	2.60	na
4. Average number of bedrooms in dwelling	no.	2.96	2.98	na	2.97	3.02	na	3.05	na
TENURE									
5. Owner without a mortgage	%	40.1	41.1	na	37.5	35.4	na	34.9	na
6. Owner with a mortgage	%	30.3	30.4	na	29.8	33.2	na	33.5	na
7. Renter – private landlord	%	20.8	22.6	na	23.4	22.4	na	22.8	na
8. Renter – state housing authority	%	6.1	5.0	na	5.5	r5.1	na	5.0	na
HOUSING COSTS									
9. Established house price index – Sydney(c)(d)	no.	na	na	81.6	93.7	97.7	94.2	94.3	98.2
10. Established house price index – percentage change – Sydney(c)(e)	%	na	na	na	14.8	4.3	–3.6	0.1	4.1
11. Mean weekly private rent – Sydney	\$	186	214	na	240	253	na	294	na
12. First home buyers, average loan – NSW	\$'000	169.3	155.5	180.9	204.6	241.0	r259.5	r261.0	257.5
13. Housing loan interest rate(f)	%	7.0	7.6	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.9
HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF GROSS INCOME, MEDIAN RATIO (g)(h)(i)									
14. Recent home buyers – last 3 years – Sydney(j)	%	23	24	na	25	26	na	26	na
15. Owners with a mortgage – Sydney	%	20	21	na	21	23	na	22	na
16. Private renter – Sydney	%	23	23	na	22	22	na	23	na
17. Recent home buyers–last 3 years – Bal. of NSW(j)	%	*18	21	na	21	16	na	16	na
18. Owners with a mortgage – Bal. of NSW	%	16	r19	na	18	18	na	19	na
19. Private renter – Bal. of NSW	%	25	23	na	25	20	na	23	na
HOUSING DEMAND									
20. Rental vacancy rate – Sydney	%	na	2.9	4.1	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.6
Finance commitments(k)									
21. Owner occupied dwellings – number(l)	'000	185.9	188.2	210.4	203.2	205.2	r188.3	r209.9	224.0
22. Owner occupied dwellings – value	\$m	25 823	24 280	31 750	31 820	34 397	r33 036	r37 323	39 611
23. Investor dwellings – value	\$m	16 101	15 513	22 459	31 178	35 629	r28 779	r27 477	26 182
24. Value of investor dwellings – share of all dwellings value	%	38.4	39.0	41.4	49.5	50.9	46.6	42.4	39.8
HOUSING ASSISTANCE									
25. Households in social housing	'000	135.8	137.5	138.3	138.7	139.4	139.4	139.2	139.3
26. New public housing tenancies	'000	na	11.6	10.8	10.0	10.0	9.1	9.0	8.9
27. Households receiving private rental assistance	'000	na	38.4	39.6	38.3	36.1	35.5	35.4	33.3
28. Supported accommodation clients	'000	25.8	25.9	26.5	25.5	25.1	24.2	26.0	nya

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Year ended 30 June unless otherwise stated.

(b) Calendar year.

(c) Reference base of each index 2003–04 = 100.0.

(d) Reference period is June quarter.

(e) Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year.

(f) Standard variable rate quoted by banks to owner-occupiers; average of monthly readings.

(g) Comparisons between different tenures should be made with caution (see footnote (c) of Table 7.3).

(h) Excludes households with nil or negative income.

(i) Estimates for 2003–04 have been revised to include all salary sacrificed income and housing costs, in line with the treatment in 2005–06.

(j) Includes owners with and without mortgages.

(k) Excludes refinancing, revolving credit, and alterations and additions.

(l) Number of new finance commitments.

7.2 OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS(a), By dwelling type and household type, NSW—2006

Structure of dwelling	OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS			HOUSEHOLD TYPE			
	Dwellings	Average bedrooms	Average household size (persons)	Family household	Lone person	Group household	Total households(b)
	%	no.	no.	%	%	%	%
Separate house	69.7	3.3	2.8	79.4	51.6	44.8	69.7
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc	9.8	2.6	2.3	8.4	13.1	14.4	9.8
Flat, unit or apartment	19.0	1.9	1.9	11.5	32.8	39.4	19.0
Other dwelling							
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	1.0	1.5	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.5	1.0
Other(c)	0.5	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0	3.0	2.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	2 470.5	1 678.5	571.7	78.1	2 470.5

.. not applicable

(a) Excludes migratory and off-shore. Excludes overseas visitors. Data are based on place of enumeration.

(b) Includes 'visitors only' and 'other non classifiable'.

(c) Includes 'Improvised home, tent, sleepers out' and 'House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc'.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

7.3 HOUSING OCCUPANCY COSTS, By tenure type, NSW—2005–06

OWNERS WITH A MORTGAGE

		<i>Recent first home buyers (b)</i>	<i>Recent change over buyers (b)</i>	<i>Total recent home buyers (b)</i>	<i>Total owners with a mortgage</i>	<i>Owners without a mortgage</i>	<i>Private renters</i>	<i>Total house- holds (a)</i>
SYDNEY								
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income—median ratio(c) (d)	%	32	28	29	22	3	23	15
Median housing costs per week	\$	518	532	526	398	28	250	200
Median gross weekly household income	\$	1 593	2 092	1 991	1 876	820	1 182	1 259
Proportion of all households	%	3.6	5.3	9.0	35.9	30.5	25.0	100.0
Estimated number of households	'000	57.1	83.7	140.8	563.6	479.8	392.9	1 571.5

BALANCE OF NSW

Housing costs as a proportion of gross income—median ratio(c) (d)	%	27	22	23	19	4	23	10
Median housing costs per week	\$	414	332	356	279	24	179	75
Median gross weekly household income	\$	1 507	1 715	1 599	1 487	587	735	859
Proportion of all households	%	3.7	6.0	9.6	29.8	41.9	19.4	100.0
Estimated number of households	'000	36.5	59.8	96.3	297.0	418.0	193.7	998.2

NSW

Housing costs as a proportion of gross income—median ratio(c) (d)	%	30	25	28	21	3	23	14
Median housing costs per week	\$	473	487	480	354	26	230	135
Median gross weekly household income	\$	1 587	2 029	1 783	1 702	678	1 000	1 076
Proportion of all households	%	3.6	5.6	9.2	33.5	34.9	22.8	100.0
Estimated number of households	'000	93.6	143.5	237.1	860.6	897.8	586.6	2 569.7

(a) Includes households renting from State/Territory housing authority and other landlord type, and other tenure types.

(b) Households which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed.

(c) Comparisons between different tenure and landlord types should be made with caution - see the Explanatory Notes of *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

(d) Excludes households with nil or negative total income.

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing, 2005–06.

7.4 HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF GROSS INCOME, NSW

	1999-00	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04	2005-06
	%	%	%	%	%
SYDNEY					
Recent home buyers – owners with a mortgage(a)	23	24	22	28	27
First home buyers – owners with a mortgage(a)(b)	21	26	30	32	29
All owners with a mortgage	19	19	19	22	21
Owners without a mortgage	3	3	3	2	2
Private renters	21	22	21	21	21
All households(c)	14	14	15	16	16
Equivalentised disposable household income(d)					
Lowest quintile	26	31	32	30	29
Second quintile	18	15	21	21	22
Third quintile	18	14	16	16	18
Fourth quintile	14	17	14	18	17
Highest quintile	11	11	12	13	12
All households	14	14	15	16	16
NSW					
Recent home buyers – owners with a mortgage(a)	22	23	22	25	26
First home buyers – owners with a mortgage(a)(b)	21	25	26	29	29
All owners with a mortgage	18	19	18	21	21
Owners without a mortgage	3	3	3	3	3
Private renters	21	21	21	20	21
All households(c)	13	13	14	15	15
Equivalentised disposable household income(d)					
Lowest quintile	23	26	25	24	24
Second quintile	16	15	18	19	18
Third quintile	16	13	15	15	17
Fourth quintile	12	15	13	16	16
Highest quintile	10	10	11	12	12
All households	13	13	14	15	15

(a) A household which purchased their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed.

(b) Neither the reference person nor their co-resident partner had previously owned or purchased a home.

(c) Includes households renting from state/territory housing authority and other landlord types.

(d) Quintiles based on NSW distribution.

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

7.5**ESTIMATED DWELLING VALUES FOR OWNER HOUSEHOLDS, NSW—2005–06****OWNERS WITH A MORTGAGE**

		<i>Recent first home buyers(a)</i>	<i>Recent changeover buyers(a)</i>	<i>Total recent home buyers(a)</i>	<i>All owners with a mortgage</i>	<i>All owners without a mortgage</i>	<i>All owner households</i>
SYDNEY							
Median value of dwelling	\$'000	358	550	450	500	500	500
Median equity in dwelling	\$'000	*59	231	142	280	500	400
Median amount of mortgage outstanding	\$'000	272	319	285	197
Estimated number of households	'000	57.1	83.7	140.8	563.6	479.8	1 043.4
BALANCE OF NSW							
Median value of dwelling	\$'000	281	432	376	340	300	300
Median equity in dwelling	\$'000	58	205	145	187	300	250
Median amount of mortgage outstanding	\$'000	204	199	203	122
Estimated number of households	'000	36.5	59.8	96.3	297.0	418.0	715.0
NSW							
Median value of dwelling	\$'000	316	486	421	425	400	400
Median equity in dwelling	\$'000	59	212	143	238	400	322
Median amount of mortgage outstanding	\$'000	242	270	258	170
Estimated number of households	'000	93.6	143.5	237.1	860.6	897.8	1 758.3

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

. . not applicable

(a) Households which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed.

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005–06* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing, 2005–06.

7.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS LIVING IN SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS, NSW—2006

	<i>Nursing home</i>	<i>Accommodation for the retired or aged (cared)</i>	<i>Hostel for the disabled</i>	<i>Psychiatric hospital or institution</i>	<i>Hostel for homeless, night shelter, refuge</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sex					
Males	10 234	5 042	1 901	1 077	878
Females	24 617	13 923	1 716	795	585
Age group (years)					
Under 35	96	67	532	554	804
35–64	1 821	757	1 901	969	574
65–74	3 160	1 571	330	172	29
75–84	12 160	6 527	386	132	21
85 and over	17 614	10 043	468	45	35
All persons	34 851	18 965	3 617	1 872	1 463

Source: ABS data available on request, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

7.7**SOCIAL HOUSING(a), Assets, customers and assistance provided, NSW**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ASSETS							
Dwellings under management							
Public housing(b)	129 198	129 207	129 185	128 798	128 270	127 627	126 325
Community housing(c)	9 444	10 610	11 358	11 677	12 241	12 892	14 140
Crisis accommodation	1 078	1 241	1 310	1 379	1 414	1 439	1 484
Aboriginal Housing Office dwellings	3 894	3 983	4 055	4 148	4 202	4 282	4 321
<i>Total dwellings under management</i>	<i>143 614</i>	<i>145 041</i>	<i>145 908</i>	<i>146 002</i>	<i>146 127</i>	<i>146 240</i>	<i>146 270</i>
Public and community dwellings completed in the year	1 323	1 066	813	662	691	779	883
CUSTOMERS AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED							
Tenancies							
Public housing(b)	124 098	123 602	123 262	123 310	122 884	121 870	120 516
Community housing(c)	9 595	10 844	11 499	12 075	12 494	13 227	14 660
Aboriginal Housing Office tenants	3 794	3 874	3 917	4 027	4 061	4 112	4 152
<i>Total tenancies managed</i>	<i>137 487</i>	<i>138 320</i>	<i>138 678</i>	<i>139 412</i>	<i>139 439</i>	<i>139 209</i>	<i>139 328</i>
New public housing tenancies	11 555	10 840	10 024	10 034	9 082	8 988	8 870
Approved applicants for public housing	96 075	90 926	80 188	73 289	69 067	(d) 53 328	44 870

(a) Incorporates public housing, community housing, crisis accommodation and Aboriginal housing.

(b) Property and tenancy management by the State; does not include public housing dwellings that were managed through partnerships with community groups.

(c) Property and tenancy management provided by not-for-profit organisations with State funding.

(d) Changes made to the eligibility criteria for public housing.

Source: NSW Department of Housing, 2006-07 Annual Report.

7.8 SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM(a), NSW

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Support periods(b)	no.	55 400	51 150	49 250	47 850	47 900	48 600	41 350	40 900
Clients(b)(c)	no.	27 300	25 800	25 900	26 450	25 450	25 050	24 150	25 950
Average support periods per client(c)(d)	no.	2.02	1.98	1.90	1.81	1.88	1.94	1.71	1.58
Clients per 10,000 population(e)	rate	50	46	46	46	44	43	41	43
Nightly average support periods with accommodation	no.	2 450	2 400	2 500	2 700	2 600	2 650	2 600	2 650
Daily average support periods	no.	3 800	4 050	4 500	5 250	5 450	5 850	6 100	6 500
SAAP agencies	no.	384	391	403	394	397	394	386	387
Recurrent allocation(f)	\$m	78.3	80.4	84.6	88.2	102.7	105.7	107.3	110.5

(a) A Commonwealth-State Program providing support to people in the community who are homeless or at risk of imminent homelessness.

(b) Weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

(c) All who have ever received assistance from a Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) agency in New South Wales.

(d) The method used to calculate the number of support periods per client was adjusted in 2002-03. The adjusted method has been applied to the mean number of support periods per client presented in this table.

(e) The rate is estimated by comparing the number of SAAP clients aged 10 years and over with the estimated resident population aged 10 years and over at 30 June just prior to the reporting period.

(f) Recurrent allocation excludes funds not allocated to agencies (e.g. funds allocated for administration, training, research and evaluation).

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2005-06, NSW Supplementary Tables* (AIHW cat. no. HOU 157).

7.9 ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS OF HOMELESS AND marginally HOUSED PEOPLE, NSW—7 August 2001(a)

2001

Boarding house	%	29
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)	%	15
Friends/relatives	%	45
Improvised dwellings/sleepers out	%	11
Total	%	100
Total homeless persons	no.	26 676
Homelessness per 10,000 population	rate	42.2

(a) Data refers only to the night of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Australian Census Analytic Program: *Counting the Homeless* (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

7.10**HOUSING, Data sources**

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing.	1	7.2; 7.6
ABS Survey of Income and Housing	3–8;11;14–19	7.3; 7.4; 7.5
<i>Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless</i> (cat. no. 2050.0)	. .	7.9
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2005–06, NSW Supplementary Tables</i> (AIHW cat. no. HOU 157)	28	7.8
<i>Building Activity, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8752.0)	2	. .
<i>House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities</i> (cat. no. 6416.0)	9–10	. .
<i>Housing Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5609.0)	12;21–22;24	. .
<i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001)	3–8;11;14–19	7.3; 7.4; 7.5
<i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5671.0)	23–24	. .
NSW Department of Housing, <i>2006–07 Annual Report</i>	25–27	7.7
Real Estate Institute NSW (REINSW), <i>Rental Vacancy Survey</i>	20	. .
Reserve Bank Bulletin, Table F05, <i>Indicator Lending Rates</i>	13	. .
. . not applicable		

INTRODUCTION

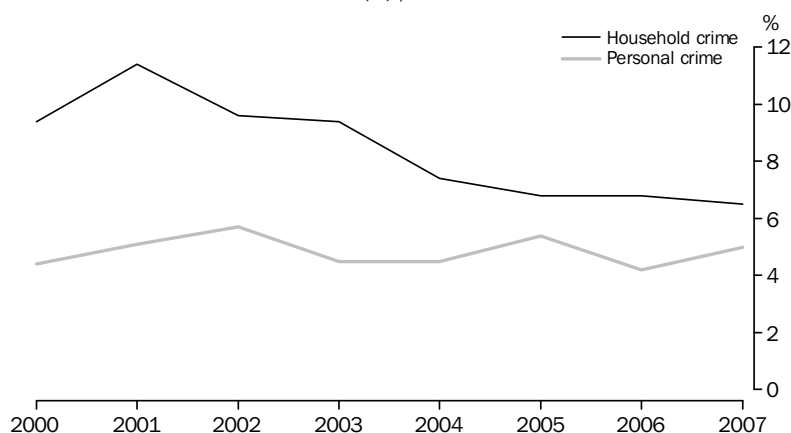
Individuals benefit from living in a society where criminal justice systems operate effectively to minimise harm to people and property. There are high financial costs incurred in preventing crime, providing justice infrastructure, repairing criminal damage, supporting victims and dealing with offenders.

CRIME VICTIMISATION

Household crime in NSW has decreased since 2000, while personal crime has remained relatively steady. Household crime, which includes break and enters, attempted break and enters and motor vehicle thefts, declined from a peak of 11% in 2001 to 6.5% of households in 2007. Contributing to this decline in household crime was a reduction in break and enters which decreased from 6.3% in 2001 to 3.2% in 2007.

Between 2000 and 2007 personal crime, which includes robbery, assault and sexual assault, moved within a range of between 4% to 6%.

CRIME VICTIMISATION RATE (a), NSW



(a) Proportion of total households or persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0); *Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1).

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

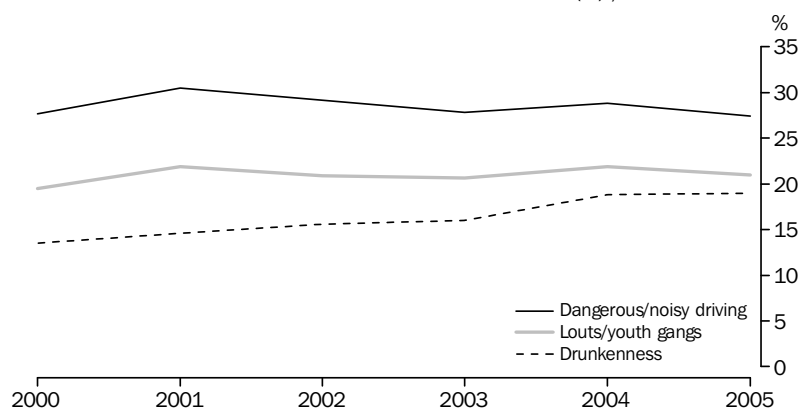
In 2007, an estimated 54% of persons did not think there were any crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhood. This was unchanged from the 2006 figure (53%).

Of those who did perceive problems in their neighbourhood, the proportion of people who perceived drunkenness to be a problem increased from 14% in 2000 to 19% in 2007. Over the same period of time the proportion of people who perceived dangerous or noisy driving and louts or youth gangs to be a problem remained relatively steady.

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

continued

PERCEIVED PROBLEMS IN NEIGHBOURHOOD(a), NSW



(a) Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked about problems from crime or public nuisance in their neighbourhood. The interpretation of this term was left to the respondent.

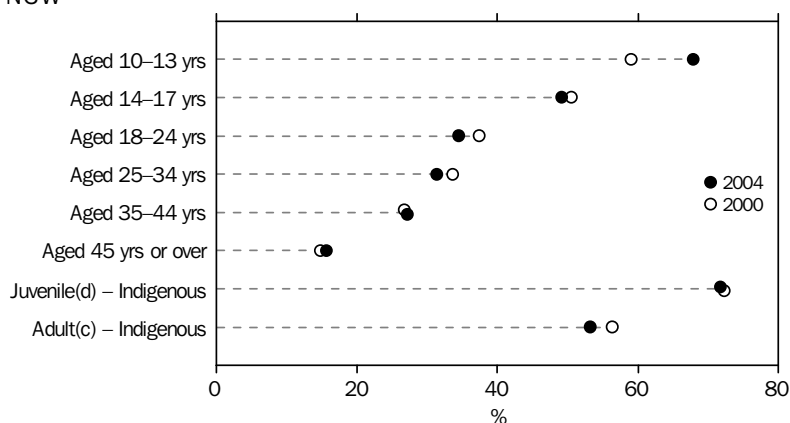
Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0); *Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1).

REOFFENDING

One commonly used measure of reoffending is whether a person convicted of an offence is subsequently reconvicted of another offence within 2 years. Of those offenders who were convicted in 2004, 29% of adult offenders and 50% of juvenile offenders reoffended within 2 years.

For those convicted in 2004, higher reoffending rates were found for young people aged 10–13 years (68%) and 14–17 years (49%) than for older age groups (35–44 years, 27% and 45 years and over, 16%). Reoffending was also higher for Indigenous youth (72%) and Indigenous adults (53%).

REOFFENDERS, Within 24 months of a previous conviction(a)(b), NSW



(a) Offenders who were convicted at a court/conference and who were reconvicted for a subsequent offence at court/conference within 24 months.

(b) The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.

(c) Offenders aged over 18 years at the time of reference court appearance.

(d) Offenders aged less than 18 years at time of reference court appearance.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *Reoffending Database*.

8.1

CRIME AND JUSTICE, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CRIME SURVEY ESTIMATES									
Victims of selected personal crime									
1. Robbery	%	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
2. Assault	%	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.5	4.4
3. Sexual assault(a)	%	*0.2	0.5	*0.4	*0.5	*0.4	0.5	*0.2	*0.5
4. Total persons(b)	%	4.4	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.2	5.0
Victims of selected household crime									
5. Break and enter	%	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2
6. Attempted break and enter	%	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.1
7. Motor vehicle theft	%	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
8. Total households(b)	%	9.4	11.4	9.6	9.4	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.5
RECORDED CRIME									
Selected crime reports									
9. Murder victims	no.	103	104	97	92	69	81	97	82
10. Assault victims	no.	69 486	76 795	80 570	80 819	78 883	80 993	81 766	83 164
11. Sexual assault victims	no.	3 757	3 901	3 942	4 151	4 476	4 267	4 182	4 274
12. Theft incidents(c)	no.	457 550	462 776	410 195	365 472	327 199	303 061	300 086	293 179
Crime incidents cleared within 90 days									
13. Murder victims	%	72.8	64.4	67.0	56.5	68.1	76.5	66.0	nya
14. Assault	%	62.6	62.2	63.1	63.0	64.5	63.8	63.9	nya
15. Sexual assault	%	32.2	28.8	25.8	23.0	22.3	21.7	21.1	nya
16. Theft(c)	%	11.9	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.3	nya
17. Sworn police officers(d)	no.	13 483	13 614	13 716	14 739	15 009	14 643	14 634	15 333
COURTS									
Local courts									
18. Persons charged	no.	121 362	130 888	r130 221	r132 922	r134 845	r138 424	135 574	nya
19. Finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	87.9	88.2	r86.7	r84.6	r87.4	r87.1	87.1	nya
20. Persons who were sentenced to prison	%	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.4	nya
Higher courts									
21. Persons charged	no.	3 831	3 733	3 664	3 673	3 623	3 556	3 468	nya
22. Finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	r75.9	r74.7	79.9	80.6	80.2	80.6	83.7	nya
23. Persons who were sentenced to prison	%	66.6	66.7	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.3	66.7	nya
24. Average imprisonment(e)	months	27.5	28.5	28.3	29.8	30.4	29.3	29.4	nya
25. Youth convicted and reoffending(f)	%	r51.0	r52.4	r51.2	r53.0	50.4	nya	nya	nya
26. Adults convicted and reoffending(f)	%	30.9	30.5	29.8	28.3	29.0	nya	nya	nya
CORRECTIONS									
27. Persons in corrective custody(g)(h)	no.	8 545	8 717	8 604	8 811	r9 403	r9 878	r10 029	10 335
28. Persons in community based corrections	no.	na	17 958	17 340	17 104	17 005	18 200	17 843	18 002
29. Indigenous prisoners	%	14.6	15.1	17.2	17.6	16.9	17.1	19.9	20.0
30. Prisoners with prior imprisonment(i)	%	51.5	54.3	54.4	53.3	55.8	61.8	57.3	53.1

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Females aged 18 years and over only.

(b) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals, as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence.

(c) Includes Break and enter dwelling/non-dwelling, Receiving or handling stolen goods, Motor vehicle theft, Steal from motor vehicle, Steal from retail store, Steal from dwelling, Steal from person, Stock theft, Fraud and Other theft.

(d) Counts are headcounts at 30 June, except for 2002–03.

(e) Life imprisonments are excluded.

(f) Within 24 months. The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.

(g) Includes persons in fulltime custody and periodic detention. Includes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(h) From January 2004, custodial data includes prisoners in court cells administered by corrective services and transitional centres.

(i) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

8.2

ESTIMATION OF CRIME, By type of crime, NSW

	VICTIMISATION RATE(a)								Police told about most recent incident	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Victims 2007	incident 2007(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%
PERSONS										
Robbery	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	30.2	30.7
Assault	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.5	4.4	241.4	32.4
Sexual assault(c)	*0.2	0.5	0.4	*0.5	*0.4	0.5	*0.2	*0.5	*11.9	**13.8
Total(d)	4.4	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.2	5.0	272.5	. .
HOUSEHOLDS										
Break and enter	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	85.2	73.5
Attempted break and enter	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.1	83.7	33.9
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	23.1	93.7
Total(d)	9.4	11.4	9.6	9.4	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.5	172.7	. .

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

. . not applicable

(a) Proportion of total households/persons.

(b) Proportion of total household/person victims.

(c) Females aged 18 years and over.

(d) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals, as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0); *Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1).

8.3 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, By age, sex, relationship to victim and location, NSW—2007

	NUMBER			PERCENTAGE		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Age group (years)						
15–24	53.1	27.9	80.9	34.9	31.2	33.5
25–34	39.1	22.3	61.5	25.8	25.0	25.5
35–44	22.1	16.5	38.6	14.6	18.5	16.0
45–54	21.4	13.9	35.3	14.1	15.5	14.6
55–64	10.1	6.6	16.7	6.7	7.4	6.9
65 and over	*6.1	*2.2	*8.3	*4.0	*2.5	*3.4
Offender(s) known(a)						
Family member or partner(b)	*7.0	18.0	25.0	*4.6	20.1	10.4
Other known person(c)	41.0	25.4	66.4	27.0	28.4	27.5
Total offender known(d)(e)	59.6	58.4	118.0	39.2	65.3	48.9
Offender(s) not known(f)	92.4	31.0	123.4	60.8	34.7	51.1
Location of most recent incident						
Residence(g)	31.4	30.3	61.7	20.7	33.8	25.6
Place of entertainment(h)	24.0	*3.8	27.8	15.8	*4.2	11.5
Other(i)	96.5	55.4	151.9	63.5	61.9	62.9
Total victims of assault	152.0	89.5	241.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes all offender(s) known or some offender(s) known.

(b) Includes other family member and ex-partner.

(c) Includes friend, girlfriend/boyfriend, ex-girlfriend/boyfriend, neighbour, workmate, acquaintance and other known person.

(d) Includes offenders not known personally (e.g. recognised through role/uniform, known through professional association or recognised and not known).

(e) Figures for individual categories do not sum this row, as an individual could be assaulted by more than one person in the most recent assault

(f) Includes where the respondent answered 'Don't know'.

(g) Includes person's own home and another person's home.

(h) Includes car park.

(i) Includes place of work/study, vehicle, street, shopping centre and other.

Source: *Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1).

8.4**PROBLEMS PERCEIVED IN NEIGHBOURHOOD, NSW**

PERCEIVED TO BE A PROBLEM(a)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2006	2007	2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Dangerous/noisy driving	27.7	30.5	29.2	27.8	28.8	27.4	1 495.5
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	24.2	28.0	25.7	24.7	26.6	25.9	1 410.8
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	33.0	36.6	29.3	26.9	23.2	22.5	1 224.0
Louts/youth gangs	19.5	21.9	20.9	20.6	21.9	21.0	1 146.5
Drunkenness	13.5	14.6	15.6	16.0	18.8	19.0	1 033.3
Illegal drugs	17.3	19.1	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.0	762.3
Car theft	21.8	24.0	18.2	15.7	13.5	13.1	714.1
Other theft	11.1	12.4	10.6	10.0	9.0	9.3	506.2
Prowlers/loiterers	8.1	9.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.6	415.6
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	7.3	8.1	7.4	7.9	7.9	8.8	477.2
Other assault	5.2	6.3	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.6	307.8
Sexual assault	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	161.2
Other	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.1	59.3
<i>Total perceived problems(b)</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>2 537.2</i>
No perceived problems	48.6	44.6	50.3	51.9	53.1	53.5	2 914.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5 451.5

(a) Percentages are calculated as a proportion of total persons.

(b) Figures do not sum to total, as a person may perceive more than one problem in the neighbourhood.

Source: *Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1).

8.5

FEELINGS OF SAFETY WHEN HOME ALONE, NSW—2005

	<i>Safe or very safe</i>	<i>Neither safe or unsafe</i>	<i>Unsafe or very unsafe</i>	<i>Never home alone during the period</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	%	%	%	%	'000
DURING THE DAY					
Sex					
Males	83.9	7.3	3.3	5.6	2 640.9
Females	81.0	10.7	4.6	3.7	2 707.2
Age group (years)					
15–19	84.9	8.0	3.2	3.9	446.5
20–24	81.4	9.7	2.8	6.1	462.1
25–34	82.4	8.7	3.9	4.9	963.1
35–44	85.7	6.9	3.5	3.9	987.5
45–54	83.0	8.4	4.4	4.2	912.8
55–64	81.2	10.5	4.1	4.1	717.0
65 and over	78.5	11.0	5.1	5.3	859.2
Area of usual residence					
Sydney	80.8	10.1	4.0	5.2	3 394.6
Balance of NSW	85.3	7.1	3.9	3.6	1 953.6
Total	82.4	9.0	4.0	4.6	5 348.2
AFTER DARK					
Sex					
Males	79.7	11.2	5.1	3.9	2 640.9
Females	65.0	19.0	11.1	4.9	2 707.2
Age group (years)					
15–19	71.1	17.0	7.4	4.5	446.5
20–24	68.0	17.4	10.8	3.7	462.1
25–34	69.1	17.7	10.1	3.1	963.1
35–44	76.6	13.3	7.7	2.5	987.5
45–54	75.3	13.7	7.2	3.9	912.8
55–64	74.8	13.2	7.2	4.7	717.0
65 and over	68.6	15.3	7.3	8.8	859.2
Area of usual residence					
Sydney	71.3	16.0	8.2	4.5	3 394.6
Balance of NSW	74.0	13.6	8.2	4.3	1 953.6
Total	72.3	15.1	8.2	4.4	5 348.2

(a) Includes persons who did not state their feelings of safety.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Crime and Safety Survey.

8.6**APPREHENDED VIOLENCE ORDERS GRANTED(a), By area of residence of protected person, NSW—2006**

<i>Statistical Division/Subdivision</i>	<u>DOMESTIC (ADVO)(b)</u>		<u>PERSONAL (APVO)(c)</u>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate(d)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate(d)</i>
.....				
Sydney				
Inner Sydney	808	255	266	84
Eastern Suburbs	299	123	119	49
St George–Sutherland	886	200	175	39
Canterbury–Bankstown	606	192	116	37
Fairfield–Liverpool	1 032	287	218	61
Outer South Western Sydney	1 023	420	198	81
Inner Western Sydney	240	139	47	27
Central Western Sydney	783	248	146	46
Outer Western Sydney	860	271	195	62
Blacktown	995	346	235	82
Lower Northern Sydney	295	98	74	25
Central Northern Sydney	358	84	92	22
Northern Beaches	287	120	74	31
Gosford–Wyong	1 006	327	247	80
Total Sydney	9 478	221	2 202	51
Hunter	2 372	388	736	120
Illawarra	1 447	349	377	91
Richmond–Tweed	936	411	421	185
Mid-North Coast	1 229	413	422	142
Northern	884	488	402	222
North Western	703	589	348	292
Central West	708	390	274	151
South Eastern	615	300	242	118
Murrumbidgee	740	477	355	229
Murray	474	406	185	158
Far West	179	763	79	337
New South Wales	19 765	290	6 043	89

- (a) Excludes 116 people whose residence was recorded as interstate and 843 people whose residence was recorded as unknown.
- (b) Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders (ADVOs) are made when a domestic relationship exists between the victim (complainant) and the abuser (defendant).
- (c) Apprehended Personal Violence Orders (APVOs) are made when there is no domestic relationship which links the two people, for example, neighbours or work colleagues.
- (d) Rate per 100,000 population. Based on preliminary Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2006.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2006*

8.7

SELECTED CRIME TRENDS, Recorded criminal incidents, NSW

									AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006-07	2000-07
									%	%
NUMBER										
Murder(a)	103	104	97	92	69	81	r97	82	-15.5	-3.2
Assault	62 797	69 165	72 279	72 419	70 122	71 718	r72 490	73 243	1.0	2.2
Sexual offences	9 023	8 988	9 521	9 390	9 717	9 700	r9 428	9 166	-2.8	0.2
Robbery	12 465	14 276	10 905	10 034	8 248	8 310	r8 012	7 739	-3.4	-6.6
Break and enter	132 897	132 449	111 565	98 701	85 686	77 584	r75 191	71 828	-4.5	-8.4
Motor vehicle theft and steal from motor vehicle	143 937	144 618	118 656	100 346	93 061	83 787	r86 686	88 964	2.6	-6.6
Steal from retail store, dwelling and person	66 534	69 107	73 103	70 573	59 575	56 236	r54 386	53 124	-2.3	-3.2
Fraud	27 607	33 328	35 118	30 809	32 383	34 048	r34 725	32 704	-5.8	2.4
Malicious damage to property	94 564	96 781	93 758	94 819	95 123	103 513	r109 155	107 343	-1.7	1.8
Drug offences	23 431	26 792	22 387	22 347	23 367	23 035	r23 544	24 271	3.1	0.5
Driving offences(b)(c)	131 425	557 925	600 307	672 472	633 382	623 135	r632 694	624 741	-1.3	24.9
RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION										
Murder(a)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	r1.4	1.2
Assault	968.2	1 051.9	1 089.5	1 083.8	1 043.4	1 059.5	r1 061.7	1 072.7
Sexual offences	139.1	136.7	143.5	140.5	144.6	143.3	r138.1	134.2
Robbery	192.2	217.1	164.4	150.2	122.7	122.8	r117.3	113.3
Break and enter	2 048.9	2 014.4	1 681.7	1 477.1	1 274.9	1 146.2	r1 101.3	1 052.0
Motor vehicle theft and steal from motor vehicle	2 219.1	2 199.4	1 788.6	1 501.7	1 384.7	1 237.8	r1 269.6	1 303.0
Steal from retail store, dwelling and person	1 025.8	1 051.0	1 101.9	1 056.2	886.4	830.8	r796.6	778.1
Fraud	425.6	506.9	529.4	461.1	481.8	503.0	r508.6	479.0
Malicious damage to property	1 457.9	1 471.9	1 413.3	1 419.0	1 415.4	1 529.2	r1 598.7	1 572.2
Drug offences	361.2	407.5	337.5	334.4	347.7	340.3	r344.8	355.5
Driving offences(b)(c)	2 026.2	8 485.3	9 048.8	10 063.9	9 424.2	9 205.8	r9 266.6	9 150.1

.. not applicable

r revised

(a) Number of recorded victims.

(b) Since December 2000, police have included traffic infringement notices in this category.

(c) In July 2003, NSW Police changed the way they classify traffic incidents. In response to this change, from 2003 onwards, the unit of measurement when reporting driving offences is the number of legal actions commenced by police rather than the number of incidents recorded.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database.

8.8 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND PERSONS OF INTEREST(a), By offence type—2007

	Incidents		Victims		Persons of interest(b)		Percentage of incidents where no Person of Interest was identified
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	%
Homicide							
Murder	82	1.2	82	1.2	100	1.5	9.8
Attempted murder	52	0.8	60	0.9	48	0.7	19.2
Murder accessory, conspiracy	4	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1	—
Manslaughter	8	0.1	8	0.1	9	0.1	—
Assault							
Assault	73 243	1 072.7	83 164	1 218.0	66 625	975.8	na
Non-domestic violence related assault	45 841	671.4	52 960	775.7	38 064	557.5	32.2
Domestic violence related assault	27 402	401.3	30 204	442.4	28 561	418.3	1.7
Sexual offences							
Sexual assault	4 081	59.8	4 274	62.6	2 916	42.7	34.5
Indecent assault, act of indecency	3 342	48.9	3 636	53.3	2 319	34.0	34.6
Other sexual offences	1 743	25.5	1 254	18.4	891	13.0	52.0
Abduction and kidnapping	371	5.4	410	6.0	271	4.0	48.2
Robbery							
Robbery without a weapon	4 857	71.1	5 782	84.7	2 220	32.5	74.6
Robbery with a firearm	548	8.0	1 121	16.4	260	3.8	69.5
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	2 334	34.2	3 783	55.4	1 171	17.2	71.3
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	24 778	362.9	27 289	399.7	18 964	277.8	29.2
Other offences against the person	1 679	24.6	1 265	18.5	39.7
Theft							
Break and enter — dwelling	47 498	695.7	55 366	810.9	7 422	108.7	89.1
Break and enter — non-dwelling	24 330	356.3	4 652	68.1	88.6
Receiving or handling stolen goods	5 821	85.3	6 712	98.3	—
Motor vehicle theft	26 875	393.6	27 285	399.6	4 206	61.6	89.7
Steal from motor vehicle	62 089	909.4	70 199	1 028.2	3 356	49.2	96.1
Steal from retail store	18 282	267.8	15 217	222.9	34.7
Steal from dwelling	22 940	336.0	23 883	349.8	3 908	57.2	86.3
Steal from person	11 902	174.3	12 646	185.2	1 225	17.9	91.8
Fraud	32 704	479.0	12 476	182.7	66.6
Other theft (includes stock theft)	40 738	596.7	42 077	616.3	7 267	106.4	86.4
Arson	7 059	103.4	962	14.1	91.6
Malicious damage to property	107 343	1 572.2	37 019	542.2	74.4
Drug offences							
Possession and/or use of drugs	18 374	269.1	19 121	280.1	2.9
Dealing/trafficking in drugs	1 879	27.5	2 152	31.5	2.6
Cultivating cannabis	1 082	15.8	1 050	15.4	15.0
Manufacture drug	45	0.7	80	1.2	4.4
Importing drugs	18	0.3	33	0.5	16.7
Other drug offences	2 873	42.1	2 042	29.9	39.4

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Rate per 100,000 population is based on 2006 preliminary estimated resident population.

(b) A Person of Interest (POI) is a person who is reported and/or identified as involved in a criminal incident. A POI may become an offender if charged. More than one POI may be involved in an incident.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database.

8.8 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND PERSONS OF INTEREST(a), By offence type—2007 *continued*

	<i>Incidents</i>		<i>Victims</i>		<i>Persons of interest(b)</i>		<i>Percentage of incidents where no Person of Interest was identified</i>
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	%
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	8 283	121.3	8 560	125.4	7.6
Disorderly conduct	23 539	344.8	27 195	398.3	12.8
Betting and gaming offences	321	4.7	351	5.1	5.3
Liquor offences	17 866	261.7	21 816	319.5	3.0
Pornography offences	156	2.3	138	2.0	16.0
Prostitution offences	208	3.0	312	4.6	4.8
Against justice procedures							
Escape custody	221	3.2	236	3.5	2.3
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	11 839	173.4	11 939	174.9	..
Breach bail conditions	18 638	273.0	18 570	272.0	1.5
Other offences against justice procedures(c)	8 721	127.7	9 187	134.6	0.6
Driving offences	624 741	9 150.1	493 191	7 223.4	5.3
Transport regulatory offences	36 480	534.3	38 389	562.3	0.7
Other offences(d)	15 543	227.6	5 071	74.3	14 579	213.5	23.0

.. not applicable

(a) Rate per 100,000 population is based on 2006 preliminary estimated resident population.

(b) A Person of Interest (POI) is a person who is reported and/or identified as involved in a criminal incident. A POI may become an offender if charged. More than one POI may be involved in an incident.

(c) Also includes fail to appear and resist or hinder officer offences.

(d) Includes blackmail and extortion offences.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database.

8.9**CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS(a), By selected offences, NSW—2006**

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>Recorded incidents</i>	<i>CLEARED WITHIN</i>	
		<i>30 days of reporting</i>	<i>90 days of reporting</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Murder(b)	97	55.7	66.0
Assault	72 490	59.5	63.9
Sexual assault	4 028	16.4	21.1
Indecent assault, act of indecency	3 507	24.2	30.9
Other sexual offences	1 893	26.2	29.1
Abduction and kidnapping	402	32.3	34.6
Robbery without a weapon	4 941	12.9	14.9
Robbery with a firearm	562	13.2	16.9
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	2 509	15.3	20.1
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	23 043	51.7	54.9
Break and enter—dwelling	48 038	4.8	5.9
Break and enter—non-dwelling	27 153	5.0	6.2
Motor vehicle theft	28 441	4.3	5.2
Steal from motor vehicle	58 245	1.9	2.2
Steal from retail store	18 110	52.9	55.0
Steal from dwelling	24 313	7.5	8.4
Steal from person	11 963	4.2	4.8
Fraud	34 725	12.0	15.5
Arson	7 783	4.7	5.3
Malicious damage to property	109 155	16.6	17.9

(a) A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of the police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise.

(b) Number of victims for whom incident was cleared.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database.

8.10**SUMMARY COURT STATISTICS, NSW**

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
LOCAL COURT							
Charges determined in Local Courts	no.	238 595	r240 507	r237 448	r240 455	r245 522	241 381
Persons charged in Local Courts	no.	130 888	r130 221	r132 922	r134 845	r138 424	135 574
Cases finalised defended hearing	%	13.4	13.6	14.2	13.6	13.3	13.7
Median delay for defended cases	days	101	111	109	115	121	121
Persons charged having legal representation	%	54.2	55.6	56.2	55.2	55.0	56.1
Persons charged who were refused bail	%	5.7	r6.1	r6.2	r6.2	r6.1	6.1
Persons charged who were found guilty	no.	115 392	r112 964	112 487	r117 871	r120 560	118 149
Proportion of persons charged who were found guilty	%	88.2	r86.7	r84.6	r87.4	r87.1	87.1
Proportion of persons found guilty who were sentenced to prison	%	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.4
Persons sentenced to prison							
Males	no.	6 104	6 387	6 316	6 792	6 596	6 776
Females	no.	675	709	703	766	713	755
Persons	no.	6 779	7 096	7 019	7 558	7 309	7 531
Average length of minimum/fixed term imprisonment							
Males	months	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1
Females	months	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.3
Persons	months	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0
DISTRICT COURT							
Cases registered	no.	3 552	3 695	3 595	3 685	3 195	3 150
Cases finalised by defended hearing	%	20.2	17.5	17.1	15.9	16.9	15.5
Median delays (from committal to outcome) for finalised trials	days	218	188	210	223	249	246
Persons who used Legal Aid	%	27.0	31.0	28.5	30.1	29.0	26.8
Persons who were refused bail	%	39.6	43.6	44.6	46.6	45.4	45.7
Persons charged who were found guilty	no.	2 706	2 857	2 881	2 830	2 774	2 831
Proportion of persons charged who were found guilty	%	74.8	80.1	80.7	80.5	80.8	84.0
Proportion of persons found guilty who were sentenced to prison	%	65.9	68.0	68.1	68.6	68.6	66.2
Persons sentenced to prison							
Males	no.	1 646	1 778	1 811	1 807	1 782	1 729
Females	no.	137	164	152	134	122	145
Persons	no.	1 783	1 942	1 963	1 941	1 904	1 874
Average length of minimum/fixed term of imprisonment							
Males	months	25.9	26.3	27.2	27.8	26.2	26.4
Females	months	19.8	17.6	18.5	22.2	19.9	21.0
Persons	months	25.4	25.6	26.6	27.4	25.8	26.0
SUPREME COURT							
Cases registered	no.	97	109	r144	r96	r84	103
Cases finalised defended hearing	%	56.0	60.2	55.8	59.4	r48.3	61.9
Median delay (from committal to outcome) for finalised trials	days	258	234	292	292	328	291
Persons charged who were found guilty	no.	82	70	78	76	r91	73
Proportion of persons charged who were found guilty	%	70.7	71.4	75.0	71.7	76.0	75.3
Proportion of persons found guilty who were sentenced to prison	%	92.7	91.4	92.3	92.1	r90.1	86.3
Persons sentenced to prison	no.	76	64	72	70	83	63
Average length of minimum/fixed term of imprisonment	months	104.1	116.0	119.9	115.5	r111.7	135.8

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Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; *NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2006*

8.11**CHILDREN'S COURT APPEARANCES FINALISED(a)(b), By selected offences and penalties, NSW—2006**

	OFFENCES		PENALTIES FOR PROVEN OFFENCES(c)						
	Persons charged	Persons with offence(s) proven	Control order	Community Service Order	Probation	Fine	Bond(d)	Dismissed with caution	Other proven outcome(e)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide and related offences	21	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acts intended to cause injury	1 818	1 057	104	63	151	43	435	147	114
Sexual assault and related offences	157	57	7	1	14	—	29	6	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	710	436	81	46	161	2	141	3	2
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	1 002	714	161	58	144	7	249	29	66
Theft and related offences	1 624	1 200	121	57	173	104	387	198	160
Illicit drug offences	188	156	1	5	10	41	41	53	5
Property damage and environmental pollution	729	581	30	22	63	69	193	121	83
Public order offences	901	687	17	16	48	177	167	209	53
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	499	478	9	11	16	232	89	116	5
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	619	458	57	20	69	43	145	104	20
Other offences(f)	606	453	23	20	40	98	113	139	20
Total	8 874	6 279	612	320	889	816	1 989	1 125	528

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Children aged 0–17 years.

(b) Due to the change in data collection, the 2006 Children's Court data are not comparable to data published in previous years.

(c) Principal penalty, i.e. the most serious penalty for appearance.

(d) Also known as recognizance.

(e) Includes 'Bond and fine'.

(f) Includes Dangerous and negligent acts endangering persons; Abduction and related offenders; Deception and related offences; Weapons and explosives offences; and Miscellaneous offences.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2006*.

8.12 CORRECTIVE SERVICES CUSTODY AND COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS TRENDS, By type of order, NSW—December Quarter

	2002	2003	2004(a)	2005	2006	2007
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
PERSONS IN CORRECTIVE SERVICES CUSTODY (b)(c)						
Sex						
Males(d)	8 094	8 332	8 826	9 064	9 401	9 543
Females(d)	571	578	653	676	766	781
Custody type						
Full-time custody						
Indigenous	na	1 521	1 693	1 734	1 921	1 982
Federally sentenced persons in full-time custody(e)	331	339	368	374	387	409
Total persons in full-time custody	7 767	8 153	8 709	8 899	9 415	9 550
Periodic detention	897	757	771	841	752	775
Total persons in corrective services custody(c)	8 664	8 910	9 480	9 740	10 167	10 325
PERSONS IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS (e)(f)(g)						
Sex						
Males	14 602	14 228	14 702	15 331	15 054	15 167
Females	2 598	2 472	2 582	2 677	2 670	2 756
Custody type						
Restricted movement	239	195	176	220	212	143
Reparation						
Fine	3	12	156	115	74	24
Community service	4 351	4 363	4 537	4 679	4 215	4 024
Supervision (compliance)						
Parole	3 499	3 620	3 909	4 161	3 994	4 160
Bail	171	381	242	194	222	229
Sentenced probation	11 051	10 322	10 387	10 791	10 961	11 269
Total persons in community-based corrections(h)	17 326	16 811	17 342	18 066	17 783	17 980

na not available

(a) From January 2004, custodial data includes prisoners in court cells administered by corrective services and transitional centres.

(b) Includes ACT prisoners in full-time custody held in NSW prisons.

(c) Components may not add to total as persons in 'Corrective services custody' is based on the average daily number for the quarter unless otherwise specified.

(d) Includes persons in full-time custody and periodic detention.

(e) Average number on the first day of each month in the quarter.

(f) Includes persons with breached or suspended orders.

(g) If a person has more than one type of order, they are counted against each order; if a person has more than one order of the same order type, they are counted once in the order type.

(h) Includes persons whose sex is unknown

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0)

8.13**ADULT AND JUVENILE REOFFENDERS, Within 24 months of a previous conviction, NSW(a)(b)**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ADULT REOFFENDERS (c)						
Sex						
Males	%	31.8	31.5	30.9	29.5	30.1
Females	%	26.8	26.0	24.8	23.2	23.9
Age group (years)						
18–24	%	37.4	36.4	35.5	34.5	34.5
25–34	%	33.6	33.3	32.4	31.5	31.4
35–44	%	26.8	27.5	27.0	25.8	27.2
45 and over	%	14.8	14.4	15.5	14.1	15.7
Indigenous	%	56.3	57.1	54.1	53.4	53.2
Proportion of adult offenders who reoffended	%	30.9	30.5	29.8	28.3	29.0
Total adult offenders	no.	r80 873	r85 571	r86 029	r89 464	91 908
JUVENILE REOFFENDERS (d)						
Sex						
Males	%	r54.2	r55.0	r54.1	r55.7	52.9
Females	%	r35.7	r40.3	r37.5	r40.7	38.7
Age group (years)						
10–13	%	r59.0	r56.9	r59.8	r62.7	67.8
14–17	%	r50.5	r52.1	r50.5	r52.3	49.1
Indigenous	%	r72.3	r73.8	r73.5	r73.4	71.7
Proportion of juvenile offenders who reoffended	%	r51.0	r52.4	r51.2	r53.0	50.4
Total juvenile offenders	no.	r5 603	r5 026	r4 900	r4 529	4 843

r revised

(a) Offenders who were convicted at a court/conference and who were reconvicted for a subsequent offence at court/conference within 24 months.

(b) The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.

(c) Offenders aged over 18 years at the time of reference court appearance.

(d) Offenders aged less than 18 years at time of reference court appearance.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Reoffending Database.

8.14**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, NSW**

2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

FIRE

Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations

Fires in a structure	'000	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.0
Landscape fires, bush and grass	'000	21.5	16.3	17.2	19.6	17.7
Other fires	'000	18.1	18.0	19.0	19.1	18.6
<i>Total fires</i>	'000	46.9	41.5	43.1	46.1	43.3
<i>Total other emergencies and incidents(a)</i>	'000	102.3	104.1	105.5	108.8	114.6
<i>Total fires, other emergencies and incidents(b)</i>	'000	149.2	148.8	148.5	154.8	158.2

Response time to structure fires

50th percentile	min.	5.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
90th percentile	min.	10.5	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.3

Total fire deaths(c)

no. 46 39 62 na na

Fire death rate (annual)(c)

per 100,000 0.7 0.6 0.9 na na

Fire injury rate(d)

per 100,000 r13.6 r15.0 r14.6 r16.3 na

Median dollar loss from structure fire (2005-06 dollars)(e)

\$ per structure fire r2 358 r2 283 r2 195 r2 096 2 000

Accidental structural fires contained to the object/room of origin(e)

% 80.7 83.4 82.8 80.9 80.7

Estimated households with an operational smoke alarm/detector installed(f)

% 72.9 72.7 71.6 76.9 86.9

AMBULANCE

Reported ambulance events(g)

Incidents	'000	768	787	794	834	880
Responses	'000	896	928	947	999	1 053
Patients	'000	737	753	763	801	889

Ambulance response times (statewide)

50th percentile	min.	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.6
90th percentile	min.	19.2	19.5	19.7	19.6	19.7

ROAD RESCUE

Reported road rescue incidents

'000 5.5 7.6 6.5 6.4 7.0

Reported road rescue incidents (rate)

per 100,000 83.6 113.5 r97.1 r94.1 102.7

VOLUNTEERS

Ambulance service organisation

no. 57 115 118 84 121

Fire service organisation

no. 68 676 r74 556 r75 443 r76 195 76 302

State Emergency Service (SES)

no. 9 072 10 026 9 835 10 302 10 331

na not available

r revised

(a) Includes non-fire rescue including: Road rescue; Hazardous conditions; Calls to flood, storm, tempest and other natural disasters; Good intent calls; Malicious false calls; System initiated false alarms; Other.

(b) Includes incidents for which the incident type was not reported.

(c) Fire deaths are reported by the State or Territory of the deceased's usual residence and by the year the death was registered.

(d) Fire injuries are defined as the number of persons admitted to public and private hospitals with fire related injuries. Fire injuries are reported by the state or territory where the injury is treated. Excludes emergency department non-admitted casualties and fire injuries arising from arson, secondary fires resulting from explosion, and transport accidents.

(e) NSW data are for NSW Fire Brigades only, but include responses to calls outside NSW Fire Brigades' designated fire districts.

(f) The data for 2006-07 are sourced from the NSW Population Health Survey (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health. Data represent the 2006 calendar year.

(g) An incident is an event that results in a demand for ambulance resources to respond. An ambulance response is a vehicle or vehicles being sent to an incident. There may be multiple responses/vehicles sent to a single accident. A patient is someone assessed, treated or transported by the ambulance service. Prior to 2005-06, NSW did not triage emergency calls. Urgent incident and response caseload were included in emergency caseload figures. In 2005-06 the introduction of medical prioritisation has allowed for the separation of emergency and urgent activity.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2008, *Report on Government Services 2008*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

8.15**PRESENCE OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLD SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, NSW**

	NUMBER		PERCENTAGE	
	2003	2007	2003	2007
Type of safety precaution	'000	'000	%	%
Smoke alarms/detectors	1 742.0	2 531.7	68.6	94.1
Tested smoke alarms/detectors(a)	na	2 035.9	na	75.7
Fire blankets	367.6	495.2	14.5	18.4
Fire extinguishers	680.4	735.8	26.8	27.4
Written or rehearsed emergency plan(b)	na	358.3	na	13.3
Total households(c)	2 538.5	2 689.3	100.0	100.0

na not available

(a) Manually tested within the last 12 months.

(b) Rehearsed within the last 12 months. Emergency plan is for non-medical emergencies only.

(c) Components do not add to total as more than one type of safety precaution could be present.

Source: *Community Preparedness for Emergencies, NSW, 2003* (cat. no. 4818.1) and*Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT, 2007* (cat no. 4818.0.55.001).**8.16****MOST RECENT EMERGENCY IN LAST TWO YEARS(a)(b), By type of emergency and area of usual residence, NSW—2007**

	NUMBER			PERCENTAGE		
	Sydney	Balance of NSW	NSW	Sydney	Balance of NSW	NSW
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
House fire	29.4	21.4	50.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
Bushfire	8.5	12.1	20.6	0.5	1.2	0.8
Storm, wind or hail(c)	84.4	108.4	192.7	5.1	10.3	7.2
Flood	14.8	20.5	35.3	0.9	2.0	1.3
Other emergency(d)	6.8	2.9	9.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
<i>All households that had an emergency</i>	<i>143.9</i>	<i>165.3</i>	<i>309.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>
All households that did not have an emergency	1 498.0	882.1	2 380.1	91.2	84.2	88.5
Total households	1 641.9	1 047.4	2 689.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Non-medical emergencies only.

(b) Although respondent lived at current address for a period during or the entire last 2 years; other members of the household may not have lived at the address for the same length of time.

(c) Includes cyclones.

(d) Includes landslide, earthquake, explosion, bomb threat and gas or chemical leak.

Source: *Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT, 2007* (cat no. 4818.0.55.001).

8.17 TYPE OF EMERGENCY SERVICE(S) CONTACTED FOR MOST RECENT EMERGENCY(a), By area of usual residence, NSW—October 2007

	NUMBER			PERCENTAGE		
	Sydney	Balance of NSW	NSW	Sydney	Balance of NSW	NSW
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Fire service	17.6	18.4	36.0	12.2	11.2	11.7
State Emergency Service	16.9	17.8	34.7	11.8	10.8	11.2
Ambulance	np	np	2.3	np	np	0.7
Police	3.2	7.1	10.3	2.2	4.3	3.3
No emergency services contacted(b)	109.3	134.3	243.6	76.0	81.2	78.8
Total households that had an emergency(c)	143.9	165.3	309.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Non-medical emergency within the last 2 years.

(b) Includes 'unknown' if any emergency services were contacted.

(c) Includes other emergency services contacted (e.g. local area emergency services such as those operated by local councils). Components do not add to total as more than one type of emergency service may have been contacted.

Source: *Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT, 2007* (cat no. 4818.0.55.001).

8.18 CRIME AND JUSTICE, DATA SOURCES

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS National Crime and Safety Survey	..	8.5
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2006</i>	18–24	8.6; 8.10–8.11
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database	9–16	8.7–8.9
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Reoffending Database	25–26	8.13
<i>Community Preparedness for Emergencies, NSW, 2003</i> (cat. no. 4818.1)	..	8.15
<i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4512.0)	27–28	8.12
<i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4509.0)	1–8	8.2
<i>Crime and Safety, New South Wales</i> (cat. no. 4509.1)	1–8	8.2–8.4
<i>Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT, 2007</i> (cat no. 4818.0.55.001)	..	8.16–8.17
Steering committee for the Review of Government Services Provision (SCRGSP) 2008, <i>Report on Government Services</i> , Productivity Commission Canberra	..	8.14
.. not applicable		

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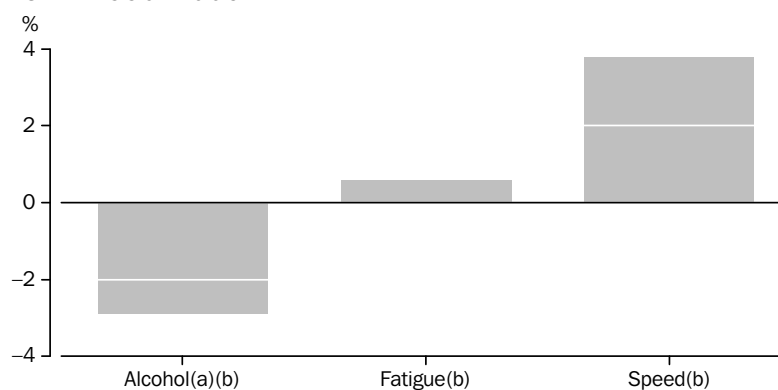
Transport is a fundamental aspect of an advanced economy and has considerable social, economic and environmental impacts. Effective transport systems contribute to economic prosperity as well as providing benefits to individuals through access to a greater range of employment, residential, holiday and entertainment opportunities. Adverse impacts include road crashes, traffic congestion, emissions pollution and traffic noise.

In 2007 there were nearly 3.5 million registered passenger vehicles in New South Wales, almost 80% of the total vehicle fleet. In 2006 there were nearly 4.5 million registered motor vehicle licence holders in NSW with the 2006 Census revealing an average of 1.6 motor vehicles per dwelling in NSW. The 2006 Survey of Motor Vehicle Use showed that passenger vehicles travel an average of 14,000 kilometres per year.

The rate of road transport related deaths, injuries and accidents per 100,000 persons in NSW has been declining since the 1970s. Between 2000 and 2006 transport fatalities declined from 9.3 per 100,000 persons to 7.3 per 100,000 (–22%). Injury (–16%) and accident rates (–18%) have also declined.

The contributing causes to accidents has also changed. Alcohol as a contributing cause to an accident has declined from 7.1% in 1990 to 4.2% in 2006 while speed as a contributing cause increased over the same period from 13.4% to 17.2%. Fatigue as a contributing cause has remained steady.

CONTRIBUTING CAUSES TO ACCIDENTS, Percentage change, NSW—1990–2006



(a) Data for Alcohol contributing factor involvement in crashes refers to the applicable legal limits at that time. For example the general legal limit was 0.08g/100mL up to December 1980, after which the general legal limit was 0.05g/100mL. Special legal limits of 0.02g/100mL applied for novice or professional drivers from April 1985 and a further zero limit for novice drivers was introduced in 2004. Due to the relatively high proportion of alcohol unknowns, particularly prior to the 1990s, it is unwise to make direct comparisons of the percentage of crashes involving alcohol.

(b) Data for Fatigue and Speed contributing factor involvement in crashes are not available prior to 1986, Alcohol data not available prior to 1976.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

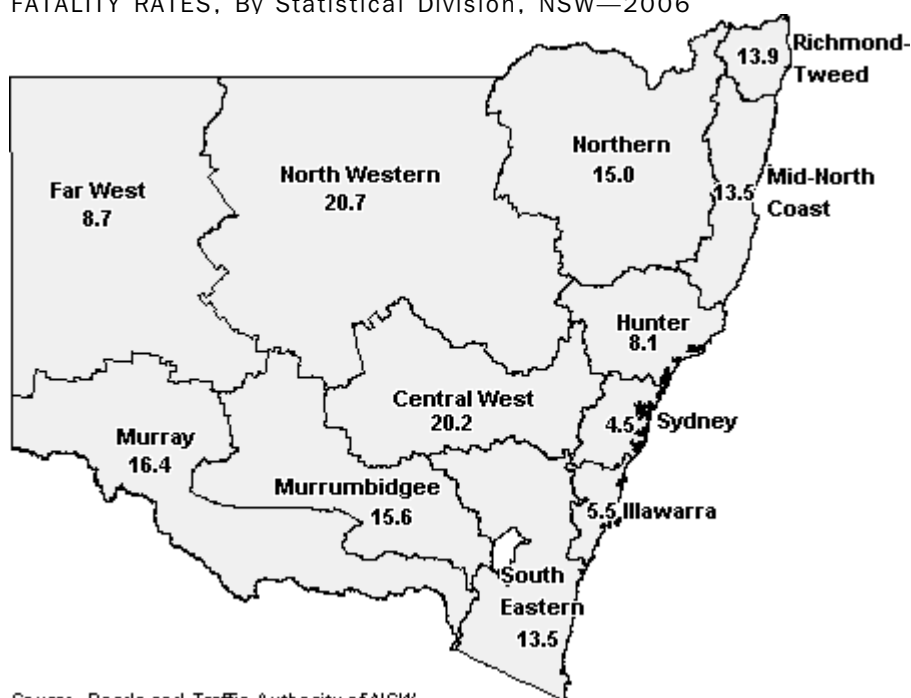
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Fatality rates and contributing causes to accidents varied considerably between regions during 2006. Sydney had the lowest fatality rate of the regions at 4.5 per 100,000 persons. The contributing causes of speed, alcohol and fatigue to accidents were lower in Sydney than the rest of the state.

The North Western Statistical Division had the highest overall fatality rate at 20.7 per 100,000 persons, and the highest contribution of alcohol to accidents (8.1% of accidents). Speed as a contributing cause was highest in the South Eastern Statistical Division (34.9%) while fatigue as a contributing cause to accidents was highest in the Far West Statistical Division (15.7%). In all, 305 of the state's 496 road transport fatalities in 2006 occurred outside of Sydney.

FATALITY RATES, By Statistical Division, NSW—2006



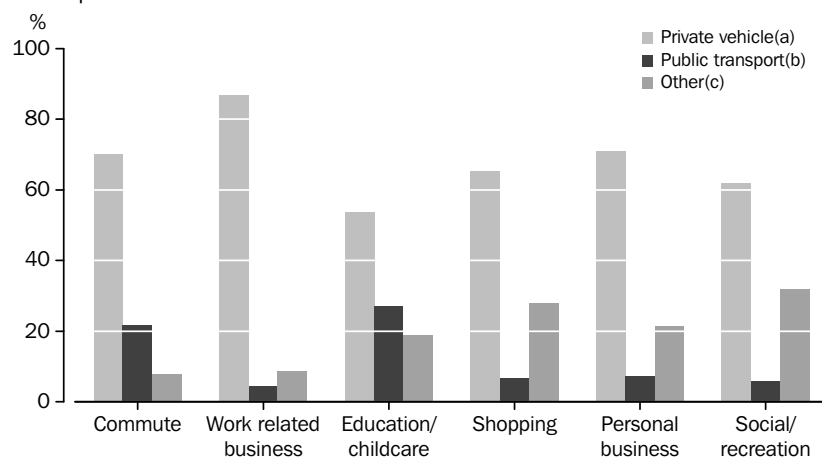
Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

The 2005 Household Travel Survey also showed that the private vehicle continued to be the most used mode of transport for every weekday trip in the Sydney Greater Metropolitan Area. For commutes to work, car use was significant at 69%. Public transport usage was highest amongst those people travelling for education/childcare purposes.

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PROPORTION OF TRIPS ON AN AVERAGE WEEKDAY, Sydney Greater Metropolitan area—2005



(a) Includes private vehicle driver and passenger trips.

(b) Includes train, bus and ferry.

(c) 'Other' is predominantly walking.

Source: Transport Data Centre, 2005 Household Travel Survey.

9.1 TRANSPORT, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
MOTOR VEHICLES									
1. Passenger vehicles on register(a)	'000	na	3 007	3 088	3 163	3 250	3 327	3 396	3 464
2. Passenger vehicles on register(a)(b)	rate	na	461	r466	r474	484	492	498	504
3. Licence holders(c)	'000	4 145.6	4 156.8	4 242.5	4 317.5	4 345.1	4 397.0	4 474.2	nya
4. Licence holders(d)	%	81.9	81.1	81.4	82.0	81.8	82.0	82.5	nya
5. Distance travelled(e)	million kms	51 088	58 553	60 792	62 125	58 875	63 717	61 400	nya
ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES AND CASUALTIES									
6. Fatalities	no.	603	524	561	539	510	508	r496	nya
7. Fatality rate(f)	rate	9.3	8.0	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.3	nya
8. Fatalities by distance travelled(g)	rate	1.18	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.80	0.81	nya
9. Injured	no.	28 812	29 913	28 447	27 208	26 323	25 209	25 439	nya
10. Injury rate(f)	rate	444	455	429	408	392	373	373	nya
11. Crashes(f)	rate	816	788	761	738	705	674	667	nya
TRAVEL PATTERNS IN SYDNEY SD									
12. Average weekday trips per capita	no.	3.78	3.74	3.78	3.82	3.80	3.75	nya	nya
13. Average weekend trips per capita	no.	3.21	3.20	3.26	3.26	3.29	3.27	nya	nya
14. Average duration work trips	min.	32	31	32	31	32	33	nya	nya
15. Average duration non-work trips	min.	18	18	18	18	18	18	nya	nya
MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK IN SYDNEY SD(h)									
16. Private vehicle(i)	%	69.7	68.8	69.3	69.6	70.8	68.6	nya	nya
17. Train	%	15.3	15.8	15.6	15.4	14.6	15.6	nya	nya
18. Bus	%	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	7.3	nya	nya
19. Walk only	%	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.8	nya	nya
20. Other	%	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.7	nya	nya
TRAFFIC VOLUME (j)									
21. Change in urban traffic volume	%	na	na	na	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.0	-0.2
22. Travel speed: 7 major routes AM peak	kms/hr	na	na	na	34	34	31	32	30
23. Travel speed: 7 major routes PM peak	kms/hr	na	na	na	41	41	41	42	41
24. Road quality smoothness of State roads – good(k)	%	na	na	na	na	r87.6	r87.4	r87.5	87.9

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) As at 31 March.

(b) Per 1,000 population.

(c) As at 30 June.

(d) Proportion of population aged 16 years and over holding a licence.

(e) Year ended 31 October.

(f) Per 100,000 estimated resident population.

(g) Fatalities per 100 million vehicle km travelled.

(h) Data are for an average weekday. Proportion of linked work trips only.

Uses priority mode for linked trips. Three years of pooled data.

(i) Includes vehicle drivers and vehicle passengers.

(j) Year ended 30 June.

(k) The reporting methodology has now changed to provide a more consistent sample of the road network being reported on each year. About 18,500 of the 20,000 lane kilometres surveyed each year will be consistent for future reporting.

9.2**ROADS, By responsibility and class of road, NSW(a)—2007**

	<i>Length(b)</i>	<i>Sealed</i>
	km	%
.....		
Roads and Traffic Authority NSW		
AUSLINK National Network	4 248	100
State roads	13 503	98
Regional roads in Unincorporated Areas(c)	506	25
Unclassified roads in Unincorporated Areas(c)	2 440	1
<i>Total Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW</i>	<i>20 697</i>	<i>85</i>
Councils		
Regional roads	18 486	74
Local roads	144 750	43
<i>Total Councils</i>	<i>163 236</i>	<i>46</i>
Private sector(d)		
<i>Toll roads</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>100</i>
Total	184 094	51

(a) As at 30 June.

(b) Road length is defined as route (end-to-end) length plus ramps, connections, additional carriageways, etc. All reported lengths include road and bridge lengths and ferry route lengths.

(c) Unincorporated Areas are not under the control of local councils. The RTA has authority for all roads in these areas (whether public or private) under the 'Roads Act 1993'.

(d) To be transferred to RTA at end of contract.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

9.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, By type of vehicle, NSW

	NUMBER OF VEHICLES REGISTERED			Average annual increase 2003-07	Motor vehicles on register 2007(a)
	2003	2006	2007		
	'000	'000	'000	%	rate
Passenger vehicles	3 163	3 396	3 464	2.3	504.0
Light commercial vehicles	532	588	599	3.0	87.0
Trucks					
Rigid	105	114	115	2.3	17.0
Articulated	15	16	16	1.6	2.0
Non-freight carrying(b)	11	12	12	2.2	2.0
Total trucks	131	142	143	2.2	21.0
Buses	19	21	21	2.5	3.0
Motorcycles	100	122	133	7.4	19.0
Total	3 945	4 269	4 361	2.5	634.0

(a) Per 1,000 population at 31 March 2007.

(b) Includes campervans.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (cat. no. 9309.0).

9.4**MOTOR VEHICLES AND DWELLINGS(a)(b), By region, NSW—2006**

Statistical Division/Sub-Division	DWELLINGS(c)			VEHICLES(a)	
	With vehicle(s)	Without vehicle(s)	Proportion of dwellings with vehicle(s)	Total vehicles	Average number of vehicles per dwelling
	no.	no.	%	no.	no.
Sydney					
Inner Sydney	82 105	35 823	69.6	117 340	1.0
Eastern Suburbs	67 310	17 586	79.3	106 407	1.3
St George–Sutherland	128 994	16 922	88.4	231 515	1.6
Canterbury–Bankstown	79 469	15 316	83.8	137 226	1.4
Fairfield–Liverpool	86 056	12 466	87.3	161 270	1.6
Outer South Western Sydney	65 619	6 324	91.2	127 254	1.8
Inner Western Sydney	48 125	10 001	82.8	79 397	1.4
Central Western Sydney	80 966	16 032	83.5	135 860	1.4
Outer Western Sydney	92 291	8 919	91.2	177 595	1.8
Blacktown	72 882	9 544	88.4	131 510	1.6
Lower Northern Sydney	93 646	16 456	85.1	149 508	1.4
Central Northern Sydney	124 176	6 935	94.7	246 221	1.9
Northern Beaches	71 762	7 377	90.7	130 367	1.6
Gosford–Wyong	95 029	11 922	88.9	164 211	1.5
Total Sydney	1 188 425	191 610	86.1	2 095 681	1.5
Balance of New South Wales					
Hunter	192 079	21 799	89.8	345 625	1.6
Illawarra	126 429	14 801	89.5	223 778	1.6
Richmond–Tweed	75 759	7 675	90.8	130 177	1.6
Mid-North Coast	98 315	10 212	90.6	165 943	1.5
Northern	56 416	5 936	90.5	105 104	1.7
North Western	35 211	4 212	89.3	65 422	1.7
Central West	55 415	6 002	90.2	104 510	1.7
South Eastern	67 351	5 332	92.7	125 461	1.7
Murrumbidgee	47 353	4 574	91.2	89 990	1.7
Murray	37 629	3 373	91.8	70 260	1.7
Far West	7 315	1 209	85.8	12 035	1.4
Total Balance of New South Wales	799 272	85 125	90.4	1 438 305	1.6
New South Wales(d)	1 987 693	276 746	87.8	3 533 986	1.6

(a) Number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members (including company owned vehicles), garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. Excludes motorbikes, scooters and tractors.

(b) Excludes households which did not state whether they had a vehicle.

(c) Occupied private dwellings only.

(d) Includes Off Shore Areas and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population of Housing.

9.5**MOTOR VEHICLE USE, By type of vehicle, NSW—October 2006**

	<i>Business use (a)</i>	<i>To and from work</i>	<i>Personal and other</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....				
TOTAL KILOMETRES TRAVELLED (MILLIONS)				
Passenger vehicles	^ 8 915	^ 13 005	24 871	46 791
Motor cycles	*43	*165	^ 296	^ 504
Light commercial vehicles	5 827	^ 1 830	^ 2 082	9 739
Rigid trucks	2 322	*55	*40	2 417
Articulated trucks	1 327	*3	**—	1 330
Non-freight carrying trucks	*75	**1	**—	*76
Buses	529	**4	**10	543
Total	19 038	15 062	27 300	61 400

.....				
AVERAGE KILOMETRES TRAVELLED ('000) (b)				
Passenger vehicles	^ 9.2	7.6	8.1	14.0
Motor cycles	*3.5	*6.0	^ 3.4	^ 5.1
Light commercial vehicles	16.3	8.0	6.7	17.4
Rigid trucks	22.8	*5.0	*3.4	22.5
Articulated trucks	89.6	*6.8	^ 0.4	89.5
Non-freight carrying trucks	^ 20.0	*2.5	**0.9	^ 19.5
Buses	31.2	*4.4	**6.3	31.1
Total	12.9	7.6	7.9	14.8

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Including the business travel of non-freight carrying vehicles.

(b) Average distance travelled for registered vehicles which were used.

Source: *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Data Cubes, Australia* (cat. no. 9210.0.55.001).

9.6 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES AND CRASHES, By time series 1960–2006 and Statistical Division, 2006, NSW

	PERSONS KILLED		PERSONS INJURED		ALL REPORTED CRASHES(a)		CONTRIBUTING FACTOR		
	rate per 100,000		rate per 100,000		rate per 100,000				
	no.	population(b)	no.	population(b)	no.	population(b)	Alcohol(c)(d)	Fatigue(d)	Speed(d)
							%	%	%
Time series									
1960	978	25.5	22 655	591.1	51 316	1 339.0	na	na	na
1970	1 309	28.9	34 886	771.4	92 998	2 056.4	na	na	na
1980	1 303	25.2	38 816	750.6	66 770	1 291.1	8.0	na	na
1990	797	13.7	32 153	551.1	59 407	1 018.3	7.1	7.3	13.4
2000	603	9.3	28 812	444.2	52 914	815.8	4.9	7.4	16.2
2001	524	8.0	29 913	454.9	51 814	788.0	4.7	6.6	17.0
2002	561	8.5	28 447	429.1	50 448	760.9	4.7	7.6	17.4
2003	539	8.1	27 208	407.6	49 266	738.1	4.2	7.5	17.0
2004	510	7.6	26 323	392.3	47 310	705.0	3.8	7.5	16.9
2005	508	7.5	25 209	373.0	45 554	674.0	4.0	7.7	17.3
2006	496	7.3	25 439	373.2	45 528	667.8	4.2	7.9	17.2
Statistical Division – 2006(e)									
Sydney	191	4.5	16 140	376.7	30 418	710.0	3.4	6.4	12.6
Hunter	50	8.1	2 268	367.3	3 697	598.8	5.8	9.3	20.9
Illawarra	23	5.5	1 475	355.8	2 643	637.6	4.1	8.1	22.5
Richmond–Tweed	32	13.9	1 036	450.6	1 736	755.0	7.4	11.5	33.3
Mid-North Coast	40	13.5	965	324.9	1 617	544.4	7.8	12.0	31.0
Northern	27	15.0	644	358.2	965	536.8	6.5	14.0	27.5
North Western	24	20.7	439	379.3	581	501.9	8.1	15.0	22.0
Central West	36	20.2	629	352.4	973	545.1	4.5	12.5	33.6
South Eastern	28	13.5	894	431.5	1 467	708.1	4.3	12.7	34.9
Murrumbidgee	24	15.6	490	317.9	722	468.4	6.0	11.6	24.5
Murray	19	16.4	378	327.0	620	536.3	4.7	13.5	20.0
Far West	2	8.7	81	353.7	89	388.6	7.9	15.7	20.2
New South Wales	496	7.3	25 439	373.2	45 528	667.8	4.2	7.9	17.2

na not available

(a) Criterion for recording crashes changed from 'casualty or at least \$50 damage' to 'casualty or at least one vehicle towed away' from 1 July 1975. Recorded crashes are reported to the police and involved at least one fatality or injury or at least one vehicle towed away. Crashes of a lesser severity are not included in the Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW (RTA) crash database.

(b) Based on 2006 preliminary rebased Estimated Resident Population.

(c) Data for Alcohol contributing factor involvement in crashes refers to the applicable legal limits at that time. For example the general legal limit was 0.08g/100mL up to December 1980, after which the general legal limit was 0.05g/100mL. Special legal limits of 0.02g/100mL applied for novice or professional drivers from April 1985 and a further zero limit for novice drivers was introduced in 2004. Due to the relatively high proportion of alcohol unknowns, particularly prior to the 1990s, it is unwise to make direct comparisons of the percentage of crashes involving alcohol.

(d) Data for Fatigue and Speed contributing factor involvement in crashes are not available prior to 1986, Alcohol data not available prior to 1976.

(e) The Statistical Divisions defined for the crash data differ very slightly from those defined for the population estimates.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

9.7 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES, By age and sex, NSW—2006

	PERSONS KILLED		PERSONS INJURED	
	no.	rate per 100,000 population(a)	no.	rate per 100,000 population(a)
.....				
Sex				
Male	374	11.1	13 622	403.2
Female	122	3.5	11 532	335.3
Persons(b)	496	7.3	25 439	373.2
Age group (years)				
0–14	28	2.1	1 382	103.7
15–24	146	15.7	6 546	705.3
25–34	84	8.7	4 883	505.7
35–44	69	6.9	3 955	396.3
45–54	49	5.2	3 068	328.5
55–64	37	5.0	1 972	266.5
65–74	44	9.2	1 089	228.6
75 and over	39	8.8	921	208.1
Persons(b)	496	7.3	25 439	373.2

(a) Based on 2006 preliminary rebased Estimated Resident Population.

(b) Total includes unknown gender and age group.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

9.8**SELECTED TRANSPORT INDICATORS(a), Sydney Greater Metropolitan Area,
NSW(b)—2005**

		Sydney SD(c)	Newcastle SSD(d)	Illawarra SD(d)	Greater Metropolitan Area(b)
Trips(e)					
Trips on an average weekday	'000	15 737	2 008	1 594	19 440
Trips on an average weekend day	'000	13 703	1 675	1 266	16 739
Average weekday trips per capita per day	no.	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8
Average weekend trips per capita per day	no.	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3
Duration of trips(e)					
Average trip duration weekday	min.	21	17	18	20
Average commuting time	min.	33	22	25	31
Daily travel time per capita (weekday)	min.	79	67	69	77
Mode(f)					
Vehicle driver	%	48.3	56.6	54.7	49.7
Vehicle passenger	%	21.1	24.2	23.6	21.7
Train	%	4.8	0.7	1.7	4.1
Bus	%	5.6	3.6	3.6	5.2
Walk only	%	17.9	12.8	14.5	17.0
Other modes	%	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2
Reason for travel(e) (g)					
Commuting	%	15.1	11.6	12.1	14.4
Work-related business	%	8.9	8.3	8.8	8.8
<i>Total work-related purposes</i>	%	<i>24.0</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>23.2</i>
Shopping	%	15.8	17.6	16.0	16.2
Social/recreation	%	22.9	23.4	23.3	23.0
Serve passenger(h)	%	18.2	17.6	19.1	18.2
Education or childcare	%	8.4	8.1	9.1	8.4
Personal business	%	7.8	11.3	9.4	8.3
Other	%	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.8
<i>Total non-work related purposes</i>	%	<i>76.0</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>76.8</i>

- (a) Data is for the average weekday, unless otherwise stated. RSEs are not annotated for this survey.
- (b) Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD.
- (c) Based on three years of pooled data (2002–03 to 2004–05) weighted to 30 June 2005 population.
- (d) Based on five years of pooled data (2000–01 to 2004–05) weighted to 30 June 2005 population.
- (e) Based on linked trips. A linked trip is a journey from one activity to another, ignoring change of mode.
- (f) Based on unlinked trips.
- (g) Trips to return home have been reallocated to the previous 'priority' purpose.
- (h) Trips where the purpose was to drop-off/pick-up or accompany another person.

Source: Transport Data Centre, 2005 Household Travel Survey.

9.9 AVERAGE WEEKDAY TRIPS(a), By selected characteristics and mode of travel, Sydney Statistical Division—2005

	<i>Private vehicle</i>	<i>Public transport(b)</i>	<i>Walk only</i>	<i>Other(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
.....					
Sex					
Males	69.8	10.8	16.6	2.8	100.0
Females	68.9	10.5	19.2	1.4	100.0
Age group (years)					
0–10	77.1	3.9	17.5	1.4	100.0
11–20	54.1	24.6	17.7	3.6	100.0
21–30	60.6	14.8	21.0	3.5	100.0
31–40	74.8	7.8	15.8	1.6	100.0
41–50	76.1	7.4	14.8	1.7	100.0
51–60	73.3	8.6	17.0	1.2	100.0
61–70	67.6	9.8	21.2	1.3	100.0
70 and over	56.8	12.2	28.8	2.3	100.0
Total	69.3	10.7	17.9	2.1	100.0

(a) RSEs are not annotated for this survey.

(b) Includes train, bus and ferry modes.

(c) Includes bicycle, taxi and 'other' modes.

Source: Transport Data Centre, 2005 Household Travel Survey.

9.10**METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK BY EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By area of usual residence, NSW—2006**

	<i>Sydney SD</i>	<i>Balance of NSW</i>	<i>New South Wales(b)</i>	
	%	%	%	no.
Single method of travel				
Car as driver	54.0	62.5	56.9	1 624 924
Car as passenger	5.3	6.6	5.7	163 647
Train	8.1	0.5	5.5	156 999
Walked only	4.0	4.5	4.2	118 815
Bus	4.9	0.7	3.4	98 175
Truck	1.4	2.0	1.6	45 290
Bicycle	0.6	0.8	0.7	18 936
Motorbike/Scooter	0.5	0.8	0.6	16 353
Taxi	0.3	0.2	0.3	7 245
Ferry	0.3	—	0.2	5 930
Tram	—	—	—	952
Other	0.4	0.5	0.4	11 987
<i>Total single method of travel</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>2 269 253</i>
Two methods of travel				
Train and other method	3.8	0.3	2.6	73 772
Other two methods	0.8	0.6	0.8	21 934
<i>Total two methods of travel</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>95 706</i>
Three methods of travel				
Worked at home	3.9	6.4	4.8	136 736
Did not go to work	9.5	11.6	10.2	291 615
Not stated	1.9	1.9	1.9	53 432
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	2 856 545

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Employed persons in occupied private dwellings only.

(b) Total NSW includes Off-Shore Areas and Migratory and NSW Undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

9.11**TRANSPORT, Data sources**

	<i>Summary table indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing	. .	9.4; 9.10
<i>Motor Vehicle Census, Australia</i> (cat. no. 9309.0)	1–2	9.3
NSW Ministry of Transport, Transport Data Centre, <i>Household Travel Survey, 2005</i>	12–20	9.8; 9.9
Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW	3–4; 6–11; 21–24	9.2; 9.6; 9.7
<i>Survey of Motor Vehicle Use: Data Cubes, Australia</i> (cat. no. 9210.0.55.001)	5	9.5

. . not applicable

CHAPTER 10

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

INTRODUCTION

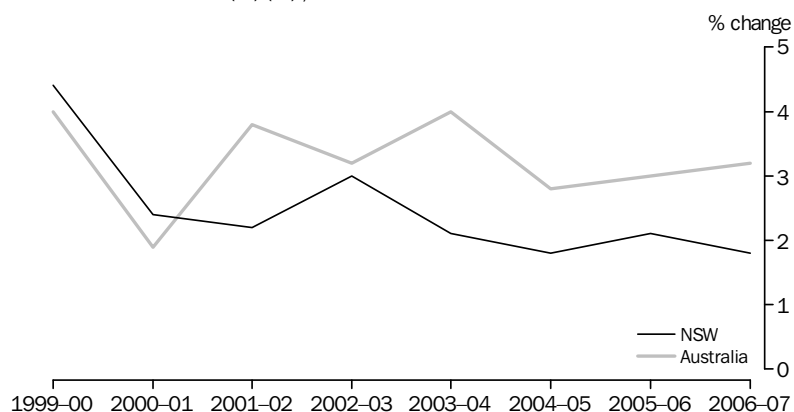
The NSW economy continues to grow, though at a slower rate than the nation as a whole. There are many factors that impact the movement of the economy. The growth in NSW is a result of increases in industry contribution to income, strong private business investment and the increasing price of labour.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

In 2006–07 economic growth in NSW (1.8% to \$321.3 billion), as measured by the chain volume estimates (estimates that exclude the direct effects of changes in prices) of Gross State Product (GSP), had the second lowest annual growth amongst all states and territories. GSP growth was also slower than Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth (3.2% in 2006–07). Since 2000–01, NSW GSP growth has been lower than national GDP growth by between 0.2% and 1.9%, in part due to the resource boom strongly driving Western Australian and Queensland growth while the benefits for NSW have been more limited.

In 2003–04, NSW GSP per capita, as measured by the chain volume estimates of GSP, fell below national GDP per capita, with the difference continuing to widen since. In 2006–07, in chain volume terms NSW GSP per capita was \$46,816 compared to the national GDP per capita of \$47,954.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Chain volume measures(a)(b), NSW



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

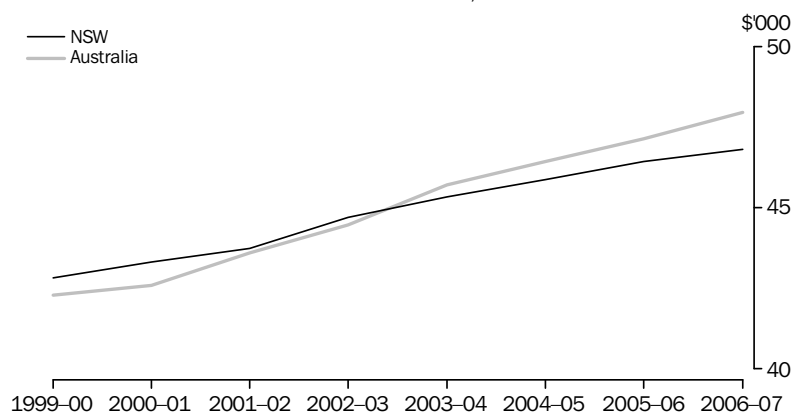
(b) Data has been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A), see Glossary.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

ECONOMIC GROWTH

continued

GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA, Chain volume measures(a)(b)



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

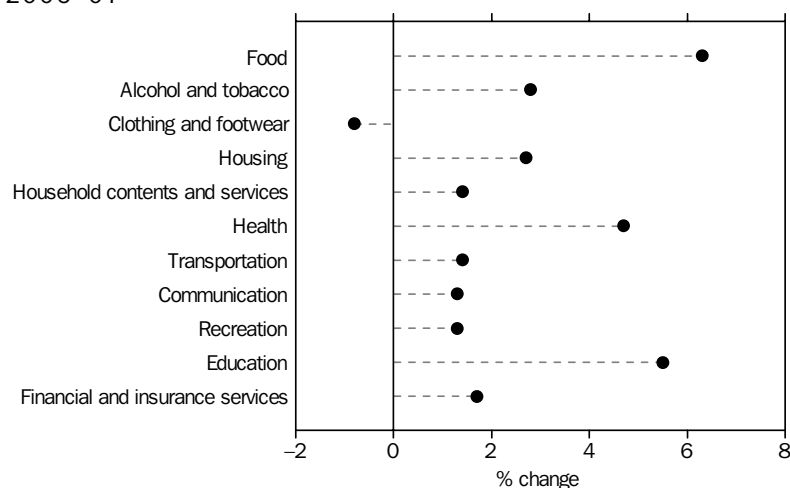
(b) Data has been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A), see Glossary.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
AND WAGE PRICE INDEX

The movements in CPI (measure of the prices of various goods and services) and WPI (measure of wages) are measures of economic impact. The CPI for Sydney rose by 2.7% for the year to 2006-07. The fastest growing items within the CPI 'basket' were food (6.3%), education (5.5%) and health (4.7%). Clothing and footwear was the only category to show a decrease (-0.8%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Percentage change, Sydney—2005-06 to 2006-07

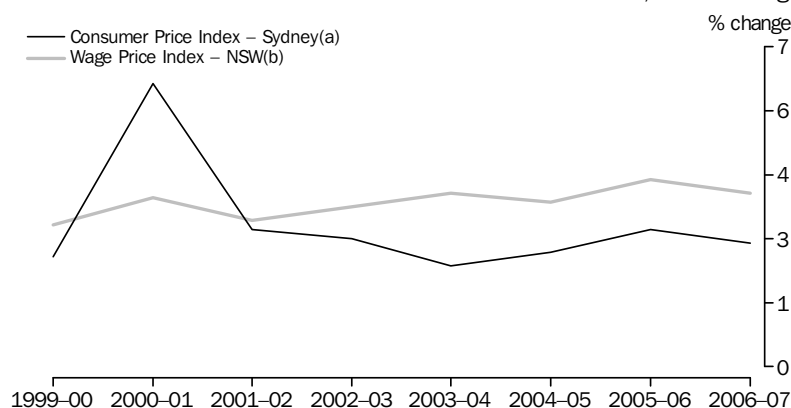


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

Since 2001, when the introduction of the Goods and Service Tax had a one off effect on the CPI, wages have been growing at a faster rate than consumer prices. In 2006-07 the WPI of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for NSW rose by 3.8%, while the CPI rose by 2.7%.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND WAGE PRICE INDEX *continued*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND WAGE PRICE INDEX, Percentage change



(a) Reference base of index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

(b) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

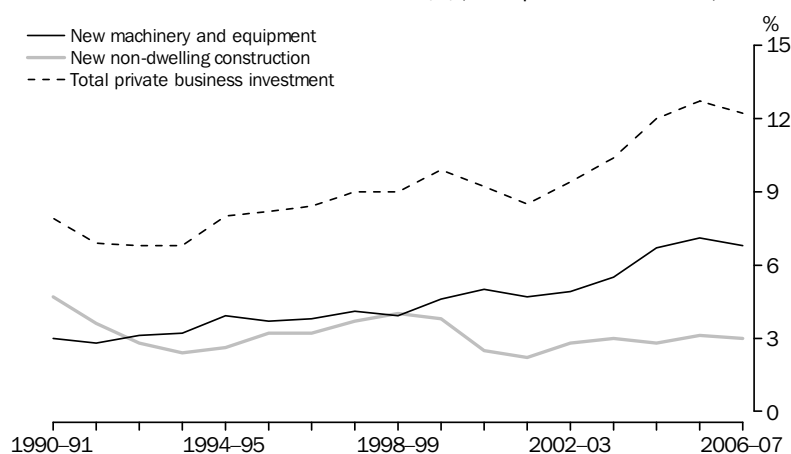
Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0); Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

PRIVATE BUSINESS INVESTMENT

Between 1990-91 and 2006-07 NSW private business investment increased from 8.0% to 12% as a proportion of chain weighted GSP to reach an annual \$39.2 billion in expenditure. During this period, investment in new machinery and equipment was the main driver of private business investment growth.

NSW private business investment declined marginally between 2005-06 and 2006-07 (by \$0.8 billion expenditure), differing from the national trend which saw a 7.0% growth in private business investment during the period.

PRIVATE BUSINESS INVESTMENT(a), Proportion of GSP, NSW



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

TOTAL FACTOR INCOME

In understanding economic growth it is useful to look at the contributions of different industries to growth in income. Total Factor Income (TFI) represents the value added by factors of production such as labour and capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports.

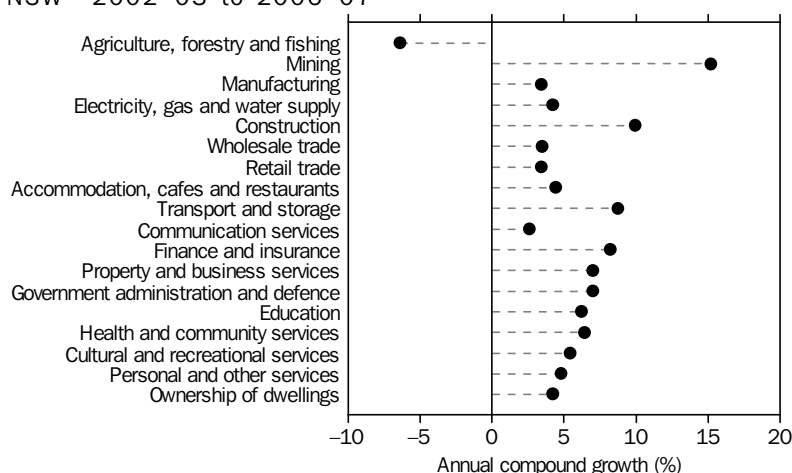
TOTAL FACTOR INCOME

continued

In the four years to 2006–07 the total factor income of NSW industries grew in current prices by just over 25% to \$300 billion. Mining continued to have the highest annual compound growth, however, it accounted for only a small contribution (2.7%) to total factor income in NSW in 2006–07. Agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased to \$3.9 billion in income (1.3% of TFI in 2006–07). The fall in contribution by Agriculture, forestry and fishing is recognised as the effects of the recent drought.

In 2006–07 the largest industry contributors to total factor income were Property and business services (16%) and Manufacturing (11%).

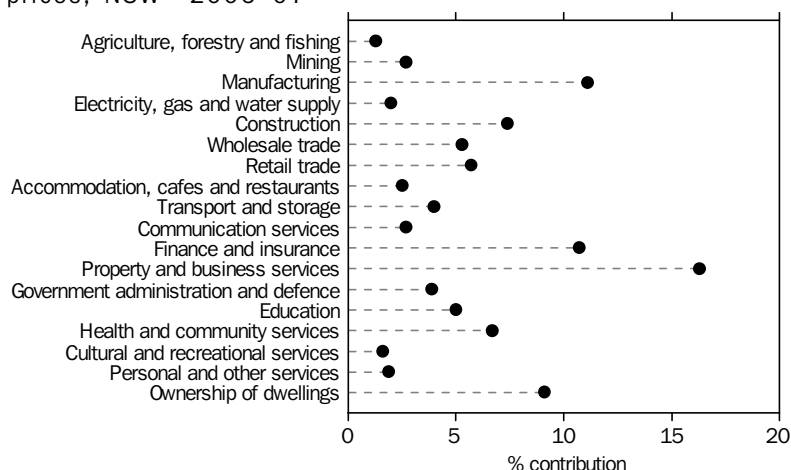
TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, By industry(a), Current prices, NSW—2002–03 to 2006–07



(a) All data have been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A), see Glossary.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME(a), By industry, Current prices, NSW—2006–07



(a) All data have been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A), see Glossary.

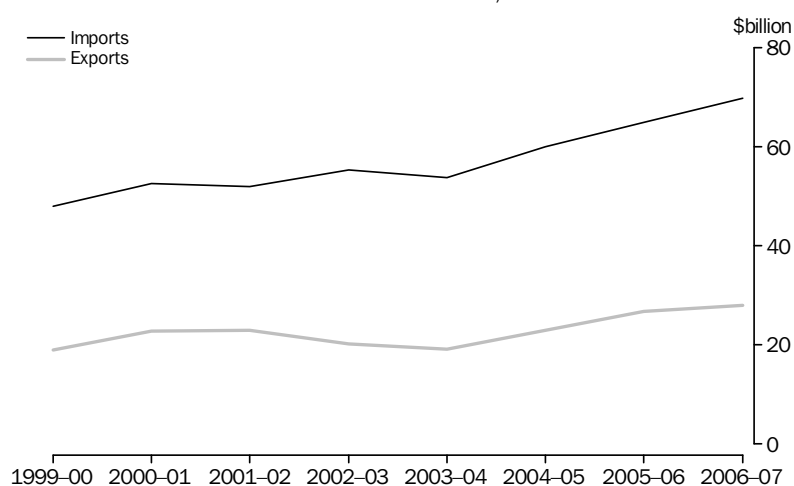
Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

INTERNATIONAL
MERCHANDISE TRADE

Both imports and exports of merchandise in NSW have increased by nearly 50% in current terms since 1999–00. Imports in NSW accounted for 39% of total Australian imports with a total value of nearly \$70 billion while exports in NSW accounted for 17% of total Australian exports with a total value of just over \$28 billion.

From 2005–06 to 2006–07 the value of the NSW international trade deficit increased by 9.7% (\$3.7 billion) to \$41.7 billion. The increase was the result of imports growth (7.6% or \$4.9 billion) exceeding exports growth (4.6% or \$1.2 billion).

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, NSW



Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade*.

10.1**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY(a), Summary table, NSW**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS									
1. Gross state product(b)	\$m	276 161	282 779	289 013	297 623	303 765	309 117	315 709	321 325
2. Real gross state income(b)	\$m	248 196	252 274	262 636	274 279	289 707	303 818	315 709	325 410
3. State final demand(b)	\$m	265 758	264 017	270 341	283 670	296 792	306 914	312 081	319 757
4. Retail turnover—all industries(b)	\$m	57 475	58 328	60 825	63 623	67 109	68 679	69 538	71 370
5. Building work done(b)	\$m	20 254	13 534	15 409	18 186	19 005	18 013	16 823	16 202
6. Total private new capital expenditure(b)	\$m	12 998	12 857	11 738	13 050	13 981	16 679	18 585	17 608
7. Dwelling unit approvals	no.	52 291	34 550	50 586	50 155	49 499	39 943	34 160	31 375
8. New motor vehicle sales	no.	268 238	284 835	280 252	290 212	308 266	308 763	296 976	305 933
9. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	no.	185 933	188 169	210 423	203 166	205 192	r188 288	r209 943	223 973
10. Labour force participation rate(c)	%	na	na	62.1	62.5	62.3	62.4	62.8	63.1
11. Employed persons(c)	'000	na	na	3 062.1	3 126.9	3 164.6	3 207.5	3 261.4	3 319.3
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR									
12. Gross state product(b)	%	4.4	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8
13. Real gross state income(b)	%	5.0	1.6	4.1	4.4	5.6	4.9	3.9	3.1
14. State final demand(b)	%	5.7	-0.7	2.4	4.9	4.6	3.4	1.7	2.5
15. Retail turnover(b)	%	4.9	1.5	4.3	4.6	5.5	2.3	1.3	2.6
16. Building work done(b)	%	5.1	-33.2	13.9	18.0	4.5	-5.2	-6.6	-3.7
17. Private new capital expenditure(b)	%	12.0	-1.1	-8.7	11.2	7.1	19.3	11.4	-5.3
18. Dwelling unit approvals	%	-0.6	-33.9	46.4	-0.9	-1.3	-19.3	-14.5	-8.2
19. New motor vehicle sales	%	-6.6	6.2	-1.6	3.6	6.2	0.2	-3.8	3.0
20. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	%	16.1	1.2	11.8	-3.4	1.0	-8.2	13.5	6.7
21. Consumer Price Index (All groups) —Sydney(d)	%	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7
22. Established House Price Index —Sydney(e)	%	na	na	na	na	12.0	-3.9	-2.9	2.4
23. Wage Price Index(e)(f)	%	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8
24. Employed persons	%	na	na	na	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
PER CAPITA									
25. Gross state product(b)	\$	42 829	43 322	43 736	44 706	45 346	45 877	46 431	46 816
26. Real gross state income(b)	\$	38 492	38 649	39 744	41 200	43 248	45 091	46 431	47 411
27. State final demand(b)	\$	41 216	40 448	40 910	42 610	44 305	45 550	45 897	46 588
28. Dwelling unit approvals	per 1000	8.1	5.3	7.7	7.5	7.2	5.8	r5.0	4.6
29. New motor vehicle sales	per 1000	41.5	43.5	42.4	43.6	46.0	45.8	43.7	44.6
30. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	per 1000	28.8	28.8	31.8	30.5	30.6	27.4	r30.9	32.6

na not available

r revised

(a) Data for 12 months to 30 June.

(b) Chain volume measures. Reference year is 2005–06

(c) All labour force data from 2001 onwards has been revised to reflect the new method of estimation for the Labour Force Survey, Composite estimation. See Glossary.

(d) Reference base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0

(e) Reference base of each index: 2003–04 = 100.0.

(f) Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

10.2**GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND REAL GROSS STATE INCOME, Chain volume measures, NSW(a)(b)**

		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
VALUE							
Gross State Product	\$m	289 013	297 623	303 765	309 117	315 709	321 325
Real Gross State Income	\$m	262 636	274 279	289 707	303 818	315 709	325 410
Real Gross State Final Demand	\$m	270 341	283 670	296 792	306 914	312 081	319 757
PER CAPITA							
Gross State Product	\$	43 736	44 706	45 346	45 877	46 431	46 816
Real Gross State Income	\$	39 744	41 200	43 248	45 091	46 431	47 411
Real Gross State Final Demand	\$	40 910	42 610	44 305	45 550	45 897	46 588
PERCENTAGE CHANGE - NSW							
Gross State Product	%	2.2	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8
Real Gross State Income	%	4.1	4.4	5.6	4.9	3.9	3.1
Real Gross State Final Demand	%	2.4	4.9	4.6	3.4	1.7	2.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE - AUSTRALIA							
Gross Domestic Product	%	3.8	3.2	4.0	2.8	3.0	3.2
Real Gross Domestic Income	%	4.2	3.6	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.6
Domestic Final Demand	%	4.4	5.9	5.9	4.8	4.2	4.1

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

(b) Data has been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A). See Glossary.

Source: *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0)

10.3**EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Chain volume**

measures, NSW(a)(b)(c)

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Percentage contribution 2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure							
General government:							
Australian government	15 538	15 957	16 601	17 518	17 696	18 288	5.7
State and local government	30 299	31 243	32 032	32 678	33 182	35 326	11.0
Total general government	45 844	47 206	48 638	50 195	50 879	53 613	16.7
Households	167 418	171 909	179 006	184 165	187 228	194 194	60.4
Total final consumption expenditure	213 255	219 103	227 647	234 360	238 107	247 807	77.1
Private gross fixed capital formation							
Private business investment	24 650	27 857	31 575	37 026	39 992	39 225	12.2
Dwellings	16 878	20 106	20 397	19 239	16 988	15 831	4.9
Ownership transfer costs	6 262	6 405	6 167	4 546	4 588	4 664	1.5
Total private gross fixed capital formation	47 293	53 807	57 819	60 739	61 568	59 719	18.6
Public gross fixed capital formation							
Public corporations							
Australian government	971	823	1 053	1 228	1 461	810	0.3
State and local government	3 042	3 503	3 597	3 824	4 161	4 138	1.3
Total	4 083	4 313	4 642	5 049	5 622	4 948	1.5
General government							
Australian government	902	1 084	1 161	1 200	1 458	1 598	0.5
State and local government	4 960	5 354	5 483	5 511	5 326	5 684	1.8
Total	5 803	6 429	6 646	6 704	6 785	7 282	2.3
Total public gross fixed capital formation	9 907	10 744	11 287	11 770	12 407	12 230	3.8
Total gross fixed capital formation	57 340	64 708	69 205	72 643	73 974	71 949	22.4
State final demand(d)	270 341	283 670	296 792	306 914	312 081	319 757	99.5
International trade—exports of goods	28 173	27 207	27 240	28 209	30 374	30 557	9.5
International trade—imports of goods	41 596	47 445	52 761	60 155	64 886	71 798	22.3
International trade—exports of services	16 910	16 740	17 129	17 551	17 406	18 481	5.8
International trade—imports of services	13 597	13 976	16 709	17 841	18 245	19 464	6.1
Balancing item(e)	32 962	35 179	33 956	34 766	38 978	43 618	13.6
Statistical discrepancy(f)	-4 181	-3 750	-1 883	-328	—	174	0.1
Gross state product(g)	289 013	297 623	303 765	309 117	315 709	321 325	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Chain volume measures are not additive for most periods; the component measures do not sum to a total in the same way as the corresponding current price components.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

(c) Data has been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A). See Glossary.

(d) State final demand is the sum of total final consumption expenditure and total gross fixed capital formation.

(e) Calculated as the residual of GSP less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and balancing item discrepancy.

(f) Refers to Statistical discrepancy (E), calculated as the difference between the individual aggregate expenditure measures of GSP and the headline GSP measure (i.e. GSP(A)).

(g) Calculated by taking the sum of State final demand, exports of goods and services, the balancing item and the statistical discrepancy then subtracting imports of goods and services.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

10.4**PRIVATE BUSINESS INVESTMENT, Expenditure by type of asset—Chain volume measures, NSW(a)**

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
VALUE (\$m)						
Machinery and Equipment						
New	13 455	14 475	16 563	20 574	22 269	21 846
Total Machinery and equipment(b)	12 681	13 656	15 655	19 728	21 207	20 850
Non-dwelling construction						
New building	6 299	8 277	8 990	8 750	9 911	9 505
New engineering construction	1 928	2 208	3 177	4 182	4 066	4 073
Total non-dwelling construction(b)	8 019	10 676	11 755	12 647	13 907	13 429
Livestock	519	252	602	615	619	331
Intangible fixed assets						
Computer Software	2 855	3 214	3 417	3 627	3 822	4 140
Other(c)	304	327	332	399	437	475
Total Intangible fixed assets	3 124	3 505	3 714	4 025	4 259	4 615
Total private business investment	24 650	27 857	31 575	37 026	39 992	39 225
PROPORTION OF GSP (%)						
Machinery and Equipment						
New	4.7	4.9	5.5	6.7	7.1	6.8
Total Machinery and equipment(b)	4.4	4.6	5.2	6.4	6.7	6.5
Non-dwelling construction						
New building	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0
New engineering construction	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3
Total non-dwelling construction(b)	2.8	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.2
Livestock	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Intangible fixed assets						
Computer Software	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Other(c)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Intangible fixed assets	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Total private business investment	8.5	9.4	10.4	12.0	12.7	12.2

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

(b) Includes net purchases of second-hand assets.

(c) Includes Mineral and petroleum exploration, and artistic originals.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

10.5**TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, By industry and principle components, current prices,
NSW(a)**

ANZSIC93 Subdivision	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE					VALUE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	AVERAGE ANNUAL COMPOUND GROWTH
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2006-07	2002-03 to 2006-07
	%	%	%	%	%	\$m	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-22.2	-6.4	11.4	-8.1	-19.8	3 893	1.3	-6.4
Mining	18.8	-11.1	38.8	31.7	8.2	8 099	2.7	15.2
Manufacturing	10.1	6.3	0.8	0.4	6.0	33 298	11.1	3.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.1	5.1	6.5	6.5	-1.0	6 009	2.0	4.2
Construction	9.5	18.5	9.3	2.6	9.9	22 146	7.4	9.9
Wholesale trade	11.3	4.2	2.4	1.7	5.5	15 906	5.3	3.5
Retail trade	8.3	5.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	17 226	5.7	3.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.7	10.1	2.7	1.6	3.4	7 525	2.5	4.4
Transport and storage	-3.1	11.1	7.7	5.4	10.5	12 141	4.0	8.7
Communication services	3.7	2.8	4.4	-1.4	4.7	7 976	2.7	2.6
Finance and insurance	5.7	9.7	7.8	11.9	3.8	32 250	10.7	8.2
Property and business services	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.5	11.2	48 954	16.3	7.0
Government administration and defence	4.8	7.3	8.2	10.7	1.9	11 691	3.9	7.0
Education	4.8	4.9	7.3	6.4	6.4	14 911	5.0	6.2
Health and community services	5.2	7.1	5.7	6.3	6.6	20 024	6.7	6.4
Cultural and recreational services	13.7	11.2	2.6	4.5	3.5	4 819	1.6	5.4
Personal and other services	3.0	4.7	9.3	2.4	2.8	5 769	1.9	4.8
Ownership of dwellings	1.4	3.6	2.9	3.1	7.3	27 386	9.1	4.2
All industries	5.5	6.5	5.7	5.0	6.1	300 023	100.0	5.8

(a) All data have been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A), see glossary.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

10.6**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Sydney**

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

INDEX NUMBER (a)(b) (no.)

Expenditure class

Food	143.1	148.3	152.8	155.4	163.1	173.4
Alcohol and tobacco	208.1	212.7	223.0	232.5	239.9	246.7
Clothing and footwear	114.7	115.9	115.3	113.5	112.0	111.1
Housing	119.2	122.4	126.1	130.8	134.5	138.1
Household furnishings, supplies and services	118.2	120.0	120.4	119.8	120.7	122.4
Health	160.3	169.6	180.4	190.1	199.3	208.6
Transportation	138.8	142.0	143.7	148.5	156.2	158.4
Communication	104.9	108.2	109.6	110.6	109.0	110.4
Recreation	131.1	135.2	132.8	133.8	134.9	136.6
Education	199.2	209.7	227.3	247.0	263.3	277.6
Financial and insurance services(c)	101.6	103.3

All groups

Sydney	137.2	141.1	144.1	147.7	152.1	156.2
Weighted average of eight capital cities	136.0	140.2	143.5	147.0	151.7	156.1

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (d) (%)

Expenditure class

Food	4.7	3.7	3.0	1.7	5.0	6.3
Alcohol and tobacco	3.8	2.2	4.9	4.2	3.2	2.8
Clothing and footwear	1.5	1.0	-0.5	-1.5	-1.3	-0.8
Housing	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.9	2.7
Household furnishings, supplies and services	2.4	1.5	0.4	-0.5	0.8	1.4
Health	3.2	5.8	6.4	5.4	4.8	4.7
Transportation	0.2	2.3	1.2	3.3	5.2	1.4
Communication	0.2	3.1	1.3	0.9	-1.5	1.3
Recreation	5.0	3.1	-1.7	0.7	0.8	1.3
Education	4.9	5.3	8.4	8.7	6.6	5.5
Financial and insurance services(c)	1.6	1.7

All groups

Sydney	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7
Weighted average of eight capital cities	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.9

.. not applicable

(c) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0

(a) Annual figures are calculated by taking the average of four quarters.

(d) Change from previous financial year.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

(b) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

10.7**WAGE PRICE INDEX, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, NSW**

	INDEX		PERCENTAGE	
	NUMBERS (a) (b)		CHANGE (c)	
	NSW	Australia	NSW	Australia
	no.	no.	%	%
2001-02	93.0	93.3	3.2	3.3
2002-03	96.3	96.5	3.5	3.4
2003-04	100.0	100.0	3.8	3.6
2004-05	103.6	103.8	3.6	3.8
2005-06	107.8	108.1	4.1	4.1
2006-07	111.9	112.4	3.8	4.0

(a) Reference base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

(b) Annual figures are calculated by taking the average of four quarters.

(c) Change from previous financial year.

Source: *Labour Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0).

10.8**HOUSE PRICE INDEX, NSW**

INDEX NUMBERS (a)(b)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS PERIOD (c)	
<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Weighted average of eight capital cities</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Weighted average of eight capital cities</i>
no.	no.	%	%
ESTABLISHED HOUSES			
2001–02	na	na	na
2002–03	89.3	86.6	na
2003–04	100.0	100.0	r12.1
2004–05	96.1	101.2	–3.9
2005–06	93.3	105.1	–2.9
2006–07	95.5	115.5	2.4
PROJECT HOMES			
2001–02	93.4	89.2	2.1
2002–03	96.1	93.1	2.9
2003–04	100.0	100.0	4.1
2004–05	105.3	106.1	5.3
2005–06	107.7	110.3	2.3
2006–07	108.1	113.3	0.5

na not available

r revised

(a) Annual figures are calculated by taking the average of four quarters.

(b) Base of each index 2003–04 = 100.0.

(c) Change from previous financial year.

Source: *House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities* (cat no. 6416.0).

10.9**SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS(a)(b), By industry, NSW—2005–06**

	Wages and salaries(c)	Total income	Total expenses	Operating profit before tax	Operating profit before tax to total income
ANZSIC93 Subdivision	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	ratio
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 246	15 434	15 343	^ 209	0.01
Mining	1 823	13 934	11 350	2 757	0.20
Manufacturing	15 900	112 546	104 529	8 786	0.08
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 839	16 163	13 103	3 064	0.19
Construction	7 593	58 047	53 322	4 732	0.08
Wholesale trade	9 835	121 379	116 846	5 171	0.04
Retail trade	10 790	104 438	100 819	3 753	0.04
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4 323	19 101	18 051	1 061	0.06
Transport and storage	6 961	37 649	35 295	2 388	0.06
Communication services	3 474	22 110	20 089	2 047	0.09
Property and business services	27 082	121 348	100 717	20 112	0.17
Education (private)	3 318	6 355	5 869	^ 495	0.08
Health and community services (private)	7 661	23 040	19 591	3 461	0.15
Cultural and recreational services	2 393	15 429	13 875	1 605	0.10
Personal and other services	2 420	10 012	8 826	1 190	0.12
Total selected industries	106 658	696 984	637 627	60 831	0.09

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

- (a) The scope of estimates exclude most entities classified as General government. This exclusion particularly affects data presented for Education and Health and community services in that the estimates relate only to private sector businesses. General Government businesses classified to Electricity, gas and water supply are included.
- (b) Australian Industry Summary data differs from data in industry specific publications due to timing. Please see explanatory notes appendix 2: Comparing other ABS data of *Australian Industry* (cat. no. 8155.0)
- (c) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Australian Industry* (cat. no. 8155.0).

10.10**GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, Current prices, NSW
—2005–06**

	Gross value	Percentage of total
<i>Agricultural commodities produced</i>	\$m	%
.....		
Crops (excluding pastures and grasses)		
Cereals for grain	2 295	25.4
Cotton	575	6.4
Crops for hay(a)	355	3.9
Legumes for grain	77	0.9
Fruit and nuts (excluding grapes)	521	5.8
Grapes	274	3.0
Nursery production	354	3.9
Oilseeds	138	1.5
Sugar cane for crushing	64	0.7
Vegetables	359	4.0
All other crops n.e.i(a)	37	0.4
<i>Total crops</i>	5 049	56.0
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals		
Cattle and calves	1 603	17.8
Sheep and lambs(b)	476	5.3
Pigs	267	3.0
Poultry	414	4.6
<i>Total livestock slaughterings and other disposals(c)</i>	2 762	30.6
Livestock products		
Wool(d)	692	7.7
Milk	411	4.6
Eggs	109	1.2
<i>Total livestock products</i>	1 211	13.4
Total agricultural commodities produced	9 022	100.0

(a) Includes pastures and grasses.

(b) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(c) Includes other livestock.

(d) Includes dead wool and wool on skins.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities Produced* (cat. no. 7503.0)

10.11**MINING(a)(b)(c), NSW and ACT**

2001–02 2002–03 2003–04 2004–05 2005–06

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Sales and service income(d)	\$m	7 926	8 675	r8 564	r10 304	12 376
Wages and salaries(e)	\$m	1 126	1 186	r1 134	r1 137	1 460
Industry value added	\$m	3 415	4 435	r3 539	r4 520	6 138
Wages and salaries to sales and service income	ratio	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.12
Industry value added to sales and service income	ratio	0.43	0.51	0.41	0.44	0.50

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Metallic mineral	\$m	1 192	1 325	1 469	1 735	2 759
Coal, oil and gas	\$m	6 159	4 955	4 790	7 048	8 531
Construction materials	\$m	389	394	342	303	369
Other non-metallic mineral	\$m	129	123	106	111	124

r revised

(a) Total mining excluding ANZSIC subdivision 15—Services to mining.

(b) 2003–04 to 2004–05 data are revised.

(c) Data on the basis of the 1993 ANZSIC.

(d) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(e) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Mining Operations, Australia* (cat. no. 8415.0).

10.12**MANUFACTURING, By selected summary of operation items, NSW**

ANZSIC93 Subdivision	Sales and service income (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Industry value added	Wages and salaries to sales and service income	Industry value added to sales and service income
	\$m	\$m	\$m	ratio	ratio
2005–06					
Food, beverage and tobacco	23 611	2 905	6 130	0.12	0.26
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	2 894	474	794	0.16	0.27
Wood and paper product	5 990	906	1 875	0.15	0.31
Printing, publishing and recorded media	10 062	2 324	4 221	0.23	0.42
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	23 884	1 716	3 944	0.07	0.17
Non-metallic mineral product	4 335	806	1 562	0.19	0.36
Metal product	19 074	2 772	5 567	0.15	0.29
Machinery and equipment	17 371	3 428	6 097	0.20	0.35
Other manufacturing	4 266	746	1 338	0.17	0.31
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>111 486</i>	<i>16 077</i>	<i>31 528</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.28</i>
2004–05 (c)					
Food, beverage and tobacco	22 714	2 845	6 219	0.13	0.27
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	3 044	509	895	0.17	0.29
Wood and paper product	5 854	891	1 873	0.15	0.32
Printing, publishing and recorded media	10 075	2 163	4 033	0.21	0.40
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	20 380	1 785	3 864	0.09	0.19
Non-metallic mineral product	4 411	728	1 528	0.17	0.35
Metal product	19 110	2 730	6 378	0.14	0.33
Machinery and equipment	15 787	3 190	5 573	0.20	0.35
Other manufacturing	4 174	712	1 268	0.17	0.30
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>105 549</i>	<i>15 551</i>	<i>31 630</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.30</i>
2003–04 (c)					
Food, beverage and tobacco	22 660	2 851	6 332	0.13	0.28
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	3 278	537	1 001	0.16	0.31
Wood and paper product	5 782	872	1 943	0.15	0.34
Printing, publishing and recorded media	8 976	1 946	3 606	0.22	0.40
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	17 933	1 710	3 517	0.10	0.20
Non-metallic mineral product	4 364	707	1 540	0.16	0.35
Metal product	16 726	2 669	5 131	0.16	0.31
Machinery and equipment	15 433	3 120	5 139	0.20	0.33
Other manufacturing	4 190	729	1 320	0.17	0.32
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>99 341</i>	<i>15 140</i>	<i>29 528</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.30</i>

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(c) Revised figures.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (cat. no. 8221.0).

10.13**WHOLESALE TRADE(a), By selected summary of operations items, NSW**

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

SALES AND SERVICE INCOME (b) (\$m)

Basic material wholesaling	23 975	21 545	19 538	23 022	24 216	26 419
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	35 587	36 420	37 443	38 428	38 019	38 684
Personal and other household good wholesaling	34 364	34 802	31 001	32 315	35 059	34 259
<i>Total</i>	93 925	92 768	87 982	93 763	97 293	99 362

WAGES AND SALARIES (c) (\$m)

Basic material wholesaling	1 464	1 339	1 342	1 405	1 472	1 529
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	3 240	3 734	3 955	4 256	4 641	4 589
Personal and other household good wholesaling	2 798	2 779	2 668	2 971	3 373	3 563
<i>Total</i>	7 503	7 852	7 965	8 633	9 488	9 681

WAGES AND SALARIES TO SALES AND SERVICE INCOME (d) (ratio)

Basic material wholesaling	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12
Personal and other household good wholesaling	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10
<i>Total</i>	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10

(a) Data on the basis of the 1993 ANZSIC.

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(d) Ratios are calculated by dividing the wages and salaries figure by the sales and service income figure.

Source: ABS data available on request, Quarterly Business Indicators Survey.

10.14**RETAIL TURNOVER(a)(b), By industry group, NSW**

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

VALUE OF TURNOVER (\$m)

Food retailing	22 409	23 871	25 331	26 407	28 165	29 700
Department stores	4 956	5 204	5 497	5 686	5 583	5 672
Clothing and soft good retailing	4 104	4 205	4 433	4 621	4 653	4 948
Household good retailing	7 031	8 147	8 702	9 322	9 712	9 991
Recreational good retailing	2 100	2 111	^ 2 362	2 298	^ 2 178	^ 2 287
Other retailing	^ 6 289	6 715	7 175	6 735	6 350	6 613
Hospitality and service industries	10 933	11 177	11 982	12 371	12 898	13 743
<i>Total</i>	<i>57 822</i>	<i>61 429</i>	<i>65 482</i>	<i>67 439</i>	<i>69 538</i>	<i>72 953</i>

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)

Food retailing	9.9	6.5	6.1	4.2	6.7	5.5
Department stores	5.9	5.0	5.6	3.4	-1.8	1.6
Clothing and soft good retailing	4.7	2.5	5.4	4.2	0.7	6.3
Household good retailing	7.0	15.9	6.8	7.1	4.2	2.9
Recreational good retailing	-0.5	0.5	11.9	-2.7	-5.2	5.0
Other retailing	11.8	6.8	6.9	-6.1	-5.7	4.1
Hospitality and service industries	1.6	2.2	7.2	3.2	4.3	6.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Data has been revised as a result of changes in the survey design.

(b) Data on the basis of the 1993 ANZSIC.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

10.15**SUMMARY OF ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS(a), By tourism region,
NSW—2006–07**

	<i>Establishments(b)</i>	<i>Guest rooms(b)</i>	<i>Persons employed(b)</i>	<i>Room nights occupied(c)</i>	<i>Room occupancy rate(d)</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation(c)</i>	<i>Average takings per room night occupied(d)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	'000	%	\$'000	\$
Tourism region							
South Coast	89	2 239	711	387	47.4	40 757	105
Illawarra	38	1 564	657	271	50.1	34 892	129
Sydney	298	32 600	19 986	9 021	76.4	1 565 756	174
Snowy Mountains	67	2 593	806	268	34.7	46 079	172
Capital Country	67	2 158	714	415	53.1	44 362	107
The Murray	99	2 865	952	526	50.3	49 797	95
Riverina	68	1 980	608	402	55.2	37 444	93
Explorer Country	132	3 791	1 178	710	52.0	64 724	91
Hunter	94	3 676	1 918	769	57.7	101 027	131
North Coast NSW	164	5 537	2 289	1 066	52.4	126 718	119
Northern Rivers	83	2 915	968	604	57.8	70 271	116
New England North West	95	2 601	744	480	50.7	42 289	88
Outback NSW	45	1 267	370	249	52.9	19 864	80
Central Coast	42	1 837	660	339	48.9	46 247	136
Blue Mountains	35	1 306	696	234	47.5	33 490	143
New South Wales	1 416	68 929	33 257	15 741	63.3	2 323 717	148
Time series							
2005–06	1 418	68 249	33 754	15 220	61.9	2 119 684	139
2004–05	1 396	66 227	32 735	14 774	62.5	1 981 097	134
2003–04	1 350	64 321	32 527	14 557	62.3	1 897 010	130
2002–03	1 350	63 782	33 499	13 640	59.1	1 666 420	122
2001–02	1 313	64 072	33 568	13 536	57.1	1 661 513	123

- (a) Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.
 (b) Data are for year ending 30 June.
 (c) Total for year ending 30 June.
 (d) Average rate for year ending 30 June.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0); *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001).

10.16**EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, By sector, NSW**

1998-99 2000-01 2002-03 2004-05

EXPENDITURE (\$m)

Business(a)				
Mining	91	57	287	297
Manufacturing	705	731	827	1 073
Construction	18	28	69	112
Wholesale trade	115	133	179	239
Communication services	8	np	198	156
Finance and insurance	44	126	542	700
Property and business services	383	495	547	540
Other	28	np	66	116
Total	1 392	1 737	2 715	3 233
Government				
Commonwealth	239	246	267	262
State	247	274	271	299
Higher education	761	811	992	1 193
Private non-profit	51	60	76	137
Total(a)	2 689	3 129	4 322	5 124

EXPENDITURE AS A PROPORTION OF GSP (%)

Business	0.552	0.614	0.912	1.046
Other	0.515	0.492	0.540	0.612
Total	1.067	1.107	1.452	1.658

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) 2004-05 figures were revised.

Source: *Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia* (cat. no. 8112.0); *Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia* (cat. no. 8104.0).

10.17**BUSINESS ENTRIES AND EXITS, By main state and employment size,
NSW(a)—2006–07**

	<i>Operating at start of financial year</i>	<i>Entries(b)</i>	<i>Exits(c)</i>	<i>Operating at end of financial year</i>	<i>Change</i>		<i>Entry rate(d)</i>	<i>Exit rate(d)</i>
<i>Employment size</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
Non-employing	386 625	71 792	72 511	385 906	-719	-0.2	18.6	18.8
Employing								
1–4 employees	180 446	29 652	19 626	190 472	10 026	5.6	16.4	10.9
5–19 employees	76 907	5 551	5 937	76 521	-386	-0.5	7.2	7.7
20–49 employees	2 155	211	215	2 151	-4	-0.2	9.8	10.0
50–99 employees	17 718	815	1 274	17 259	-459	-2.6	4.6	7.2
100–199 employees	5 321	202	364	5 159	-162	-3.0	3.8	6.8
200 or more employees	2 446	110	175	2 381	-65	-2.7	4.5	7.2
<i>Total employing</i>	284 993	36 541	27 591	293 943	8 950	3.1	12.8	9.7
Total businesses	671 618	108 333	100 102	679 849	8 231	1.2	16.1	14.9

(a) Main State of business is NSW. Businesses can operate in more than one State/Territory. For businesses in the Australian Tax Office Maintained Population (ATOMP), Main State is derived from the main business address. For businesses in the ABS Maintained Population (ABSMP), Main State is the State/Territory with the highest employment. Therefore, for some businesses in the ABSMP, Main State is not necessarily the State/Territory of the main business address.

(b) A business which has newly registered for an ABN and which has a GST role allocated.

(c) A business for which the ABN or GST role has been cancelled and/or which has ceased to remit GST for at least five consecutive quarters.

(d) Business entry/exit rates are calculated by taking the total business entries/exits during a financial year divided by the total businesses operating at the start of the financial year, multiplied by 100.

Source: *Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits* (cat. no. 8165.0).

10.18**LENDING ACTIVITY(a), By purpose and lender, NSW**

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION						
Banks	29 303	31 995	36 599	35 898	r41 434	43 689
Non-banks						
Permanent Building Societies	1 840	1 760	1 856	1 860	1 715	2 087
Wholesale Lenders n.e.c.	6 906	7 155	8 082	7 345	7 914	7 788
Other	1 449	1 441	1 893	1 979	2 061	2 016
<i>Total non-banks</i>	<i>10 195</i>	<i>10 357</i>	<i>11 832</i>	<i>11 184</i>	<i>11 690</i>	<i>11 891</i>
Total lending activity	39 498	42 352	48 431	47 082	r53 124	55 580
PERSONAL FINANCE						
Banks	14 214	18 122	21 414	17 474	r18 158	18 102
Non-banks	4 408	5 025	5 291	5 149	r5 123	5 278
Total lending activity	18 622	23 147	26 706	22 623	r23 281	23 380
COMMERCIAL FINANCE						
Banks	84 941	115 491	116 234	130 000	r161 199	201 819
Non-banks	22 371	19 201	28 375	26 721	r28 204	40 896
Total lending activity	107 312	134 692	144 610	156 720	r189 403	242 715
LEASE FINANCE (b)						
Banks	1 040	937	952	1 133	1 138	1 102
Non-banks	3 080	2 844	2 600	2 431	2 581	2 499
Total lending activity	4 120	3 781	3 552	3 564	3 719	3 601

r revised

(a) Fixed loans and revolving credit.

(b) Includes lease finance commitments and operating lease finance commitments.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0); *Lending Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5671.0)

10.19**COMMERCIAL AND LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS, Fixed loans and revolving credit, NSW**

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMMERCIAL FINANCE						
Commitments under fixed loan facilities						
Construction finance	4 566	9 587	6 823	9 447	7 370	8 960
Purchase of real property	25 022	33 226	38 962	r31 696	r33 461	32 425
Purchase of plant and equipment	5 026	4 687	4 877	4 655	8 876	6 396
Refinancing	6 128	5 326	7 805	7 890	10 525	14 802
Other(a)	23 281	25 577	32 119	r43 216	r58 707	79 504
Total fixed loans	64 023	78 403	90 586	r96 903	r118 939	142 087
Commitments under revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	43 289	56 289	54 024	r60 978	r70 464	100 628
Total commercial finance	107 312	134 692	144 610	r157 881	r189 403	242 715
LEASE FINANCE (b)						
Motor vehicles	1 054	1 044	1 057	1 100	1 112	1 032
Agricultural, Construction & Manufacturing Equipment	249	269	202	295	324	269
Office equipment	1 347	1 088	971	814	899	917
Other	284	282	241	249	274	315
Total lease finance	2 934	2 682	2 471	2 458	2 609	2 532
OPERATING LEASE FINANCE (b)						
Motor vehicles	577	565	569	641	734	638
Agricultural, Construction & Manufacturing Equipment	16	42	27	53	81	79
Office equipment	404	414	422	323	252	309
Other	189	78	63	89	44	44
Total operating lease finance	1 186	1 099	1 081	1 106	1 111	1 070

r revised

(b) Excludes leveraged leases.

(a) Includes wholesale finance.

Source: *Lending Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5671.0).

10.20**HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), By purpose, NSW**

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

VALUE (ALL DWELLINGS) (\$m)

Owner occupation						
Construction of dwellings	2 795	2 662	2 753	2 483	r2 398	2 336
Purchase of new dwellings	1 508	1 341	1 960	2 004	r2 672	2 762
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	35 195	38 349	43 718	42 596	r48 059	50 482
<i>Total owner occupation</i>	<i>39 498</i>	<i>42 352</i>	<i>48 431</i>	<i>47 082</i>	<i>r53 129</i>	<i>55 580</i>
Refinancing of established dwellings	7 748	10 532	14 035	14 263	r15 806	15 969
Investment housing						
Construction of dwellings for rent or resale	1 752	3 926	2 611	3 278	2 974	2 104
Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or resale	19 387	24 887	30 537	r23 501	r22 742	21 705
Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale	1 320	2 365	2 481	2 000	1 761	2 373
<i>Total investment housing</i>	<i>22 459</i>	<i>31 178</i>	<i>35 629</i>	<i>r28 779</i>	<i>r27 477</i>	<i>26 182</i>
Total all dwellings	61 957	73 530	84 060	r75 861	r80 606	81 762

NUMBER (OWNER OCCUPATION) (no.)

Construction of dwellings	14 955	12 216	11 497	r9 572	r8 980	8 872
Purchase of new dwellings	7 182	5 441	7 054	6 972	r9 019	9 648
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	188 286	185 509	186 641	r168 414	r191 944	205 453
Refinancing of established dwellings	46 470	55 687	64 824	r58 644	r65 736	67 822
Total	210 423	203 166	205 192	r188 288	r209 943	223 973

AVERAGE LOAN SIZE (OWNER OCCUPATION) (\$'000)

Construction of dwellings	186.9	217.9	239.5	259.4	266.9	263.3
Purchase of new dwellings	210.0	246.5	277.9	287.4	296.2	286.2
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	186.9	206.7	234.2	252.9	253.3	245.7
Refinancing of established dwellings	166.7	189.1	216.5	243.2	246.9	235.5
Total	187.7	208.5	236.0	254.6	255.8	248.2

r revised

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0); *Lending Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5671.0)

10.21**NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS, By stage of construction and class of building, NSW**

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
APPROVED						
New houses	27 648	25 013	23 515	19 249	r16 843	15 890
New other residential	21 850	23 788	23 379	18 807	r16 632	15 034
Residential alterations and additions including conversions	966	1 263	1 112	665	r578	346
Total building(a)	50 552	50 143	48 159	38 765	r34 160	31 375
COMMENCED (b)						
New houses	25 381	24 279	22 756	19 921	15 654	15 628
New other residential	20 558	22 523	21 459	18 673	16 073	13 508
Conversions etc(c)	1 125	1 288	981	738	383	433
Total building	47 063	48 090	45 196	39 332	32 110	29 569
COMPLETED (b)						
New houses	21 581	23 670	22 279	20 540	17 969	15 064
New other residential	13 612	19 598	20 677	22 844	17 441	14 452
Conversions etc(c)	854	814	804	1 177	980	494
Total building	36 047	44 082	43 760	44 561	36 390	30 010

r revised

(a) Includes non-residential dwelling units.

(b) Revised data.

(c) Includes dwelling units created as part of alterations and additions to, or conversions of, existing residential or non-residential buildings and as part of the construction of non-residential building.

Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0); *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

10.22**VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE(a), By ownership and class of building,
NSW**

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR (b)						
Residential building						
New houses	3 963	4 593	4 810	4 714	4 239	4 122
New other residential building	2 917	4 045	4 591	4 542	3 690	3 284
Alterations and additions	1 476	1 809	2 128	2 202	2 072	1 970
Non-residential building	3 188	3 929	4 840	5 290	6 104	6 088
Total	11 543	14 376	16 368	16 748	16 105	15 464
PUBLIC SECTOR						
Residential building						
New houses	19	19	37	60	49	53
New other residential building	87	44	69	59	67	77
Alterations and additions	24	25	22	28	31	28
Non-residential building	1 118	1 154	1 075	1 118	1 184	1 552
Total	1 248	1 242	1 203	1 266	1 330	1 711
TOTAL						
Residential building						
New houses	3 982	4 612	4 847	4 774	4 288	4 175
New other residential building	3 004	4 089	4 660	4 602	3 757	3 362
Alterations and additions	1 500	1 834	2 150	2 230	2 102	1 998
Non-residential building	4 306	5 084	5 915	6 409	7 288	7 640
Total	12 792	15 618	17 571	18 015	17 434	17 175

(a) Data for 2001-02 to 2005-06 are revised.

(b) The Private Sector is a stratified sample of residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more and non-residential jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0).

10.23**VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, By sector, NSW**

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	^ 407	^ 721	^ 1 451	2 080	^ 1 872	^ 883
Bridges, railways and harbours	^ 37	^ 24	^ 41	^ 130	182	^ 163
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	125	^ 147	157	166	^ 311	^ 597
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	^ 56	^ 139	^ 255	^ 208	^ 239	^ 259
Telecommunications(a)	^ 107	126	^ 345	^ 411	544	^ 1 500
Heavy industry	393	424	439	680	662	866
Recreation and other	^ 165	^ 259	^ 338	^ 388	^ 410	^ 356
Total	1 290	1 840	^ 3 027	4 063	4 220	4 624
PUBLIC SECTOR						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 346	1 566	1 539	1 686	2 045	1 974
Bridges, railways and harbours	570	635	874	1 058	1 071	1 110
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	796	902	1 056	981	1 255	1 494
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	378	^ 450	^ 489	^ 546	686	^ 824
Telecommunications(a)	1 129	985	728	852	1 103	^ 475
Heavy industry	—	—	^ 24	^ 2	^ 20	86
Recreation and other	^ 90	^ 105	^ 152	^ 151	^ 123	^ 241
Total	4 307	4 644	4 862	5 277	6 304	6 204
TOTAL						
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 752	2 287	^ 2 990	3 766	3 917	2 857
Bridges, railways and harbours	607	660	915	1 188	1 253	1 273
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	921	1 049	1 212	1 147	1 566	2 091
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	434	^ 589	^ 744	^ 754	925	^ 1 083
Telecommunications(a)	1 236	1 110	1 073	1 264	1 647	1 974
Heavy industry	393	424	^ 463	682	683	952
Recreation and other	^ 255	^ 364	^ 491	^ 540	^ 533	^ 597
Total	5 598	6 484	7 888	9 340	10 524	10 828

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public sector is effective from March quarter 2007.

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0).

10.24**INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, NSW**

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07

IMPORTS (a)**Value of merchandise trade**

NSW	\$m	51 902	55 250	53 763	60 107	64 885	69 792
NSW as a percentage of total Australian imports	%	43	42	41	40	39	39

Top trading partners

China	\$m	5 130	6 500	7 423	9 778	11 479	13 069
United States of America	\$m	10 129	10 211	8 238	8 974	9 625	10 394
Japan	\$m	5 609	5 946	5 955	6 039	5 849	5 695
Germany	\$m	2 727	3 099	2 986	3 205	3 291	3 621
United Kingdom	\$m	3 382	2 864	2 850	3 083	3 010	3 196
Singapore	\$m	1 964	1 843	1 773	2 115	2 441	2 614

Top commodities

Machinery and mechanical appliances, boilers, nuclear reactors; Parts thereof	\$m	10 044	10 186	10 102	11 198	11 811	12 575
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; Sound recorders and reproducers, television image, and parts and accessories of such articles	\$m	8 037	8 176	8 560	9 420	9 692	10 497
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	\$m	4 484	5 222	5 536	5 806	5 944	6 554
Pharmaceutical products	\$m	3 463	3 653	4 199	5 053	5 230	5 744
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	\$m	2 412	2 523	2 514	3 745	5 509	5 529

EXPORTS (b)**Value of merchandise trade**

NSW	\$m	22 920	20 234	19 091	23 003	26 840	28 062
NSW as a percentage of total Australian exports(c)	%	19	18	18	18	18	17

Top trading partners

Japan	\$m	4 864	4 382	4 439	5 405	6 491	6 718
New Zealand	\$m	1 994	2 060	1 932	2 146	2 228	2 377
China	\$m	1 177	1 079	1 167	1 348	2 099	2 284
United States of America	\$m	2 466	1 964	1 978	2 052	2 373	2 274
Korea, Republic of	\$m	1 464	1 457	1 218	1 635	1 815	1 969
Taiwan	\$m	1 198	1 082	916	1 359	1 471	1 327

Top commodities

Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	\$m	4 960	3 666	3 516	5 351	6 324	6 172
Aluminium and articles thereof	\$m	1 728	1 542	1 487	1 616	2 107	2 626
Ores, slag and ash	\$m	487	606	813	989	1 857	2 180
Pharmaceutical products	\$m	873	667	729	876	1 422	1 824
Meat and edible meat offal	\$m	1 539	1 151	1 092	1 327	1 146	1 268

(a) Australian Customs' value.

(b) Free on board value.

(c) Total Australian exports include re-exports.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

10.25**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, DATA SOURCES**

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS International Trade	..	10.24
ABS Quarterly Business Indicators Survey	..	10.13
Agricultural Commodities Produced (cat. no. 7503.0)	..	10.10
Australian Industry (cat. no. 8155.0)	..	10.9
Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)	1-3, 12-14, 25-27	10.2-10.5
Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)	5; 16	10.21-10.22
Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)	7; 18; 28	10.21
Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)	21	10.6
Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (cat. no. 8165.0)	..	10.17
Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)	..	10.23
House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)	22	10.8
Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0)	9; 20; 30	10.18; 10.20
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	10-11; 24	..
Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	23	10.7
Lending Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5671.0).	..	10.18-10.20
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (cat. no. 8221.0)	..	10.12
Mining Operations, Australia (cat. no. 8415.0)	..	10.11
Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)	6; 17	..
Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia (cat. no. 8112.0)	..	10.16
Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia (cat. no. 8104.0)	..	10.16
Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)	4; 15	10.14
Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)	8; 19; 29	..
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)	..	10.15
Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales – Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001)	..	10.15
.. not applicable		

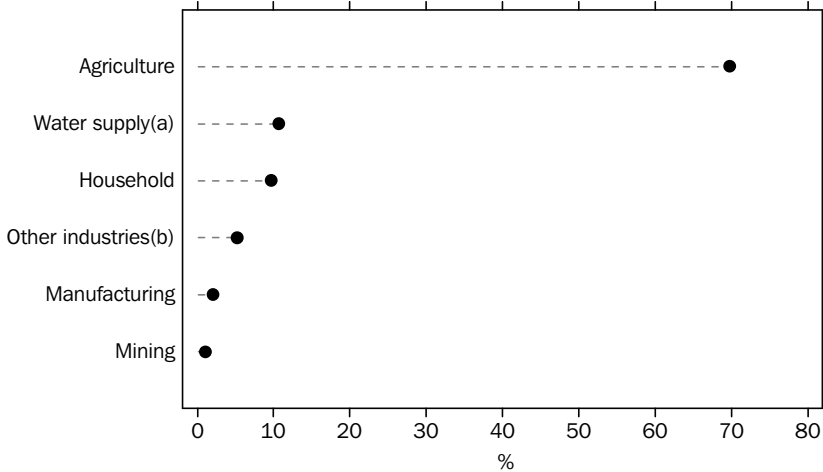
INTRODUCTION

Measuring environmental change is required to determine whether the quality and quantity of Australia's natural resources and environmental assets are improving or declining. It is also vital to assess whether actions undertaken to safeguard the environment are working effectively. Environmental progress equates to a reduction of threats to the environment and improvements in the health of our ecosystems. This includes the quality of the natural landscape (land, water, biodiversity), air and atmosphere, oceans and estuaries.

WATER USE

Water in Australia is a valuable resource, required for almost every industry, particularly agriculture, as well as drinking water and household use. In 2004–05, total water consumption for NSW was 5,922 GL. The Agriculture industry used the largest volume of water (4133 GL), accounting for 70% of total water consumption. The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services industry was the next highest consumer of water, accounting for 11% of water consumption, (mostly due to loss of water in distribution). Households were also significant consumers of water, accounting for 10% of water consumption in NSW.

WATER CONSUMPTION, NSW—2004–05



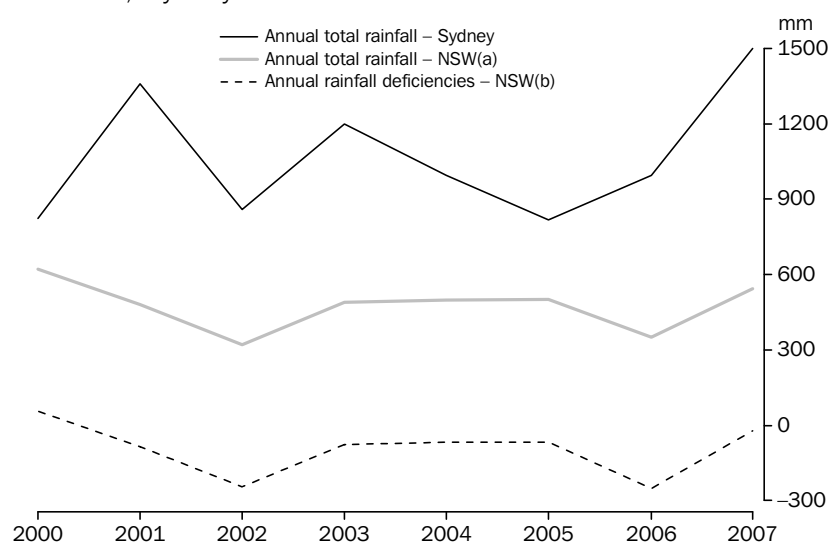
(a) Includes sewerage and drainage services, and water losses.
(b) Other industries include Construction; wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Finance, property and business services; Government administration; Education; Health and community service and Cultural recreational and personal services.

Source: *Water Account, Australia 2004–05* (cat. no. 4610.0).

WATER USE *continued*

Water supply and use in Australia needs to be viewed in the context of Australia's climate. In recent years rainfall has been variable and many parts of NSW have experienced prolonged periods of drought. The average total rainfall throughout NSW in 2007 was 543 mm, slightly less than the long-term average of 566mm. In 2002 and 2006, there were major rainfall deficiencies in NSW, with rainfall levels falling below the long-term average by 245mm and 215mm respectively. Sydney recorded a higher annual rainfall than the state average, but rain that falls in Sydney does not always reach large storage dams.

RAINFALL, Sydney and NSW—2000–2007



(a) Statewide average.

(b) Long term average minus statewide average.

Source: Data available on request, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

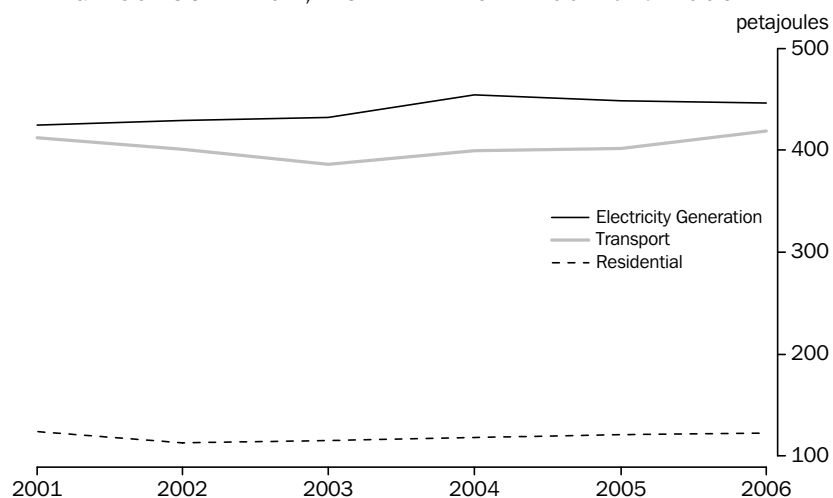
Energy significantly contributes to all sectors of the economy, including supplying power to households and industry. The amount and type of energy used by households and industry has considerable implications for the environment, including depletion of natural resources, greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. Between 2001 and 2006, total energy usage in NSW and ACT increased by 3%. This increase was mainly due to the combined energy consumption levels of the Electricity Generation and Transport industries rising by 3%. In the same period, residential consumption decreased slightly by 1%.

In 2006, the Electricity Generation and Transport industries together accounted for 58% of the total energy consumption in NSW and the ACT. Residential energy use accounted for 8% of total direct energy consumption, though household use of transport and demand for products and services contributes to energy consumption in almost all industries.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

continued

ENERGY CONSUMPTION, NSW AND ACT—2001 and 2006

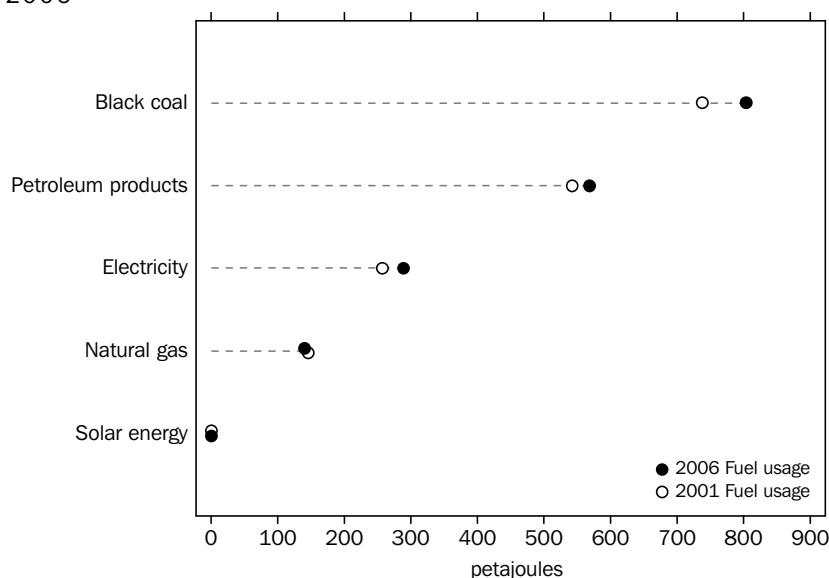


Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE),
Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1973–74 to 2004–05.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION
AND GREENHOUSE GASES

Human actions, particularly burning fossil fuels, (coal, oil and natural gas), are increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases that trap more heat and change the climate. Global warming is widely perceived as one of the most significant international environmental issues. Most energy consumed in NSW comes from non-renewable fossil fuels, and the main sources are black coal (53%) and petroleum (38%). Between 2001 to 2006, the largest increase for fuel use was black coal, rising by 9% over this period. Black coal provided 89% of the total NSW electricity generation in 2006–07, compared with 7% provided by renewable energy sources such as hydro, wind, solar, biomass or biogas.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FUEL TYPE, NSW and ACT—2001 and 2006

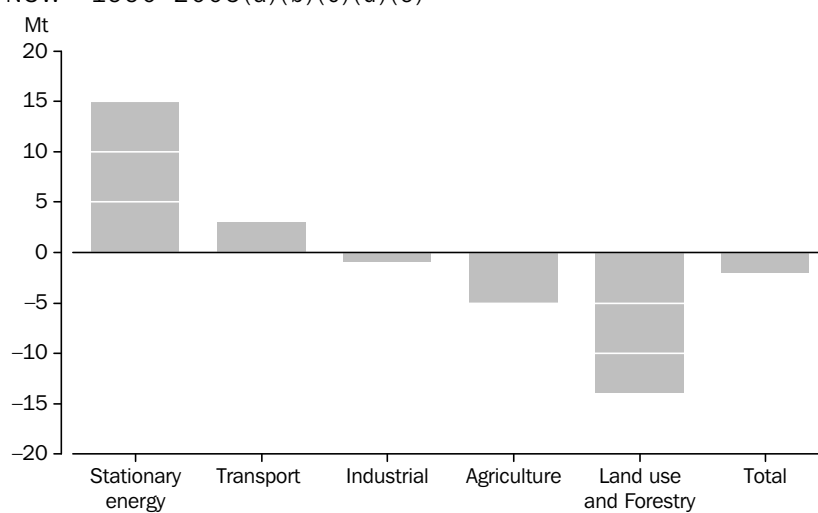


Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE),
Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1973–74 to 2005–06.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND GREENHOUSE GASES *continued*

In 2005, NSW net greenhouse emissions across all sectors totalled 158 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, and have decreased slightly (–1%) since 1990. The Stationary Energy sector (mainly electricity generation) is a major contributor to greenhouse gases, and accounted for almost half the total net emissions. Between 1990 to 2005, the largest sectoral increases in greenhouse gas emissions occurred in the Stationary Energy sector (26%), and the Transport sector (17%). Growth in these sectors was offset by a decline in net emissions from the Land Use and Forestry (–61%) and Agriculture (–20%) sectors.

CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTION TO GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, NSW—1990–2005 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)



(a) Estimates are year ending 30 June.

(b) These emissions estimates are made on a Kyoto accounting basis and are reported as CO₂-equivalent.

(c) Includes ACT emissions from the Stationary Energy and Agricultural sectors.

(d) Excludes Military Transport emissions.

(e) Data are revised.

Source: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Heritage,
New South Wales Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2005.

11.1

ENVIRONMENT, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
BIODIVERSITY									
1. Threatened species–Animals(a)	no.	na	291	296	302	326	316	317	336
2. Threatened species–Plants(a)	no.	na	539	573	587	615	608	609	664
3. Endangered ecological communities	no.	na	47	60	63	66	80	81	84
AIR									
4. Mean minimum temperature–Sydney	°C	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.7	15.2
5. Mean maximum temperature–Sydney	°C	22.7	23.1	23.1	22.7	23.4	23.4	23.1	22.7
6. Mean minimum temperature–NSW	°C	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.3	11.0	11.4	10.9	11.9
7. Mean maximum temperature–NSW	°C	24.0	24.7	25.6	24.6	25.0	25.2	25.5	25.1
Days NEPM standards were exceeded–Sydney									
8. Photochemical oxidants as ozone –4 hours average	days	12	21	15	9	16	12	12	nya
9. Concentrations of particulate matter –10 microns in diameter	days	4	8	26	18	4	11	8	nya
10. Net greenhouse gas emissions CO _{2-e} (b)	Mt	153.6	153.1	158.6	151.7	157.1	158.2	nya	nya
LAND									
11. Establishments with agricultural activity(c)	'000 ha	62 093	61 007	63 386	65 126	63 581	64 356	62 125	nya
12. Native forest stock(c)	'000 ha	na	r26 742	r26 658	na	na	r26 981	na	na
13. Total land cleared	'000 ha	72.6	72.3	64.1	64.1	110.8	nya	nya	nya
WATER									
14. Annual total rainfall–Sydney	mm	822	1 359	860	1 200	995	816	994	1 499
15. Annual total rainfall–NSW average	mm	621	480	321	489	499	500	351	543
16. Annual rainfall deficiencies–NSW(d)	mm	55.1	–85.9	–245.3	–76.6	–67.5	–66.3	–215.0	–23.2
Water consumption									
17. Total consumption(e)	GL	na	r8 783	na	na	na	5 922	na	na
18. Agricultural use(e)	%	na	r77.4	na	na	na	69.8	na	na
19. Household use(e)	%	na	r7.7	na	na	na	9.7	na	na
20. Household use per capita	kL/capita	na	r97	na	na	na	84	na	na
21. Household with a rainwater tank	%	na	9.7	na	na	12.8	na	na	15.8
22. Water stored in large dams	GL	na	na	12 206	8 629	7 970	8 200	nya	nya
23. Water trading (permanent and temporary)(f)	GL	na	624.1	na	na	na	423.8	na	na
ENERGY									
Energy consumption(g)									
24. Black coal	PJ	713.6	737.5	743.5	758.6	793.5	805.1	803.2	nya
25. Natural gas	PJ	143.2	146.1	144.2	144.3	144.8	143.1	140.3	nya
26. Petroleum products	PJ	531.6	542.1	543.2	556.9	557.9	563.1	568.6	nya
27. Electricity	PJ	249.1	257.4	259.2	265.1	277.0	284.6	289.0	nya
28. Total energy consumption	PJ	1 426.3	1 455.6	1 451.1	1 480.1	1 520.0	r1 514.0	1 504.3	nya
29. Renewable electricity generation(b)	PJ	na	na	na	na	18.6	17.1	19.5	20.5
WASTE DISPOSAL									
30. Municipal per capita(c)(h)	kg	358	353	349	336	324	299	nya	nya
31. Commercial/industrial per capita(c)(h)	kg	565	500	455	475	510	519	nya	nya
32. Construction/demolition per capita(c)(h)	kg	278	207	254	284	317	315	nya	nya
33. Total waste recycled(c)(h)	%	na	na	na	49.0	na	49.0	nya	nya
34. Households that recycle waste(i)	%	93.6	na	na	94.5	na	na	97.5	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Sum of presumed extinct species, endangered species and vulnerable species.

(b) Data are revised.

(c) Year ended 30 June.

(d) Long term average minus statewide average.

(e) 2001 data includes ACT.

(f) See glossary for more details.

(g) Includes ACT.

(h) Greater Sydney Region: encompasses Sydney metropolitan, Hunter, Central Coast and Illawarra regions.

(i) Data are at March.

11.2**BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS, Threatened species, NSW—2007 and 2008(a)****SPECIES STATUS**

	<i>Presumed extinct</i>	<i>Critically endangered</i>	<i>Endangered</i>	<i>Endangered population</i>	<i>Vulnerable</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Animals						
Fish(b)	—	—	9	2	7	18
Amphibians	—	—	15	1	12	28
Reptiles	1	—	16	1	25	43
Birds	12	1	28	6	85	132
Mammals	26	—	17	8	40	91
Marine mammals	—	—	2	—	5	7
Invertebrates	1	—	15	1	—	17
Plants						
Terrestrial plants	35	6	349	23	228	641
Marine plants(c)	1	—	1	—	1	3
Fungi	—	—	5	—	4	9
Total	76	7	457	42	407	989
Ecological communities	. .	1	82	. .	1	84

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data for Fish and Marine Plants are for 4 July 2007. All other data are for 4 January 2008.

(b) Including aquatic invertebrates.

(c) Including alga.

Source: Schedules 1 and 2, *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 No. 101* (Last updated 4 January 2008);Schedules 4 and 5 *Fisheries Management Act 1994 No. 38* (Last updated 4 July 2007).

11.3

CLIMATE INDICATORS (a), NSW

	<i>Mean minimum daily temperature</i>	<i>Mean maximum daily temperature</i>	<i>Rainfall</i>
	°C	°C	mm
.....			
10 YEAR PERIODS – AVERAGE			
1960–1969	10.4	23.8	530
1970–1979	10.7	23.8	609
1980–1989	11.0	24.1	548
1990–1999	11.0	24.1	560
.....			
YEAR			
2000	11.2	24.0	621
2001	11.0	24.7	480
2002	10.9	25.6	321
2003	11.3	24.6	489
2004	11.0	25.0	499
2005	11.4	25.2	500
2006	10.9	25.5	351
2007	11.9	25.1	548
Average 2000–2007	11.2	25.0	475

(a) Ten year averages were calculated using the mean of the annual state wide averages.

Source: Data available on request, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

11.4**AMBIENT AIR QUALITY, NSW**

1996 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

DAYS NEPM STANDARDS EXCEEDED (a) (days)

Photochemical oxidants as ozone—4 hours (0.08ppm)(b)

Sydney	2	12	21	15	9	16	12	12
Illawarra	—	7	4	4	4	3	1	1
Lower Hunter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulate concentrations PM₁₀—10 microns

Sydney	1	4	8	26	18	4	11	8
Illawarra	3	5	5	13	8	4	6	11
Lower Hunter	6	1	5	26	7	1	2	2

AVERAGE OF DAILY MAXIMUM CONCENTRATIONS—SYDNEY (ppm)

Photochemical oxidants as ozone(b)(d)

1 hour average	0.027	0.032	0.034	0.035	0.032	0.036	0.036	0.036
4 hour average	0.025	0.029	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.033	0.033	0.033

AVERAGE OF DAILY CONCENTRATION—SYDNEY (µg/m³)

Particulate concentration PM ₁₀ —10 microns(c)	15	16	18	21	19	19	19	19
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality. See Glossary for details.

(b) Ozone is a photochemical air pollutant that can affect human health. The National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality sets the standard for ozone at 0.10 parts per million (ppm) for a one-hour average and 0.08 parts per million for a four-hour average.

(c) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres can affect human health. The National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality sets a standard for PM₁₀ of 50 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³) averaged over 24 hours.

(d) Data are revised.

Source: NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.

11.5

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS(a)(b)(c)(d)(e), NSW

	1990	1995	2002	2004	2005	Percent contribution 2005	Percent change in emissions 1990-2005
	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt	%	%
SECTOR							
Energy							
Stationary(f)	61	63	73	76	76	48.0	25.5
Transport(g)	18	21	21	22	22	13.6	17.0
Fugitive emissions(h)	15	13	13	14	14	9.0	-8.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>18.3</i>
Industrial	14	15	12	13	13	8.3	-5.2
Agriculture(i)	23	21	20	18	19	11.7	-19.6
Land use, land use change and forestry(j)	23	13	13	9	9	5.6	-61.1
Waste	6	6	6	6	6	3.8	3.6
GAS CONTRIBUTION TO CO ₂ -EQUIVALENT							
CO ₂							
From land use, land use change and forestry	22	12	12	8	8	5.3	-61.8
Other(k)	91	97	104	108	108	68.3	18.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>
CH ₄	41	37	35	34	35	22.2	-15.3
N ₂ O	5	5	6	5	5	3.3	7.0
HFCs	1	1	1	1	2	1.0	—
Net emissions CO_{2-e}	160	152	159	157	158	100.0	-1.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Year ending 30 June.

(b) These emissions estimates are made on a Kyoto accounting basis and are reported as CO₂-equivalent.

(c) Includes ACT emissions from the Stationary Energy and Agriculture sectors.

(d) Excludes Military Transport emissions.

(e) Data are revised.

(f) The 'Stationary Energy' sector is mainly greenhouse gas emissions from the production of electricity and other direct combustion of fossil fuels in industry such as manufacturing and construction.

(g) The 'Transport' sector comprises greenhouse gas emissions from air, road, rail and shipping transportation.

(h) The 'Fugitive Emissions from Fuels' sector comprises the greenhouse gas emissions from the extraction and distribution of coal, oil and natural gas.

(i) The 'Agriculture' sector comprises the emissions of methane and nitrous oxide only (that is, non-carbon dioxide gases) from livestock, crops, agricultural and forest soils, and agricultural burning including the prescribed burning of savannas.

(j) The 'Land Use Change' sub-sector includes greenhouse gas emissions from the conversion of forests to grassland and cropland.

(k) Includes confidential CO₂ and N₂O data from Industrial Processes reported as CO_{2-e}.Source: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, *State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005*.

11.6**LAND USE, NSW**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Area planted to crops(a)	6 723	6 635	6 040	7 241	7 674	6 988
Area of farms(b)	61 007	63 386	65 126	63 581	64 356	62 125
Area of non-agricultural land(c)	19 057	16 678	14 938	16 483	15 708	17 939
Total land area	80 064	80 064	80 064	80 064	80 064	80 064

- (a) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed, and pastures and grasses.
- (b) Total area of establishments with Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations of \$5,000 or more.
- (c) Non-agricultural land is the difference between agricultural land as reported in the Agricultural Census and the total area of the State or Territory. It comprises conserved land, forestry, urban and unused land such as vacant Crown land, commercially unused land on Aboriginal and other Crown reserves and waste land, ephemeral lakes and mangrove swamps, as well as land relating to agricultural businesses not included in the scope of the Agricultural Census.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (cat. no. 7121.0).

11.7**FORESTS, NSW**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
FOREST STOCKS							
Hardwood	45	54	51	51	54	55	63
Softwood	271	270	270	280	287	274	280
<i>Total plantation(a)</i>	315	323	322	331	341	332	345
New areas planted	2	4	3	4	6	7	(b)14
Native forest	na	r26 742	r26 658	na	na	26 981	nya
NATIVE FOREST PROTECTION (c)							
Formal reserve(d)	na	na	na	4 471	na	na	na
Informal reserve(d)	na	na	na	450	na	na	na
Australian Register of National Estate	na	na	na	3 216	na	na	na
World Heritage Area	na	na	na	1 261	na	na	na
ANNUAL AREA OF LAND CLEARED							
Forest conversion(e)	24.0	24.0	20.4	20.2	37.2	nya	nya
Re-clearing(f)	48.6	48.4	43.7	43.9	73.6	nya	nya
<i>Total land cleared</i>	72.6	72.3	64.1	64.1	110.8	nya	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) The total plantation area shown for each year is the result of new plantations established in the previous year, areas removed since the previous figure was recorded, and areas previously established that were not recorded.

(b) Increase is mostly due to new hardwood plantation development, continuing an upward trend since 2003.

(c) The areas listed as protected should not be added up as parts of the World Heritage and National Estate areas overlap with other reserves.

(d) Data available only for Regional Forest Agreement areas.

(e) Forest conversion is land that has been cleared for the first time. The figures do not distinguish between the type of vegetation (whether native or non-native) that was cleared. Areas included are those cleared as a result of deliberate human activities.

(f) Re-clearing refers to land areas that have previously been cleared.

Source: National Forest Inventory, National Plantation Inventory, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra 2001–2007; National Forest Inventory, *Australia's State of the Forest Report, 2003*, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra; Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Australian Greenhouse Emissions Information System.

11.8**NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM) ON FARMS, NSW—2004–05**

	<i>Agricultural establishments reporting NRM issues(a)</i>		<i>Agricultural establishments reporting NRM activities(b)</i>	<i>Expenditure on NRM</i>
	no.	%	%	\$m
.....				
Natural resource management activities				
Weed	31 111	77.6	83.5	387
Pest	28 507	71.1	78.8	251
Land and soil	18 090	45.1	59.8	285
Water	16 794	41.9	33.6	128
Native vegetation(c)	11 837	29.5	40.2	80
<i>Total agricultural establishments reporting NRM activities</i>	<i>35 081</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>1 131</i>
Total agricultural establishments	40 091	100.0	100.0	. .

.. not applicable

- (a) The term 'NRM issue' refers to agricultural establishments reporting one or more NRM issues on their holding. The reporting of NRM issues does not necessarily mean any management activity has been undertaken. The NRM issues identified may have affected part or all of the holding and may have been of varying severity.
- (b) The term 'NRM activity' refers to agricultural establishments reporting one or more activities to prevent or manage NRM issues on their holding. The reporting of NRM activity does not necessarily mean the presence of NRM issues or that NRM issues that do exist are being fully addressed. Activities may have been undertaken on part or all of the holding.
- (c) A total of 25,569 agricultural establishments reported native vegetation, representing 63.8% of all agricultural establishments.

Source: *Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms, 2004-05* (cat. no. 4620.0).

11.9**LAND, SOIL AND WATER ISSUES ON FARMS, NSW—2004–05**

	Number	Percentage(a)
	no.	%
LAND AND SOIL ISSUES (b)		
Soil acidity(c)	8 394	46.4
Sodicity(d)	2 044	11.3
Dryland salinity(e)	2 026	11.2
Irrigation salinity(f)	^ 543	^ 3.0
Soil compaction(g)	6 096	33.7
Surface waterlogging(h)	2 442	13.5
Erosion(i)	8 792	48.6
Other issues	1 827	10.1
<i>Total agricultural establishments reporting land and soil issues</i>	<i>18 090</i>	<i>100.0</i>
WATER ISSUES (b)		
Surface water availability	12 260	73.0
Ground water availability	5 895	35.1
Water clarity	1 562	9.3
Excess nutrient load	np	np
Toxicity event	np	np
Other surface water quality problems	^ 1 024	^ 6.1
Other ground water quality problems	1 176	7.0
Other issues	3 628	21.6
<i>Total agricultural establishments reporting water issues</i>	<i>16 794</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total agricultural establishments	40 091	100.0

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Percentage of agricultural establishments reporting specific land, soil and water issues is drawn from those establishments reporting any land, soil and water issues.

(b) Land, soil and water natural resource management (NRM) issues refers to agricultural establishments reporting one or more of these issues on their holding. The reporting of these issues does not necessarily mean any management activity has been undertaken. These issues may have affected part or all of the holding and may have been of varying severity.

(c) Land affected by soil acidity is land with a decline in pH to below pH 5.

(d) The build up of sodium in the soil resulting in poor water infiltration, surface crusting, erosion and water-logging.

(e) Occurs when groundwater (and the salts it contains) rises to the soil surface. It is largely the consequence of the clearing of deep-rooted native vegetation for rain-fed crop and pasture production.

(f) A form of salinity resulting from the increasing build-up of salts in irrigated soils. It results from raised water table levels that bring soil salts to the upper levels of the soil profile, as well as the repeated use of saline river water for irrigation.

(g) Reduction of the total pore space in soil, resulting from applied loads, vibration or pressure. Compacted soil retains less water and resists root penetration.

(h) The lowering of land productivity through the rise in ground water close to the soil surface.

(i) The wearing away of land or soil by the action of wind, water, or ice.

Source: *Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms 2004-05* (cat. no. 4620.0).

11.10**PASTURES AND CROPS IRRIGATION(a), NSW and ACT**

		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Agricultural establishments	no.	41 184	40 915	r40 163
Agricultural establishments irrigating	no.	11 230	9 998	8 606
Area under pasture or crop	'000 ha	65 175	63 631	64 404
Area irrigated	'000 ha	939	892	910
Volume water applied	ML	4 272 705	3 953 125	3 716 557
Application rate(b)	ML/ha	r4.5	4.4	4.1

r revised

- (a) Historical time series estimates presented here for 2002-03 were derived from the Water Survey – Agriculture 2002-03, while estimates for 2003-04 and 2004-05 were derived from the Agricultural Surveys. Due to differences in collection methodologies between these surveys, care should be taken in comparing the 2002-03 results with those of later years
- (b) Averaged across all irrigated pastures and crops.

Source: *Water Use on Australian Farms, 2005-06* (cat. no. 4618.0).

11.11**WATER CONSUMPTION (a), By sector, NSW—2004–05****WATER USE**

Sector	Self-extracted(b)	Distributed(c)	Re-use water(d)	In-stream(e)	Water consumption(a).....	
	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML	%
Industry						
Agriculture						
Dairy farming	173 223	86 229	3 095	—	262 547	4.4
Vegetables	41 426	26 863	403	—	68 692	1.2
Sugar	531	—	—	—	531	—
Fruit	46 965	86 575	—	—	133 540	2.3
Grapes	59 579	111 871	—	—	171 450	2.9
Cotton	963 454	853	—	—	964 306	16.3
Rice	218 356	394 158	11 908	—	624 422	10.5
Livestock	233 660	25 516	—	—	259 177	4.4
Pastures(f)	306 380	361 855	25 273	—	693 508	11.7
Grains	232 003	487 962	118 356	—	838 321	14.2
Other	112 665	2 309	1 068	—	116 042	2.0
Total agriculture	2 388 242	1 584 192	160 103	—	4 132 537	69.8
Services to agriculture, hunting and trapping	1 060	305	—	—	1 365	—
Forestry and fishing	959	6 141	3 219	959	9 359	0.2
Mining	74 087	6 586	6 098	23 902	62 868	1.1
Manufacturing	22 995	103 971	169	—	125 995	2.1
Electricity and gas(g)	10 781 364	7 839	1 318	10 678 407	75 289	1.3
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services(h)	3 073 847	621 052	10 311	—	631 363	10.7
Other industries(i)	160 280	139 314	10 882	—	310 476	5.2
Total industry(j)	16 502 834	2 469 400	192 100	10 703 268	5 349 252	90.3
Household	25 521	545 423	1 767	—	572 711	9.7
Environment	—	96 990	—	—	—	—
Total	16 528 356	3 111 812	193 866	10 703 268	5 921 964	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Water consumption = Self-extracted use + Distributed water use + Reuse water use – Distributed water supplied to other users – In-stream water use – Distributed water used by the environment.

(b) Includes water extracted directly from the environment for use (including rivers, lakes, groundwater and other bodies). Some of this water may be then distributed via water providers to others. Excludes water supplied by water providers via regulated systems.

(c) Includes water supplied to a user usually through a non-natural network (piped/open channel or other carrier) where an economic transaction has occurred for the exchange of water regardless of method of delivery. It also includes the operation of irrigation systems that supply water to a farm and the supply of steam and hot water.

(d) Refers to drainage, waste or storm water that has been used again without first being discharged to the environment. It may have been treated to some extent.

(e) Refers to the use of freshwater in situ (e.g. within a river or stream).

Can include recreation, tourism, scientific and cultural uses, ecosystem maintenance, hydro-electricity and commercial activities, and dilution of waste. The volume of water required for most in-stream uses cannot be quantified, with the exception of hydro-electricity generation.

(f) Excludes pastures for dairy farming.

(g) The majority of water used by this industry is in-stream and is often used again downstream by other water users.

(h) Includes losses as well as water used by the Water supply, sewerage and drainage services industry.

(i) Other industries include Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Finance, property and business services; Government administration; Education; Health and community service; and Cultural, recreational and personal services.

(j) Includes Agriculture.

Source: *Water Account, Australia, 2004–05* (cat. no. 4610.0).

11.12**HOUSEHOLD ENERGY AND WATER USE, NSW—2006**

	Sydney	Balance of NSW	Total	
	%	%	%	'000
Main type of heating used				
Electric	58.9	39.7	51.5	1 372.6
Gas	21.4	25.8	23.1	615.9
Other	6.7	24.0	13.4	357.0
Heating not used or no heating	13.0	10.6	12.0	321.3
Main type of cooling used				
Air conditioner	51.0	47.3	49.6	1 321.6
Evaporative cooler	1.0	10.7	4.7	126.2
Fan	31.9	28.0	30.4	810.2
Other, cooling not used or no cooling device	16.1	14.0	15.3	408.7
Energy type for hot water system				
Electric	28.2	14.8	23.0	613.8
Off-peak	33.3	59.9	43.6	1 162.4
Gas	34.1	17.5	27.7	738.5
Solar energy	1.9	4.0	2.7	72.0
Washing machine used				
Top loading	78.0	80.3	78.9	2 103.1
Front loading	15.4	12.6	14.3	381.9
Twin tub	*0.5	3.7	1.8	46.9
Water temperature used in washing machine				
Cold	67.8	75.5	70.8	1 887.4
Warm	16.7	14.0	15.6	416.8
Hot	1.7	1.9	1.8	47.0
Varies	6.8	4.5	5.9	157.4
Number of showers				
1 shower	54.3	62.2	57.4	1 530.3
2 showers	35.6	30.8	33.7	899.0
3 showers or more	9.7	6.6	8.5	227.3
Households with a swimming pool				
Swimming pool	13.8	10.1	12.4	329.8
Outdoor spa	1.9	1.6	1.8	48.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	2 666.8

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

Source: *Domestic Water and Energy Use, NSW, 2006* (cat. no. 4621.1).

11.13**ENERGY CONSUMPTION, NSW and ACT**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Percent contribution 2005-06	Percentage change 2000-01 to 2005-06
	PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ	%	%
INDUSTRY								
Agriculture	29.0	29.6	32.2	28.2	28.1	28.2	1.9	-2.8
Mining	23.3	24.6	27.8	37.5	r43.8	45.8	3.0	96.6
Manufacturing	347.2	356.9	389.8	385.2	r371.9	341.9	22.7	-1.5
Electricity generation	425.1	428.9	432.4	454.1	r448.2	446.4	29.7	5.0
Construction	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.1	3.6	4.8	0.3	-5.9
Transport(a)	412.4	401.0	386.2	399.3	r401.7	419.1	27.9	1.6
Commercial(b)	68.1	70.7	70.5	70.9	r71.8	72.5	4.8	6.5
Residential	123.7	112.6	114.8	118.2	r121.0	122.4	8.1	-1.1
Other(c)	21.6	21.7	21.4	22.5	r23.9	23.2	1.5	7.4
Total energy consumption(d)	1 455.6	1 451.1	1 480.1	1 520.0	r1 514.0	1 504.3	100.0	3.3
FUEL (e)								
Black coal	737.5	743.5	758.6	793.5	805.1	803.2	53.4	8.9
Coke	65.0	62.9	55.5	61.7	61.0	61.3	4.1	-5.7
Wood, woodwaste	31.9	18.3	18.2	17.9	17.8	16.5	1.1	-48.3
Bagasse	7.3	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.6	0.4	-9.6
Petroleum products	542.1	543.2	556.9	557.9	563.1	568.6	37.8	4.9
Natural gas	146.1	144.2	144.3	144.8	143.1	140.3	9.3	-4.0
Town gas	2.7	2.8	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.9	0.4	118.5
Electricity	257.4	259.2	265.1	277.0	284.6	289.0	19.2	12.3
Solar energy	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	—
PRODUCTION OF DERIVED FUELS								
Coke	73.5	72.4	75.3	82.2	82.2	77.4	5.1	5.3
Town gas	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.3	0.3	-2.3
Thermal electricity	240.9	240.7	241.2	248.3	269.6	270.7	18.0	12.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

(a) Includes road, rail, water, air, and other transport, services and storage.

(b) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and the water, sewerage and drainage industries.

(c) Includes consumption of lubricants and greases, bitumen and solvents, as well as energy consumption in the gas production and distribution industries.

(d) Total energy consumption is the total quantity (in energy units) of primary and derived fuel consumed less the quantity of derived fuels produced.

(e) Data concerning refinery input and output, production of petroleum products, and production and consumption of coal byproducts have not been shown for reasons of confidentiality, but are included in totals where appropriate.

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), *Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1973-74 to 2005-06*.

11.14**ELECTRICITY GENERATION, By fuel type, NSW**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Percentage of total electricity generation 2006-07
ELECTRICITY GENERATION GROSS OUTPUTS (PJ)					
Thermal					
Black coal	234.2	241.4	241.4	246.8	89.0
Oil	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4
Gas	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.9	3.2
<i>Total</i>	243.1	250.8	250.8	256.8	92.6
Renewable					
Hydro	17.3	15.9	15.9	16.0	5.8
Wind	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
Biomass	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.4
Biogas	0.5	0.4	2.4	3.3	1.2
<i>Total</i>	18.6	17.1	19.5	20.5	7.4
Total electricity generation gross outputs	261.7	267.9	270.2	277.3	100.0
ELECTRICITY GENERATION FUEL INPUTS (PJ)					
Black coal	648.5	641.5	640.5	653.8	90.4
Total electricity generation fuel inputs	696.4	688.8	703.0	723.5	100.0
ELECTRICITY GENERATION GROSS EFFICIENCY (%)					
Total electricity generation gross efficiency^(a)	37.6	38.9	38.4	38.3	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total electricity generation gross efficiency is presented by electricity generation gross outputs as a proportion of fuel inputs.

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), *Australian Energy National and State Projections to 2029-30*.

11.15**WASTE GENERATION AND DISPOSAL(a), Greater Sydney Region(b)**

	Waste generated	Waste to landfill	Waste recycled	Waste to landfill	Waste recycled
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	%	%
2004–05					
Municipal solid	2 350	1 506	844	64	36
Commercial and Industrial	4 225	2 609	1 616	62	38
Construction and demolition	4 596	1 584	3 012	34	66
Total	11 170	5 698	5 472	51	49
2002–03					
Municipal solid	2 358	1 572	786	67	33
Commercial and Industrial	3 568	2 277	1 291	64	36
Construction and demolition	4 362	1 385	2 977	32	68
Total	10 288	5 234	5 054	51	49

(a) Data revised to account for changes to Operational Purposes Regulations.

(b) Sydney Metropolitan area, Illawarra, Central Coast and Lower Hunter.

Source: NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.

11.16**HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT, NSW**

	2000	2003	2006	
	%	%	%	'000
RECYCLE/REUSE				
Households that recycle	93.6	94.5	97.5	2 571.9
Households that reuse waste	75.8	79.5	83.6	2 203.7
Neither recycle nor reuse waste	4.1	3.7	1.0	27.1
MAIN METHODS USED TO RECYCLE/REUSE				
Municipal kerbside recycling	85.9	88.8	89.4	2 333.9
Central area/s at dump/waste transfer station	8.2	8.7	13.5	353.0
Central collection point other than a dump/waste transfer station	68.6	67.2	64.5	1 682.8
Used at home as compost or mulch	46.2	45.0	40.7	1 062.7
Reused at home	79.0	82.6	84.4	2 203.7
MAIN REASONS FOR NOT RECYCLING/REUSEING				
Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling	71.8	75.1	85.3	2 156.8
No service/facilities provided	20.5	19.9	18.2	460.9
No storage area in dwelling/yard	8.1	7.0	8.3	209.3
Not interested/too much effort	13.0	11.6	17.0	429.5

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (cat. no. 4602.0).

11.17

ENVIRONMENT, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
<i>Agricultural Commodities, Australia</i> (cat. no. 7121.0)	11	11.6
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), <i>Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1973–74 to 2005–06</i>	24–28	11.13
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), <i>Australian Energy National and State Projections to 2029–30</i>	29	11.14
Australian Bureau of Meteorology	4–7; 14–16	11.3
Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Australian Greenhouse Emissions Information System	13	11.7
Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, <i>State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005</i>	10	11.5
<i>Domestic Water and Energy Use, NSW</i> (cat. no. 4621.1)	. .	11.12
<i>Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices</i> (cat. no. 4602.0)	21; 34	11.16
National Forest Inventory, <i>Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> , Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra	12	11.7
National Forest Inventory, National Plantation Inventory, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra 2001–2007	. .	11.7
<i>Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms</i> (cat. no. 4620.0)	. .	11.8–11.9
NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change	8–9; 30–33	11.4; 11.15
Schedules 1 & 2: <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 No. 101</i> , and Schedules 4 & 5: <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994 No. 38</i>	1–3	11.2
<i>Water Account, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4610.0)	17–20; 22–23	11.11
<i>Water Use on Australian Farms</i> (cat. no. 4618.0)	. .	11.10
. . not applicable		

INTRODUCTION

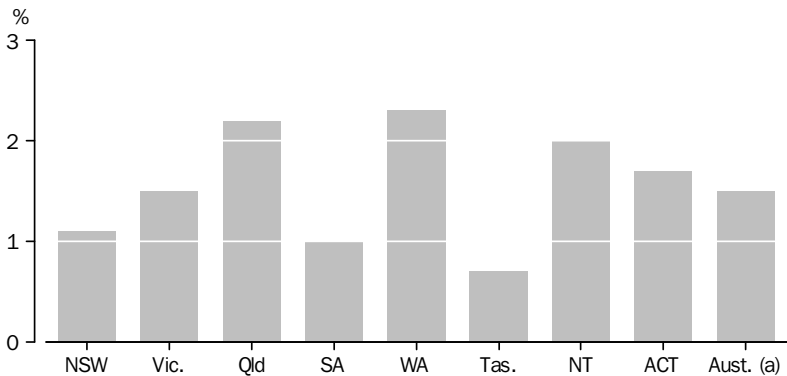
The national comparisons table presents data for Australia and all the states and territories. It is intended to complement the other chapters in this publication by providing a national perspective to a number of key indicators.

POPULATION

In 2006-07, NSW population grew by 1.1%. This was less than the Australian population growth rate of 1.5%. Western Australia (2.3%) and Queensland (2.2%) recorded the highest population growth rates during the year.

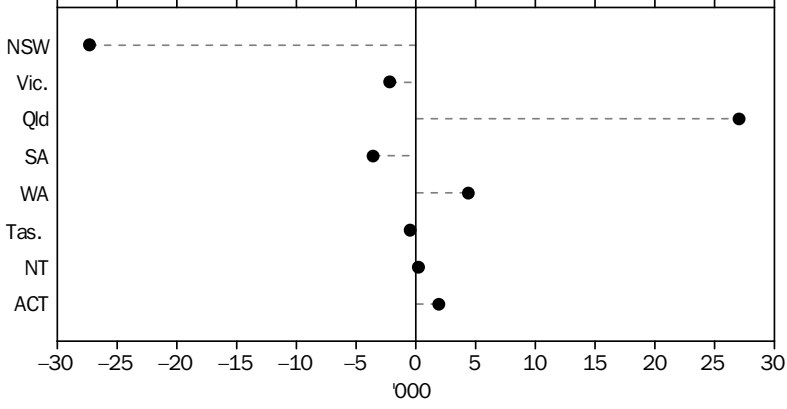
In 2006-07, NSW recorded the highest net loss of people to other states and territories with a loss of 27,300 people. Queensland recorded the highest net gain with an increase of 27,000 people from other states and territories. The remaining states and territories recorded relatively small net population gains or losses. In NSW, the younger age groups (0-34 years) were the most mobile, and recorded the highest net population losses.

POPULATION ANNUAL GROWTH RATE—2006-07



(a) Includes other territories.
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION—2006-07



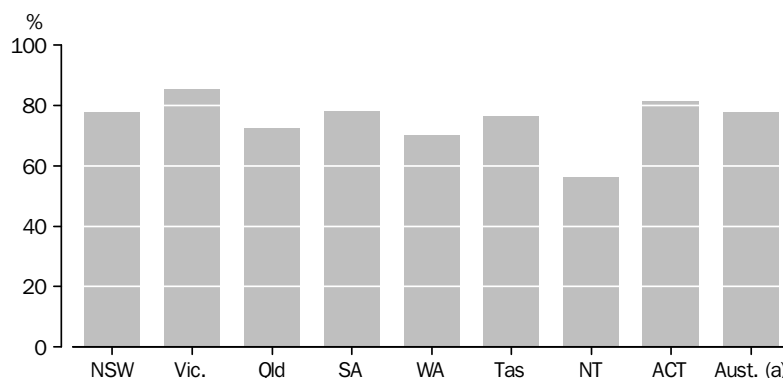
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Participation in education and training by persons aged 15-19 years in NSW (78%) in May 2007 was the same as the national participation rate (78%). Victoria (85%) and the ACT (82%) had the highest participation rates.

In May 2007, the ACT recorded the highest level of persons with bachelor degree or above qualifications (42%), well above all other states and territories.

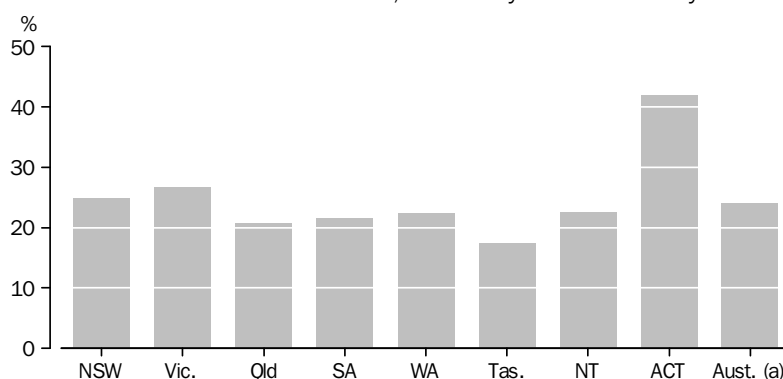
EDUCATION AND TRAINING PARTICIPATION, 15-19 year olds—May 2007



(a) Includes other territories

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Education and Work

BACHELOR DEGREE OR ABOVE, 25-64 years old—May 2007



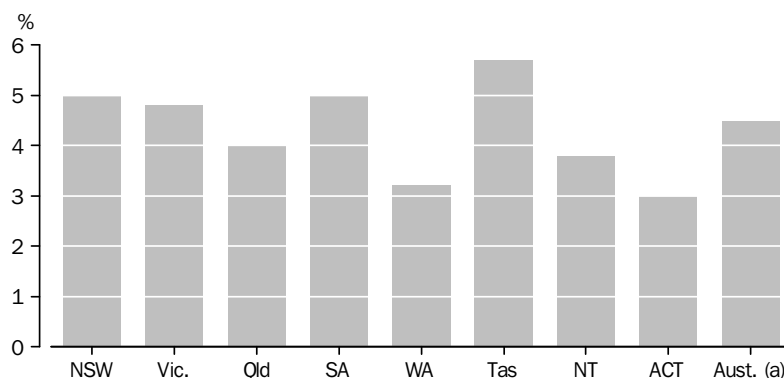
(a) Includes other territories

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Education and Work

WORK

In 2006–07, NSW and South Australia had the second highest unemployment rate (5.0%) and Tasmania had the highest (5.7%). ACT had the lowest (3.0%) unemployment rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE—2006–07



(a) Includes other territories.

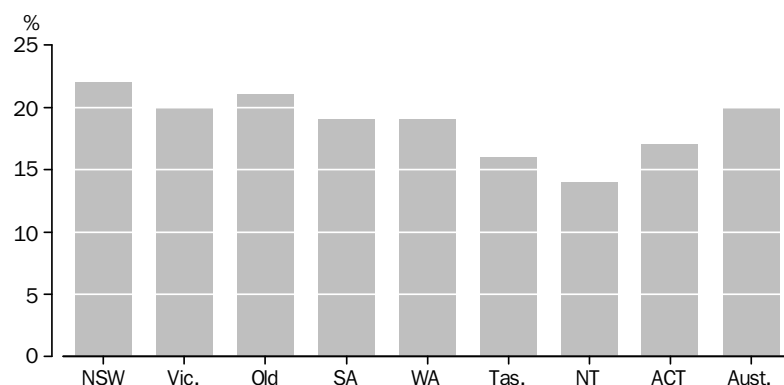
Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

HOUSING

In 2005–06, Sydney had the highest housing costs as a proportion of gross income when compared to all states and territories. As measured by the median ratio of housing costs to income, Sydney owners with a mortgage spent 22% of their gross income on housing costs.

In 2006–07, Sydney recorded the highest first home buyers average loan with \$257,500, followed by ACT which recorded \$232,600.

HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF GROSS INCOME (a)(b), median ratio—2005–06



(a) Capital city.

(b) Excludes households with nil or negative income.

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia* (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001);
ABS data available on request, *Survey of Income and Housing*.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

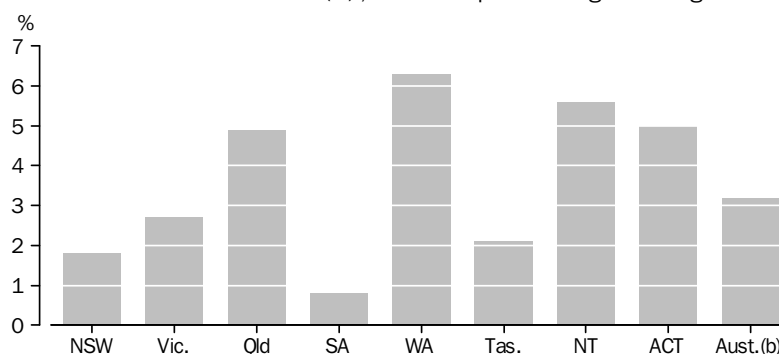
In 2006–07, NSW had the second smallest annual growth in Gross State Product (GSP) with an increase of 1.8%. Western Australia (6.3%), the Northern Territory (5.6%) and Queensland (4.9%) recorded the highest growth.

During this period, NSW Gross State Product (GSP) per capita was \$46,816 and ranked the fourth lowest amongst all states and territories. The Northern Territory had the highest GSP per capita with \$63,500 closely followed by the ACT with \$62,800.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

continued

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (a), Annual percentage change—2006–07



(a) Chain volume measures. Reference year is 2004–05.

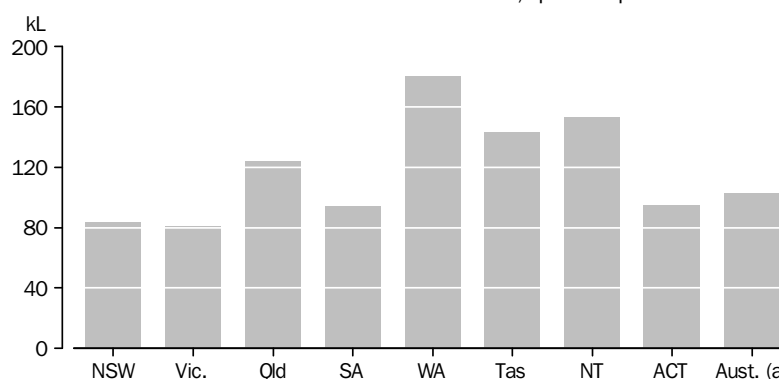
(b) Includes other territories.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

ENVIRONMENT

In 2004–05, NSW consumed the second lowest amount of water per capita with each individual consuming 84 kilolitres (kL). The people of Victoria consumed the least amount of water when compared to all states and territories with a consumption of 81kL per capita. Western Australia were the highest water consumers with a consumption of 180kL per capita.

NET HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSUMPTION, per capita



(a) Includes other territories.

Source: Water Account, Australia (cat. no. 4610.0)

12.1**NATIONAL COMPARISONS**

	Years	Units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
POPULATION											
1. Population(b)	2007	'000	6 889	5 205	4 182	1 585	2 106	493	215	340	21 017
2. Median age(b)	2007	years	37.0	36.9	36.2	38.9	36.4	39.1	31.1	34.6	36.8
3. Indigenous population(b)(c)	2006	'000	148.2	30.8	146.4	26.0	77.9	16.9	66.6	4.0	517.2
4. Speaks language other than English at home(d)	2006	%	20.1	20.4	7.8	12.2	11.6	3.5	23.2	14.6	15.8
5. Annual growth rate(e)	2007	%	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.3	0.7	2.0	1.7	1.5
6. Net interstate migration(e)	2007	'000	-27.3	-2.2	27.0	-3.6	4.4	-0.5	0.2	1.9	. .
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY											
7. Total households(b)(f)	2007	'000	2 679	2 004	1 620	655	822	205	68	132	8 187
8. Lone person households(b)(f)	2007	%	25.7	26.5	26.2	31.0	27.5	31.1	23.8	26.9	26.7
9. Total families	2007	'000	1 896	1 420	1 154	437	577	140	41	86	5 751
10. Couple families without children – of all families(e)	2007	%	36.9	39.2	40.9	41.8	40.1	41.3	38.9	37.5	39.1
11. Families with dependent children(e)	2007	'000	904	659	547	195	269	64	20	42	2 699
12. One parent families with dependent children – of all families with dependent children(e)	2007	%	22.2	20.7	23.8	24.8	23.5	23.1	28.6	19.7	22.5
13. Children aged 0–17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere(b)	2003	%	21.8	20.0	24.6	26.7	21.2	28.7	21.3	26.8	22.5
14. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent(e)	2006	%	14.2	18.1	15.9	18.4	11.3	20.8	**4.2	*6.4	15.5
15. Children aged 0–2 years who used formal child care(b)	2005	%	25.9	23.4	36.9	25.3	28.9	32.3	*40.8	40.1	28.2
16. Children aged 3–4 years who used formal child care(b)	2005	%	46.0	42.6	53.7	38.8	36.0	49.1	*42.6	58.6	45.5
17. Voluntary work – adults(g)(h)	2006	%	32.7	32.7	37.8	31.4	36.3	36.0	35.8	38.4	34.1
18. Participation in organised sport – adults(g)(h)	2006	%	24.9	26.4	26.5	25.6	28.8	24.0	21.8	28.7	26.0
19. Participation in organised sport – children(h)(i)	2006	%	64.7	62.9	60.9	64.1	65.2	59.2	66.8	70.7	63.5
<p>* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution</p> <p>** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use</p> <p>. . not applicable</p> <p>(a) Includes other territories.</p> <p>(b) At 30 June.</p> <p>(c) Experimental estimates based on 2006 Census data.</p> <p>(d) Based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.</p> <p>(e) Data are for 12 months ending 30 June.</p> <p>(f) Australian total does not include Other Territories.</p> <p>(g) Persons aged 18 years and over.</p> <p>(h) Data are at March–July.</p> <p>(i) Children aged 5–14 years.</p>											

12.1**NATIONAL COMPARISONS** *continued*

	Years	Units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
HEALTH											
20. Life expectancy at birth – males(b)	2006	years	78.6	79.3	78.5	78.6	79.1	77.4	72.1	80.0	78.7
21. Life expectancy at birth – females(b)	2006	years	83.4	83.7	83.4	83.6	83.8	82.3	78.1	83.9	83.5
22. Smokers(c)(d)(e)(f)	2005	%	22.4	23.3	24.6	22.5	21.6	25.4	na	17.6	23.2
23. Risky drinkers(c)(d)(e)(f)	2005	%	7.2	7.7	8.7	7.7	9.6	7.0	na	9.0	7.9
24. Overweight or obese(c)(d)(e)(f)	2005	%	49.5	48.9	49.7	49.7	48.4	48.9	na	48.7	49.3
25. Persons with a disability(e)(f)	2003	%	17.7	19.9	22.5	22.6	21.4	22.6	np	15.8	20.0
26. Standardised death rate per 1,000 population(f)	2006	rate	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.8	8.7	5.5	6.0
27. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2006	rate	4.9	4.3	5.3	3.2	4.9	3.9	8.9	5.1	4.7
28. Road traffic fatalities per 100,000 population(f)	2005	rate	6	7	8	10	8	10	21	6	7
29. Elective surgery waiting times – public hospitals – median days(c)	2005	days	34	28	22	35	27	34	29	45	29
EDUCATION AND TRAINING											
30. Students in government schools(g)(h)	2007	%	66.5	64.3	68.6	65.2	66.6	72.0	75.6	58.3	66.4
31. Education and training participation – aged 15–19 years(i)	2007	%	77.8	85.4	72.6	78.1	70.3	76.6	56.1	81.6	77.8
32. Education and training participation – aged 20–24 years(i)	2007	%	38.9	40.1	32.4	38.1	34.0	38.0	24.1	46.7	37.4
33. National Reading benchmarks – Year 5 males(g)	2006	%	87.9	87.7	78.5	85.4	91.1	92.6	71.7	94.2	86.0
34. National Reading benchmarks – Year 5 females(g)	2006	%	92.8	92.1	84.3	90.8	94.1	95.6	77.6	96.9	90.8
35. Bachelor degree or above qualification – aged 25–64 years(i)	2007	%	24.9	26.6	20.7	21.4	22.3	17.5	22.5	41.9	24.1
WORK (c)											
36. Labour force	2007	'000	3 493	2 687	2 187	796	1 122	238	107	194	10 824
37. Participation rate	2007	%	63.1	64.6	67.1	62.4	67.6	60.3	70.2	73.6	64.8
38. Unemployment rate	2007	%	5.0	4.8	4.0	5.0	3.2	5.7	3.8	3.0	4.5
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES (c)											
39. Gross weekly household income – mean	2006	\$	1 378	1 283	1 275	1 151	1 299	1 025	1 602	1 639	1 305
40. Equivalised weekly disposable household income – mean	2006	\$	660	635	632	605	658	546	724	786	644
41. Household net worth – median	2006	\$'000	381.0	331.2	322.7	290.0	337.9	300.3	238.3	442.1	339.8

na not available

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Based on three years to 2005.

(c) Data are for 12 months ending 30 June.

(d) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(e) Separate estimates for NT are not available, but NT contributes to national estimates.

(f) Rates are age standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

(g) Data are at August.

(h) Full-time students only.

(i) Data are at May.

12.1**NATIONAL COMPARISONS** *continued*

	Years	Units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
HOUSING (b)											
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income – median ratio(c)(d)											
42. Recent home buyers in last 3 years(e)	2006	%	26	24	16	19	21	*14	20	(f)22	22
43. Owners with a mortgage	2006	%	22	20	21	19	19	16	14	17	20
44. Private renters	2006	%	23	21	21	22	19	17	19	19	21
45. First home buyers average loan – mean	2007	\$'000	257.5	219.2	229.3	185.2	218.5	164.4	202.6	232.6	230.0
46. Established house price index – percentage change(c)(g)	2007	%	4.1	13.7	15.5	11.5	13.3	8.7	10.6	10.7	10.1
CRIME AND JUSTICE											
47. Victims of personal crime	2005	%	5.4	4.5	6.1	5.0	5.6	4.7	6.6	5.8	5.3
48. Victims of household crime	2005	%	6.8	4.6	6.1	6.6	7.8	4.5	13.0	7.6	6.2
49. Investigations finalised within 30 days – assault	2006	%	63.2	57.2	43.7	58.6	59.2	78.2	73.6	50.5	59.8
50. Investigations finalised within 30 days – theft	2006	%	6.9	8.5	8.4	6.7	10.4	15.4	23.0	4.1	8.3
51. Prisoners with prior imprisonment	2007	%	53.1	53.3	65.2	51.4	55.2	63.4	68.5	57.4	56.5
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (b)											
52. Gross State Product – per capita(h)	2007	\$'000	46.8	47.1	45.5	41.8	61.5	39.2	63.5	62.8	48.0
53. Gross State Product – annual change(h)	2007	%	1.8	2.7	4.9	0.8	6.3	2.1	5.6	5.0	3.2
54. Retail turnover – annual change(h)	2007	%	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
55. New motor vehicle sales – annual change(i)	2007	%	3.0	0.9	5.0	-2.7	11.2	-3.9	4.1	5.8	3.3
56. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier – annual change	2007	%	4.6	10.8	17.1	13.6	13.3	13.3	-16.4	29.5	10.6
ENVIRONMENT											
57. Net household water consumption – per capita(b)	2005	kL	84.0	81.0	124.0	94.0	180.0	143.0	153.0	95.0	103.0
58. Renewable electricity generation	2007	%	7.4	2.4	3.0	8.5	2.2	89.4	—	na	8.1

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Data are for 12 months ending 30 June.

(c) Capital city.

(d) Excludes households with nil or negative income.

(e) Includes owners with and without mortgages

(f) Capital city estimates for ACT relate to total ACT.

(g) Reference period is June quarter, the percentage change is from previous corresponding quarter.

(h) Chain volume measures. Reference year is 2004–05.

(i) Annual change calculated by taking the average of monthly changes.

12.2**NATIONAL COMPARISONS, Data sources***National
indicators*

ABS Census of Population and Housing.	4
ABS data available on request, Survey of Education and Work	31–32; 35
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE).	58
<i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0)	1; 3; 5–8
<i>Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (cat. no. 5220.0)	52–53
<i>Australian Social Trends 2007</i> (cat. no. 4102)	13–18; 27–28
<i>Causes of Death, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3303.0)	26
<i>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4901)	19
<i>Crime and Safety, Australia, April 2005</i> (cat. no. 4509.0)	47–48
<i>Deaths, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3302.0)	20–21
<i>Disabilities, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, 2003</i> (cat. no. 4430.0)	25
<i>House Prices Indexes</i> (cat. no. 6416.0)	46
<i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005–06</i> (cat. no. 6523.0)	39–40
<i>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6554.0)	41
<i>Housing Finance, Australia</i> (cat. no. 5609)	45; 56
<i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005–06</i> (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).	42–44
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery</i> (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	36–38
<i>Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families – Electronic Delivery</i> (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)	9–12
Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs	33–34
National Health Survey, <i>Summary of Results</i> (cat. no. 4364.0)	22–24
<i>Population by Age and Sex; Australian States and Territories</i> (cat. no. 3201.0)	2
<i>Prisoners in Australia</i> (cat. no. 4517.0)	51
<i>Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4510.0)	49–50
<i>Retail Trade, Australia</i> (cat. no. 8501.0).	54
<i>Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery</i> (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001)	55
<i>Schools, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4221.0)	30
Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2007, Report on Government Services 2007, Productivity Commission, Canberra	29
<i>Water Account, Australia</i> (cat. no. 4610.0)	57

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADVO	Apprehended Domestic Violence Order
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
APVO	Apprehended Personal Violence Order
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
BOTPLS	Bridging for Overseas-Trained Professionals Loan Scheme
cat. no.	Catalogue number
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ -e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRB	collector record book
ERP	estimated resident population
FTE	full-time equivalent
Gg	gigagram
GL	gigalitre
GP	General Medical Practitioner
GSP	gross state product
GWh	gigawatt hour
GWP	global warming potential
ha	hectare
hrs	hours
HACC	Home and Community Care, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOIST	Health Outcomes Information Statistical Toolkit
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
kg	kilogram
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre

km²	square kilometre
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
min	minute
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
ML	megalitre
Mt	million tonnes
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
N₂O	nitrous oxide
NESB	non-English speaking background
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
ppm	parts per million
PELS	Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme
PJ	petajoule
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSI	principal source of income
Qld	Queensland
REINSW	Real Estate Institute of New South Wales
RPI	regional pollution index
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SES	State Emergency Service
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TJ	terajoule
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
VET	vocational education and training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
yrs	years
°C	degrees Celsius
µg/dL	micrograms per decilitre

GLOSSARY

Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)	Accommodation for retired or aged people where the occupants are not regarded as being self-sufficient and do not provide their own meals. Reference: <i>2006 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Admitted patient	A patient who undergoes a hospital's formal admission process to receive treatment and/or care. This treatment and/or care is provided over a period of time and can occur in hospital and/or in the person's home (for hospital-in-the-home patients). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Affective disorders	A mood disturbance. Includes mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia. Reference: <i>Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).
Age-specific death rate	The number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given. Reference: <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).
Age-specific fertility rate	The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15–19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given. Reference: <i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Anxiety disorders	Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes Agoraphobia, Social phobia, Panic disorder, Generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Reference: <i>Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).
Apparent retention rate	This is the number of school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10). In this publication, apparent retention rates are generally calculated for full-time school students who continued to Year 12 of secondary schooling. Reference: <i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Apprehended Violence Order (AVO)	Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) are orders that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering a number of things that the defendant must not do. Depending on the relationship between the applicant and defendant, AVOs can relate to either domestic violence or non-domestic related (personal) violence. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; NSW Police.
Apprentices and trainees	Persons undertaking new apprenticeships and traineeships are covered by formal agreements known as either Training Agreements or Contracts of Training. Under these agreements, the employer is obligated to provide training, help and supervision; and the trainee or apprentice is obligated to work as well as undertake the training. Reference: <i>Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard—Standard for new apprenticeships 2005</i> .
Assault	An incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was physically attacked or threatened with force or violence. Reference: <i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)	A classification of businesses by type of activity. Reference: <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993</i> (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).
Australian Customs value	The value for import duty purposes determined by Customs. The primary basis for its establishment is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important is that the buyer and seller must be independent. If these conditions are not met World Trade Organization (WTO) rules are used to determine the Customs value. It is the prime valuation method used by ABS for disseminating international merchandise import statistics. Reference: <i>International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001</i> (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).
Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)	The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) is a new Australian standard classification and replaces the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). ASCED is comprised of two component classifications, Level of Education and Field of Education. It provides a basis for comparable administrative and statistical data on educational activities and attainment classified by level and field. Reference: <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001</i> (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).
Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)	The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition is the product of a review program undertaken jointly by a project team from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA) for use in the collection, publication and analysis of occupation statistics. Reference: <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1997</i> (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).
Australia's Register of the National Estate	Australia's national register of places of natural, historical and Indigenous significance. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, <i>Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> .
Available beds	Beds immediately available for use by admitted patients as required. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Average annual growth rate	The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula: $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right] \times 100$ <p>where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years. Reference: <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).</p>
Average length of stay	The average number of patient days for admitted patient episodes. Patients admitted and separated on the same day are allocated a length of stay of one day. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Average loan	The average loan series is calculated using the total value of lending commitments per month and the total number of dwellings financed per month. The average loan series does not necessarily represent the average loan size per dwelling. Reference: <i>Housing Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).
Average takings per room night occupied	The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period. Reference: <i>Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).
Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Reference: <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6302.0).

Bail	This is generally a pre-sentence option where a person is released into the community for a period before they appear in court for trial or final sentencing. Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Balancing item	Calculated as the residual of Gross State Product (GSP) less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and a statistical discrepancy. Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Before and after school care program	A type of formal care available to school aged children before and/or after school hours. Reference: <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat. Reference: <i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Birthweight	The first weight of the baby (stillborn or liveborn) obtained after birth (usually measured to the nearest 5 grams and obtained within one hour of birth). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Blended family	A couple family containing two or more children aged 0–17 years, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either member of the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Body Mass Index (BMI)	A measure calculated from self-reported height and weight data. The formula is weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). To produce a measure of the prevalence of overweight or obesity in adults, BMI values are grouped in a way which allows categories to be reported against NHMRC guidelines. Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Bond/recognizance	There are several different types of bonds which may be imposed by a court. Generally they all require the offender to be 'of good behaviour' for a certain length of time and may impose other conditions as well. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	An incident where a person's home, garage or shed had been broken into, or where an attempt was made to break into a person's home, garage or shed. Break and enter offences relating to a car or garden are excluded. Reference: <i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Bridging data	Data produced taking into account the quantification of differences in the scope of (usually) consecutive survey population characteristics, thus enabling serial analysis of selected data items. Reference: <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Broadband	An 'always on' Internet connection with an access speed equal to or greater than 256 Kilobits per second. Reference: <i>Household Use of Information Technology</i> (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).
Cancer case	These are individual cancers. A person may have more than one cancer giving rise to multiple cases in the same person. Second cases in one person are only counted if they are of different cell type or originate in a different organ. Reference: NSW Central Cancer Registry, <i>Cancer in NSW Incidence and Mortality Report 2006</i> .
Capital expenditure	Expenditure on large-scale fixed assets (for example, new buildings and equipment with a useful life extending over a number of years). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Care and protection order	Care and protection orders can be grouped into four categories: guardianship orders involves the transfer of legal guardianship to an authorised department or to an individual; custody orders refer to a third party being responsible for the day-to-day requirements of the child while the parent retains guardianship; supervisory orders require authorised departments to supervise the level of care provided to the child; interim and temporary orders provide for a limited period of supervision and/or placement of a child. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Child Protection Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. CWS 26).
Carer	A person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long term conditions, or older persons (i.e. aged 60 years and over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. Reference: <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).
Casualty	Any person killed or injured as a result of a crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, <i>Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005</i> .
Causes of death	Underlying causes of death are classified to the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD–10 for 1997 and onwards). Reference: <i>Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Chain volume measures	Estimates that exclude the direct effects of changes in prices. Unlike current measure estimates, they take account of changes to price relativities that occur from one year to the next. Annually re-weighted chain volume indexes are referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year. Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Changeover buyer	A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed, and either the reference person or partner had owned or been purchasing a home previously. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Child protection report	A child protection report is initiated when a person makes contact with the Department of Community Services about a concern for a child's or young person's welfare or safety. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, <i>Annual Statistical Report, 2004–05</i> .
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia. Reference: <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).
Cleared criminal incidents	A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2003</i> .
Closed drug treatment episodes	Refers to a period of contact, with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and a treatment agency. A closed drug treatment episode may be for a specific treatment, such as information and education only, that may be part of a larger treatment plan; or it may be for a specific treatment, such as withdrawal management (detoxification), that is part of a long term overall treatment plan. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004–05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS–NMDS)</i> (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).
Community-based corrections	This refers to the community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions, which principally involve the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work. Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Community Aged Care Packages	A Commonwealth-funded program designed to provide assistance to enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).
Community health	Non-residential health services offered by public or registered non-profit establishments to patients/clients, in an integrated and coordinated manner in a community setting, or the coordination of health services elsewhere in the community. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, <i>Health Expenditure Australia, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).
Community mental health service	A service or facility that delivers specialised non-admitted mental health services, in hospitals, community-based settings, or residential care. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2005, <i>Mental health services in Australia, 2003–04</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40).
Community Service Order	The offender is ordered to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community service work. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007</i> (ABS cat. no. 6292.0). Reference: <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).
Construction of dwellings	Construction of dwellings represents commitments made to individuals to finance, by way of progress payments, the construction of owner occupied dwellings. Reference: <i>Housing Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).
Consumption of fixed capital	The reduction in the value of fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not taken into account. Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Contributing family workers	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative. Reference: <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Control order	Includes fixed term, minimum and additional term with Department of Juvenile Justice supervision, minimum and additional term with other supervision and minimum and additional term with no supervision. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2003</i> .
Conversions, etc.	A conversion is building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building (e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments). Reference: <i>Building Activity, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8752.0).
Convicted ex parte	Includes cases where the accused either: (i) pleaded guilty and was convicted in his/her absence; or (ii) failed to appear, was convicted by the court on the evidence presented and a conviction warrant issued by the court for the offender in order to impose a penalty. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Core activity limitation	A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of the core activities (communication, mobility or self care). There are four levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core-activity task

Core activity limitation <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ severe: the person sometimes needs help with a core-activity task; or has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or can communicate more easily using non-spoken forms of communication ■ moderate: the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core activity task ■ mild: the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment; or cannot easily walk 200 metres or up and down stairs without a handrail or easily bend to pick up an object from the floor or has difficulty using public transport. <p>Reference: <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).</p>
Corrective services custody	<p>Confinement in a place intended primarily for the purpose of confining prisoners, such as a prison, prison farm, Periodic Detention Centre or Community Custody Centre.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).</p>
Couple family	<p>A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals. A couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).</p>
Crash	<p>Any apparently unpremeditated event reported to the police and resulting in death, injury or property damage attributable to the movement of a road vehicle on a road.</p> <p>Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, <i>Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006</i>.</p>
Crude divorce rate	<p>The number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. Reference: <i>Divorces, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).</p>
Crude marriage rate	<p>The number of marriages registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. Reference: <i>Marriages, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001).</p>
Current prices	<p>Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. For example, estimates for 2003–04 are valued using 2003–04 prices. This contrasts to chain volume measures where the prices used in valuation refer to the prices of a previous period. Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).</p>
De facto marriage	<p>The relationship between two people who live together in a consensual union who are not registered as married to each other. A de facto marriage may exist between a couple of the opposite sex or of the same sex. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).</p>
Death	<p>Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or enroute to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Reference: <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).</p>
Decile	<p>Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into 10 equal groups, each comprising 10% of the estimated population. Reference: <i>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).</p>
Dependent child/ren	<p>An individual who is either a child aged under 15 years or a child aged 15–24 years who is a full-time dependent student. To be regarded as a child the individual cannot have a partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).</p>

Dial-up connections	Connection to the Internet via modem and dial-up software utilising the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN). Reference: <i>Household Use of Information Technology</i> (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).
Disability	A limitation, restriction or impairment which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. Reference: <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).
Discouraged jobseekers	Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but were not actively looking for work, as they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young/too old by employers; lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; difficulties because of language or ethnic background; no jobs in their locality or line of work; no jobs available at all. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Disposable income	Gross income after income tax and the Medicare levy are deducted and family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink is added. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Domestic relationship	<p>A domestic relationship exists when a person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Is a current or former spouse; or ■ Is a current or former de facto partner (which includes couples in gay and lesbian relationships); or ■ Is in or has been in an intimate relationship with the victim; or ■ Cares or has cared for the victim; or ■ Resides with or has resided with the victim; or ■ Is or has been a relative of the victim. <p>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>Domestic Violence Interagency Guidelines</i>.</p>
Drug-induced deaths	<p>Any death where the underlying cause of death was due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ an acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs. Included are deaths from accidental overdoses due to misuse of drugs, intentional self-harm, assault and deaths undetermined as to intent; or ■ an acute condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent. <p>The term 'drug' refers to substances classified as drugs, medicaments or biological substances under ICD-10 guidelines. These drugs may be used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes, or to produce a psychoactive effect. The term excludes alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents (e.g. petrol). Reference: <i>Information paper: Drug-Induced Deaths—A Guide to ABS Causes of Death Data</i> (ABS cat. no. 4809.055.001).</p>
Duration of imprisonment	Average duration of imprisonment is the mean length of time in months of the non-parole period imposed on the principal offence. Sentences of cumulative imprisonment are excluded, in which case, only the penalty for the principal offence is shown. The calculation of the average duration of imprisonment does not include sentences of life imprisonment. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Duration of unemployment	<p>Under the redesigned Labour Force Survey questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the shorter of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or ■ the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week. <p>Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).</p>

Dwelling	Defined as a suite of rooms contained within a building which are self-contained and intended for long-term residential use. To be self-contained the suite of rooms must possess cooking and bathing facilities as building fixtures. See also Dwelling structure. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Dwelling structure	The dwelling structure type is determined by the structure of the building that contains the dwelling. Households belong to one of four dwelling categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ separate house; ■ semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse flat, unit, or apartment and; ■ other dwelling, including caravan or cabin in a caravan park, houseboat in a marina, caravan not in a caravan park, houseboat not in a marina and house or flat attached to a shop. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Elective surgery	Elective care in which the procedures required by patients are listed in the surgical operations section of the Medicare Benefits Schedule, with the exclusion of specific procedures frequently done by non-surgical clinicians and some procedures for which the associated waiting time is strongly influenced by factors other than the supply of services. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Emergency department waiting time to service delivery	The time elapsed for each patient from presentation to the emergency department to commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse. It is calculated by deducting the date and time the patient presents from the date and time of the service event. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Employed	All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work; or ■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm but were not at work. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements	Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick and paid holiday leave. Reference: <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements	Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both). Reference: <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Employment injuries	All injuries resulting from accidents and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, <i>Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05</i> .
Employment restriction	An employment restriction is determined for persons with one or more disabilities if because of their disability they are: permanently unable to work; or are restricted in the type of work they can do; or need at least one day a week off work on average, or are restricted in the number of hours they can work; or require an employer to provide special equipment, or modify the work environment, or make special arrangements; or need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision; or require assistance from a disability job placement program; or would find it difficult to change jobs or get a preferred job. Reference: <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Endangered ecological communities	<p>An ecological community is eligible to be listed as an endangered ecological community if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival cease to operate; or ■ it might already be extinct. <p>Reference: <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>.</p>
Endangered populations	<p>A population is eligible to be listed as an endangered population if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it is facing a high risk of becoming extinct in nature in NSW and it is of conservation value at the State or regional level. The intention of the criteria is to exclude from listing isolated populations of limited conservation value. Reference: <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>.</p>
Endangered species	<p>A species is eligible to be listed as an endangered species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate; or ■ its numbers have been reduced to such a critical level, or its habitats have been so drastically reduced, that it is in immediate danger of extinction; or ■ it might already be extinct, but is not presumed extinct. <p>Reference: <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>.</p>
Equity in the dwelling	<p>A household's equity in the dwelling is the difference between the value of the dwelling and the total amount outstanding on mortgages taken out on the dwelling for any purpose, or unsecured loans taken out for housing purposes. From 2003–04 excludes amounts of loans for business and investment purposes secured against the dwelling. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).</p>
Equivalised disposable household income	<p>Equivalised income scales adjust household income according to the size and composition of the household to enable a better comparison of the economic wellbeing of different types of households. In the case of the ABS equivalised income scale, a lone person household has a factor of 1.0, that is, a lone person household's income is divided by 1.0 to get the equivalised household income (i.e. they are the same). For other households the factor is the sum of 1.0 for the first adult, 0.5 for each subsequent adult aged 15 years and over, and 0.3 for each child aged under 15 years. For example, a family with two parents (1.0+0.5) and two children under 15 years (0.3+0.3) has a factor of 2.1. The household income is then divided by 2.1 to derive the equivalised household income. Disposable income is obtained by subtracting income tax and the Medicare levy from gross income. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).</p>
Established dwelling	<p>A dwelling that has been completed, for 12 months or more, prior to the lodgement of a loan application, or has been previously occupied. Reference: <i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).</p>
Estimated Resident Population (ERP)	<p>The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. Reference: <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).</p>
Exercise level	<p>Based on frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and duration of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the two weeks prior to interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped for output as Sedentary (includes no exercise), Low, Moderate, or High. Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).</p>

Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH)	The Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) program delivers care at home that is equivalent to high level residential care. This program began as a pilot in 2000, but is now established as an ongoing program. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	Extended labour force underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks, and (ii) discouraged jobseekers, as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii). Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent–child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Family day care	A type of formal care provided by experienced caregivers in their own homes, available for a full day or part day. Schemes are administered and supported by central coordination units. Reference: <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Fatality	A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, <i>Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006</i> .
Fatigue	<p>The identification of fatigue as a contributing factor in road crashes cannot always be determined directly from police reports. Fatigue is considered to have been involved as a contributing factor to a road crash if that crash involved at least one fatigued motor vehicle controller. A motor vehicle controller is assessed as having been fatigued if the following conditions are satisfied together or separately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the vehicle's controller was described by police as being asleep, drowsy or fatigued; ■ the vehicle performed a manoeuvre which suggested loss of concentration of the controller due to fatigue. <p>Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, <i>Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006</i>.</p>
Federally-sentenced prisoner	Persons charged and sentenced under a Commonwealth statute or transferred from another country to serve their sentence in Australia. Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Fetal death	A fetal death is the delivery of a child, who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see perinatal death). Reference: <i>Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Final consumption expenditure (general government)	Net expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public corporations, which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets. Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Final consumption expenditure (households)	Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes expenditures by unincorporated businesses and expenditures on assets by non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital formation). Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Finance commitment	A firm offer of finance which either has been, or is normally expected to be, accepted. Commitments accepted and cancelled in the same month are included. Commitments to non-residents are excluded. Reference: <i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Finance lease	Refers to the leasing or hiring of tangible assets under an agreement, other than a hire purchase agreement, which substantially transfers from the lessor to the lessee all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without transferring the legal ownership. Reference: <i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Financial assets	An asset whose value arises not from its physical existence (as would a building, piece of land, or capital equipment) but from a contractual relationship. Financial assets are mostly financial claims (with the exception of shares). Financial claims entitle the owner to receive a payment, or a series of payments, from an institutional unit to which the owner has provided funds. Examples include accounts held with financial institutions, ownership of an incorporated business, debentures and bonds, trusts, superannuation funds, and loans to other persons. Reference: <i>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).
Fine option	A community-based sentence type where the offender is serving a sentence for default of a fine. In most jurisdictions this order type requires an offender to complete community service as a reparatory act. Fine option is a sub-category of Reparation (see Reparation). Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
First home buyer	A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed, and neither the reference person nor their co-resident partner had owned or been purchasing a home previously. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Fixed loans	A commitment for a fixed amount for a fixed period for a specific purpose. Reference: <i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Formal child care	Regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care and occasional care. Preschool has been excluded from the definition of formal care. This was due to the widely accepted view that the main focus of preschools is education and preparing children for school, rather than providing a child care service. Many child care services also include developmental and educational programs and preschools provide a child care service at the same time as they provide education, so there is some overlap. Data on preschool attendance continued to be collected as part of the survey but, where possible, preschool is presented separately from formal child care. Reference: <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Formal learning	Refers to learning which is structured, taught learning in institutions and organisations and leads to a recognised qualification issued by a relevant body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. A learning activity is formal if it leads to a learning achievement that is possible to position within the <i>Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF)</i> and includes workplace training if such training results in a qualification. Reference: <i>Adult Learning, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).
Formal reserves	Nature conservation reserves and reserves meeting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) categories as defined by the IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas (1994). Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, <i>Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> .
Free on board (f.o.b.)	The value of goods measured on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis includes all production and other costs incurred up until the goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Free on board values exclude international insurance and transport costs. They include the value of the outside packaging in which the product is wrapped, but do not include the value of the international freight containers used for transporting the goods. Reference: <i>International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001</i> (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

Fugitive emissions	These emissions are not fully controlled, but in most cases are not accidental. Examples of fugitive emissions are leaks from gas pipelines and valves, venting and flaring of gases, methane emissions from coal seams and vapour given off by petroleum stores. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, <i>The National Greenhouse Strategy</i> , 1998.
Full-time custody	A type of custody where a prisoner is required to be held in custody on a full-time basis. This includes prisons and work outreach camps. Full-time prison custody excludes periodic detention. Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Full-time equivalent (FTE)	A measure of the total level of staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time staff member is equal to 1.0. The calculation of FTE for part-time staff is based on the proportion of time worked compared with that worked by full-time staff performing similar duties. Casual relief staff are excluded. Reference: <i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Gestational age	The duration of pregnancy in completed weeks calculated from the date of the first day of a woman's last menstrual period and her baby's date of birth, or via ultrasound, or derived from clinical assessment during pregnancy or from examination of the baby after birth. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Gini coefficient	The Gini coefficient is a single statistic which summarises the distribution of income across the population. It ranges between zero when all incomes are equal and one when one unit receives all the income. The smaller the Gini coefficient the more even the distribution of income. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Government income support	The data have been compiled using Centrelink data on income support customers. People receiving more than one Department of Family and Community Services payment are only counted once by using the main payment type. The main payments types include: Age pension; Disability Support Pension; Newstart Allowance; Parenting Payment Single; Youth Allowance; and other pensions and allowances. Excluded are Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart, and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B. The data includes both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. Reference: Department of Family and Community Services.
Government pensions and allowances/Government cash benefits	Regular, recurring receipts from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included here, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA)	Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, 2005, <i>Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> .
Greenhouse gas	Gases that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆). In addition, the photochemically important gases—NMVOCs, oxides of nitrogen (NO _x) and carbon monoxide (CO)—are also considered. NMVOC, NO _x and CO are not direct greenhouse gases. However, they contribute indirectly to the greenhouse effect by influencing the rate at which ozone and other greenhouse gases are produced and destroyed in the atmosphere. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, <i>National Greenhouse Gas Inventory</i> , 2002.

Gross domestic product (GDP)	The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus GDP, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Gross income	Regular cash receipts before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted. Excludes family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Gross incurred cost of workplace injuries	Refers to the sum of compensation payment plus an estimate of future liability if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, <i>Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin 2004–05</i> .
Gross State Product (GSP)	GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole. The GSP measure used in this publication is GSP(A), which is a simple average of GSP using the the production approach, GSP(P), and the income and expenditure approach, GSP(I/E). Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Gross value of commodities produced	The value placed on commodities at the point of sale (i.e. market place). Reference: <i>Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced</i> (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).
Group household	A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent–child relationships or other blood relationships in these households. Reference: <i>2006 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
High-level residential care	Care provided to residents in residential care facilities (RCS) who have been classified as having a need for and are receiving a very high level of care (i.e. patients classified in RCS categories 1–4). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, <i>Health Expenditure Australia, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).
Higher court	There are two jurisdictions in the NSW Higher Courts, the Supreme Court and the District Court. The Supreme Court deals only with the most serious matters. The District Court deals with all other matters on indictment and appeals against conviction or sentence arising from Local Court cases. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Higher education student	A person who has been admitted to a higher education institution and who is enrolled (either full-time, part-time or externally) in a higher education award course, an enabling course or a non-award course to be undertaken in the semester used as the reference period. Reference: Department of Education Science and Training, <i>Students 2003: Selected Higher Education Statistics</i> .
Home and Community Care (HACC) Client	A client that receives HACC services because they are frail or disabled. Reference: Department of Ageing and Health, Home and Community Care Program National Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), <i>HACC MDS Annual Bulletin 2004–05</i> .
Home detention	An alternative means of serving sentences of full-time imprisonment of up to 18 months. The conditions of the Order constrain the offender's liberty to an extent that approximates confinement in minimum security custody with access to day release programs. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .

Homelessness	Includes 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' homelessness. Primary homelessness: people without conventional accommodation (living on the streets, in deserted buildings, improvised dwellings, under bridges, in parks etc.). Secondary homelessness: people moving between various forms of temporary shelter including friends, emergency accommodation, youth refuges, hostels and boarding houses. Tertiary homelessness: people living in single rooms in private boarding houses—without their own bathroom, kitchen, or security of tenure. Reference: <i>Counting the Homeless</i> (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).
Hospital	A health care facility established under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation as a hospital or a free-standing day procedure unit and authorised to provide treatment and/or care to patients. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Household	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
House price index	The Established House Price index refers to detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land. The Project Home Price index refers to dwellings available for construction on a client's block of land. Price therefore relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land). Reference: <i>House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities</i> (ABS cat. no. 6416.0).
Housing costs	Housing costs for the purpose of this publication comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ rent payments, ■ rates payments (general and water), ■ mortgage or unsecured loan payments, if the initial purpose was primarily to buy, add to or alter the dwelling. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Housing costs as a proportion of income	The total weekly housing costs of a group (e.g. one parent households) are divided by the total weekly income of that group, expressed as a percentage. Households with nil or negative total income are not included in this calculation. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Illicit drugs	Illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly or inappropriately, and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004</i> .
Imprisonment	An order requiring a person to be detained within a facility built especially for the purpose of incarceration. Includes: Life and indeterminate imprisonment, Imprisonment with determined term and Periodic detention. Reference: <i>Criminal Courts, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4513.0).
Incorporated enterprise	An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners. Also known as a limited liability company. Reference: <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Indigenous	A person is defined to be of Indigenous origin if he or she identifies themselves as of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Reference: <i>2006 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Indirect standardised death rate	Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The indirect method of standardisation is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. Reference: <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).
Industrial dispute	A state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise of strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work. Reference: <i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6321.0.55.001).
Industry value added (IVA)	Represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by businesses, in the selected industry, to gross domestic product. Reference: <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Reference: <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. Reference: <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).
Informal child care	Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent/guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. It comprises care by (step) brothers or sisters, care by grandparents, care by other relatives (including a parent living elsewhere) and care by other (unrelated) people such as friends, neighbours, nannies or babysitters. It may be paid or unpaid. Reference: <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Informal learning	Refers to unstructured, non-institutionalised learning activities that are related to work, family, community or leisure. Activities may occur on a self-directed basis, but are excluded from scope if there is no specific intention to learn. Reference: <i>Adult Learning, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).
Informal reserve	An area reserved on non-nature conservation reserve tenure through both legislated and non-legislated means. The status of informal reserves is not secure, relying on the state or territory management agency responsible for the interpretation and application of the guidelines applicable to the area within an informal reserve. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, <i>Australia's State of the Forests Report</i> , 2003.
Injured	A person who is injured as a result of a crash, and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, <i>Road Traffic Crashes in NSW</i> , 2005.
In-stream water use	The use of freshwater in situ, such as water use for hydro-electricity generation and aquaculture purposes is classified as in-stream use, and is included in the accounts as self-extracted water use. In-stream volumes are considered to be a type of non-consumptive use, for although these volumes are also considered to be a form of regulated discharge, an economic benefit is gained from the use of the water prior to discharge. Reference: <i>Water Account, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).
Intact family	A couple family containing at least one child aged 0–17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no child aged 0–17 years who is the step child of either member of the couple. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural child of either parent. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

International Classification of Diseases (ICD)	The World Health Organization (WHO) <i>International Classification of Diseases (ICD)</i> is used to code illness and death to produce Australia's morbidity and mortality statistics. As a statistical classification, it is designed to encompass the entire range of morbid conditions within a manageable number of categories. Further details of the ICD–10 codes are available from the World Health Organization 1994, <i>International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, (ICD–10)</i> . Reference: <i>Illicit Drug Use, Sources of Australian Data</i> (ABS cat. no. 4808.0).
Internet access	Availability of lines, points, ports, and modem to subscribers to access the Internet. Reference: <i>Household Use of Information Technology</i> (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).
Ischaemic heart disease deaths	Deaths where coronary heart diseases, including heart attack (acute myocardial infarction, coronary occlusion) and angina (angina pectoris), are identified as the underlying cause (ICD–10 codes I20–I25 for 1997 onwards). Reference: <i>Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Job vacancy	A job vacancy is a job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action had been taken. Reference: <i>Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6354.0).
Killed	A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, <i>Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006</i> .
Kyoto accounting	'Kyoto accounting' is relevant to Australia's target of limiting annual emissions over 2008 to 2012 to 108% of 1990 emissions. Under Kyoto accounting provisions, the Forestry sector comprises new plantations established on agricultural land since 1990, a narrower definition than the Forestry sector under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) accounting provisions (see the National Inventory Report 2005 for further details). Reference: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, <i>State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005, 2007</i> .
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined. Reference: <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).
Labour force underutilisation rate	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Labour Force Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Reference: <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).
Land showing signs of salinity	Land with dead trees, salt scalds or salt tolerant plants (e.g. sea barley grass, red weed, beadbush and samphire), land where crops and pastures are unable to be grown and land that is waterlogged for significant parts of the year. Reference: <i>Salinity on Australian Farms</i> (ABS cat. no. 4615.0).
Landlord type	Renters belong to one of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ state or territory housing authority: where the household pays rent to a state or territory housing authority or trust; ■ private landlords: where the household pays rent to a real estate agent or to another person not in the same household; or ■ other: where the household pays rent to the owner/manager of a caravan park, an employer (including a government authority), a housing cooperative, a community or church group, or any other body not included elsewhere. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime. Reference: <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Linked trip	A linked trip is a journey from one activity to another, ignoring changes of modes. A linked trip comprises one or more unlinked trip legs. For example, a person who lives in Parramatta may travel to work in Sydney Central Business District by train with a walk trip to and from the train. This would be counted as one linked trip from home to work. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, <i>2005 Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> .
Live birth	The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (World Health Organisation definition). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	Values are published as one figure but include two distinct components: value of livestock slaughtered and value of net exports. Reference: <i>Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced</i> (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).
Local court	A Lower Court level (also referred to as Magistrates' Court, Local Court or Court of Petty Sessions) which deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all the state and territory court levels. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> .
Lone person	A person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He or she may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Long day care centre	A type of formal care that is centre-based and is available to children between birth and school age for the full day or part day. Centres are usually open for most of the year. Reference: <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Long term arrivals and departures	Long term arrivals comprise overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of 12 months or more. Long term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas migrants departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia. See also <i>Net overseas migration</i> . Reference: <i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures</i> (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).
Long term health condition	A medical condition (illness, injury or disability) which has lasted at least six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more. Some reported conditions were assumed to be long term, including asthma, arthritis, cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes, rheumatic heart disease, heart attack and stroke. Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Long term unemployed	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more, where duration of unemployment is based on the last job. See <i>Duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Long term unemployment rate	The number of long term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Low birthweight	Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Main treatment type—alcohol and other drug treatment	Refers to the principal activity, as judged by the treatment provider, that is necessary for the completion of the treatment plan for the principal drug of concern. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004–05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS–NMDs)</i> (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).
Manufacturing industries	Consists of the manufacturing division of the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)</i> . Reference: <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993</i> (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).
Marginal attachment to the labour force	Comprises two groups of persons marginally attached to the labour force: persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week but available to start work within four weeks; and discouraged jobseekers. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Marginally housed	People in housing situations close to the minimum standard. Reference: <i>Counting the Homeless</i> (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).
Mean income	The total income received by a group of units divided by the number of units in the group. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Median income	That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Median ratio of housing costs to income	The ratio of weekly housing costs to gross weekly income is calculated for each household. The median is the level of that ratio that divides a group of households into two equal parts, one half having the ratio above the median and the other half having the ratio below the median. Households with nil or negative total income are not included in this calculation. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Mental disorder	According to the <i>ICD–10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders</i> , a disorder implies 'the existence of a clinically recognisable set of symptoms or behaviour associated in most cases with distress and with interference with personal functions' (World Health Organisation, 1992, p. 5). Most diagnoses require criteria relating to severity and duration to be met. Reference: <i>National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults: Users' Guide</i> (ABS cat. no. 4327.0).
Migration adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Reference: <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).
Mode of travel	Unlinked trips have only one mode and one purpose. Linked trips can comprise more than one mode so a priority mode is allocated to each trip based on a determined priority of modes. Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, <i>2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> .
Motor vehicle theft	An incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. It includes privately owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household. A motor vehicle includes cars, motorbikes and trucks; while caravans, trailers and floats were excluded. Reference: <i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Mt	<p>'Mt' is millions of metric tonnes of emissions. Technically a tonne of emissions is 1 tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e), which includes the greenhouse gases – carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and the synthetic greenhouse gases (the hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride and the perfluorocarbons (PFCs)). Reference: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, <i>State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005, 2007</i>.</p>
National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality	<p>Statutory agreement that outlines national objectives for protecting or managing particular aspects of ambient air quality. Includes national ambient air quality standards that designate the maximum allowable concentration for various air pollutants. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Conservation.</p>
Natural increase	<p>Excess of births over deaths. Reference: <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).</p>
Natural parent	<p>A parent who is related to his or her child/ren by either birth or adoption. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).</p>
Neonatal death	<p>A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of any child who, after delivery, breathed or showed any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see <i>Perinatal death</i>). Reference: <i>Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).</p>
Neoplasm	<p>A neoplasm is a new growth of abnormal tissue (a tumour). Tumours can be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). Cancer refers to several diseases and can affect most types of cells in various parts of the body. Reference: <i>National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).</p>
Net capital expenditure	<p>The value of total capital expenditure less proceeds received from the disposal of fixed tangible assets. Reference: <i>Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8226.0).</p>
Net interstate migration	<p>The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative. Reference: <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).</p>
Net overseas migration	<p>Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more; ■ the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures). <p>Since September 2006, the new method for estimating net overseas migration is based on a travellers' actual duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule. Under the 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia or absent from Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in the net overseas migration component of the estimated resident population. Reference: <i>Migration Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).</p>
New dwelling	<p>Is a dwelling that has been completed within 12 months of the lodgement of a loan application, and the borrower will be the first occupant. Reference: <i>Housing Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).</p>
Non-admitted patient occasion of service	<p>Occurs when a patient attends a functional unit of the hospital for the purpose of receiving some form of service, but is not admitted. A visit for administrative purposes is not an occasion of service. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).</p>

Non-financial assets	Non-financial assets are all assets other than financial assets. Examples include residential and non-residential property, household contents and vehicles. Reference: <i>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).
Non-formal learning	Non-formal learning refers to structured, taught learning, but differs from formal learning in that it does not lead to a qualification within the AQF. It includes non-accredited workplace training, that is, training that does not lead to a recognised qualification. Reference: <i>Adult Learning, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).
Non-government school	Any school not administered by a Department of Education, but including special schools administered by government authorities other than the state and territory education departments. Reference: <i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Non-medical drug use	The definition used in the survey questionnaire and for this publication is: either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience; or for performance (e.g. athletic) enhancement; or for cosmetic (e.g. body shaping) purposes. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004</i> .
Non-private dwelling	Dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Reference: <i>2006 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Non-school qualification	Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Reference: <i>Education and Work, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).
Notifiable disease	Certification in an approved form of a disease listed in the Schedule 3 of Notifiable Diseases of the <i>NSW Public Health Act 1991</i> . Reference: NSW Department of Health, <i>The Health of the People of New South Wales – Report of the Chief Health Officer 2006</i> .
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Occasional care	A type of formal care provided mainly for children who have not started school. These services cater mainly for the needs of families who require short term care for their children. Reference: <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Occupation	A collection of jobs which are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. The <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition</i> , which is used for the classification of occupations, applies skill level and skill specialisation as major criteria. Reference: <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition</i> (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).
Occupational diseases	Includes diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which employment was a contributing factor. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, <i>Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05</i> .
Offence proven (Children's Court)	Proven offences include those appearances resulting in referral to drug programs, return to former custody, revoked or amended community service orders and referrals to other jurisdictions. Appearances resulting in Apprehended Violence Orders are not included. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
One parent family	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually residing in the household. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Operating profit before tax (OPBT)	Profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid), i.e. total income, minus total expenses, plus change in inventories. Reference: <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Original series	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Other days of reduced activity	Days other than days away from work or from school/study on which a person had cut down on their usual activities for at least half the day, as a result of personal injury or illness. Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Other dwelling	Includes caravans, houseboats, or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Other formal care	A type of formal care other than before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care, occasional care and preschool. Reference: <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Other health professional (OHP)	Comprises: Aboriginal health worker (n.e.c.), Accredited counsellor, Acupuncturist, Alcohol and drug worker (n.e.c.), Audiologist/Audiometrist, Chemist (for advice), Chiropodist/podiatrist, Chiropractor, Dietitian/Nutritionist, Herbalist, Hypnotherapist, Naturopath, Nurse, Occupational therapist, Optician/optometrist, Osteopath, Physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, Psychologist, Social worker/welfare officer, Speech therapist/pathologist. Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Other income	Income other than wages and salaries, own business or partnership income and government pensions and allowances. This includes income received as a result of ownership of financial assets (interest, dividends), and of non-financial assets (rent, royalties) and other regular receipts from sources such as superannuation, child support, workers' compensation and scholarships. Income from rent is net of operating expenses and depreciation and may be negative when these are greater than gross receipts. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Other work-related injuries	Other work-related injuries are caused by incidents arising out of the injured person's employment while they are away from the workplace. They include injuries sustained while commuting to or from work or during a recess while the worker is away from work. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, <i>Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05</i> .
Out-of-Home Care (OOHC)	In certain circumstances children and young people may not be able to live at home with their families. OOHC services provide placement and support to children and young people and their families where children and young people have been assessed as being at risk of harm, or where their parents are unable, for a period of time, to provide care. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, <i>Annual Statistical Report, 2004–05</i> .
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Refers to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian airports (or sea ports). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted). Reference: <i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures</i> (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).
Overweight or obese adults	Overweight is defined by a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30, while obesity is defined by a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres. Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	Persons who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). Reference: <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	Persons who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. Reference: <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Owner (of dwelling)	A household in which at least one member owns the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Owners are divided into two classifications — owners without a mortgage and owners with a mortgage. If there is any outstanding mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the household is an owner with a mortgage. If there is no mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the household is an owner without a mortgage. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Own unincorporated business income	The profit/loss that accrues to persons as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Parole	A parole order is made following a period of imprisonment and requires an offender to be subject to supervision in the community. Additional conditions may also be applied such as programs, counselling or drug testing. Parole is a sub-category of Supervision. Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Patient days	The total number of days for patients who were admitted for an episode of care and who separated during a specified reference period. A patient who is admitted and separated on the same day is allocated one patient day. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Patient presentation	The presentation of a patient at an emergency department occurs following the arrival of the patient at the emergency department. It is the earliest occasion of being registered clerically, or triaged. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Perceived crime or public nuisance problems	Anything perceived by a person to be a problem arising from crime or people creating a public nuisance. Reference: <i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Perinatal death	A perinatal death is a fetal death or neonatal death. Perinatal death statistics include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 400 grams or (when birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding gestational age (20 weeks), whether alive or dead. Period of gestation is measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period to the date of birth and is expressed in completed weeks. Reference: <i>Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Periodic detention	The offender is held in custody in prison periodically (e.g. at weekends) for a specified period. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Permanent arrival and departures	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian Citizens). Permanent departures comprise Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently. Reference: <i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures</i> (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

Persons charged	A person charged refers to a group of one or more charges, against a single individual, which are finalised by the court on a single day. Such a group of finalised charges against a single individual is also referred to as a finalised court appearance. A company charged with an offence is treated as a person. If a person is a defendant in more than one court appearance during the counting period, such a person will be counted more than once in the report. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Person of interest (POI)	The person who is reported and/or identified as involved in a criminal incident. A POI may become an offender if charged, may be found not to be involved in the incident, or the allegation may be withdrawn. A single POI can be linked to one or more offences. POIs can also be involved in more than one incident in any reference period. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; NSW Police.
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy. Reference: <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).
Population projections	The ABS produces several series of population projections based on different combinations of assumptions about mortality, fertility and migration. The assumptions underlying series B most closely reflect prevailing trends and comprise: declining rates of mortality; the total fertility rate for Australia falling to 1.6 by 2001, and then remaining constant; low levels of overseas migration (Australian annual net gain of 100,000 from 2005–06); and medium levels of interstate migration. Reference: <i>Population Projections, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3222.0).
Preschool	Educational and developmental programs for children in the year (or in some jurisdictions, two years) before they begin full-time primary education. Reference: <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Presumed extinct (species)	A species is eligible to be listed as a species that is presumed extinct at a particular time if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it has not been recorded in its known or expected habitat in NSW, despite targeted surveys, over a time frame appropriate, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, to its life cycle and form. Reference: <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> .
Preterm birth	Birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Primary car	A person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. Reference: <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).
Primary education	Primary education typically commences at around age five and lasts for seven to eight years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. Reference: <i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Principal drug of concern	Refers to the main substance that the client states led them to seek treatment from the alcohol and other drug treatment agency. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004–05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)</i> (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).
Principal source of income	That source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the principal source is undefined. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Priority purpose	Return to home trips are coded according to the main previous purpose. For example, if a person is returning home from work and stopped off at the shops quickly on the way, the incidental trip is ignored and the main purpose remains work. Reference: Transport and <i>Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, 2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.</i>
Private dwelling	Normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office or rooms above a shop. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Private health insurance	Provides cover against all or part of hospital theatre and accommodation costs in either a public or private hospital, medical costs in hospital, and costs associated with a range of services, not covered under Medicare including private dental services, optical, chiropractic, home nursing, ambulance, natural therapies and other ancillary services. Ancillary insurance covers services such as dental, optical, therapies and other general non-accommodation services. Reference: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.
Private hospital	A privately owned and operated institution, catering for patients who are treated by a doctor of their own choice. Patients are charged fees for accommodation and other services provided by the hospital and relevant medical and paramedical practitioners. Acute care and psychiatric hospitals are included, as are private free-standing day hospital facilities. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Private new capital expenditure	Refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts excluding expenditure on second hand assets unless these are imported for the first time. Reference: <i>Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5625.0).
Proficiency in spoken English	For people who speak a language other than English at home, a self-assessed indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his or her ability. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Psychological distress	Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale–10 items (K10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. The K10 is scored from 10 to 50, with higher scores indicating a higher level of distress; low scores indicate a low level of distress. In this publication, scores are grouped as follows: Low 10–15; Moderate 16–21; High 22–29 and Very high 30–50. Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Public hospital	A hospital controlled by a state or territory health authority. Public hospitals offer free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all eligible patients. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Qualification	Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded. Reference: <i>Education and Work, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).
Quintiles	Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20% of the estimated population. Reference: <i>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Real gross state income	A measure of the real purchasing power of income generated by production within a state or territory. It is calculated by adjusting the chain volume measure of GSP for changes in the terms of trade. Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Recent home buyer	A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Recorded criminal incidents	<p>A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ involved the same offender(s); ■ involved the same victim(s); ■ occurred at the one location; ■ occurred during one uninterrupted period of time; ■ falls into one offence category; ■ falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy'). <p>One incident may involve two offenders assaulting the same victim. This would be recorded as one assault incident. Alternatively, suppose a man reports to police that his neighbour demanded money from him, then assaulted him when he did not comply. For such an event, two criminal incidents are recorded because two distinct offence types are involved, even though the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics</i>.</p>
Recorded victims	For murder and manslaughter only, the counting units used are victims. Under the definition of a criminal incident one murder or manslaughter incident could involve two or more persons being killed. Because of the seriousness of these offences and their relatively small numbers, it was considered to be more appropriate to count the number of victims, rather than the number of criminal incidents. Hence, where one murder incident involves a person killing six people, six murder victims are counted. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics</i> .
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure incurred by organisations on a recurring basis, for the provision of health services. This excludes capital expenditure and depreciation (capital consumption). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, <i>Health Expenditure Australia, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).
Re-exports	Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations (e.g. blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting) which leave them essentially unchanged. Included in international merchandise export statistics. Reference: <i>International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001</i> (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).
Refinancing	For personal and commercial finance, represents a commitment to refinance an existing loan. For secured housing finance, only those loans where the refinancing lender is not the original lender and the security is unchanged are included. The refinancing of a loan to fund a change of residence is treated as a new lending commitment. Reference: <i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Relative survival	This is the ratio of observed survival to that which would be expected in the absence of cancer. Reference: <i>Cancer in NSW: Incidence and Mortality 2003</i> , Cancer Council NSW.
Reparation	Reparation refers to all offenders with an order that requires them to undertake unpaid, justice agency-approved community service work. Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Reported rate	The total number of victims of an offence who reported the most recent incident to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence. Reference: <i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Residential aged care places	The number of beds which are provided for long term nursing care to chronically ill, frail or disabled persons, and beds provided for people who are unable to live wholly independently but do not require nursing care, per 1,000 of the population aged 70 years and over. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).
Restricted movement	This refers to persons who are subject to a system of restricted movement, including supervision and/or electronic monitoring. This category includes home detention that may restrict residence to a nominated place. Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Retail turnover	Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes the Goods and Service Tax. Reference: <i>Retail Trade, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8501.0).
Reuse water	Reuse water refers to wastewater that may have been treated to some extent and used again without first being discharged to the environment. It excludes water reused on-site, for example on-farm water reuse, or water constantly being recycled within a manufacturing plant. Reference: <i>Water Account, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).
Revolving credit	A commitment for a credit or borrowing limit is given for a specific period after which the commitment is reviewed. Examples include credit cards, lines of credit and approved overdrafts. Reference: <i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Risky/high risk alcohol status	Males aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 50ml and up to and including 75ml of absolute alcohol (risky) or more than 75ml (high risk) per day, and females aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 25ml and up to and including 50ml of absolute alcohol (risky) and more than 50ml (high risk) on average per day. Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Robbery	An incident where individual(s) stole something from a person by threatening or attacking them. It includes incidents of attempted robbery where individual(s) attempted to steal something from the person but nothing was actually stolen. Reference: <i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Room occupancy rate	The room occupancy rate represents room occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. Reference: <i>Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).
Sales and service income	Includes sales of goods, income from services, and rent leasing and hiring. These are valued net of discounts given and exclusive of GST. Extraordinary items are also excluded. Reference: <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Schooling restriction	A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5–20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ are unable to attend school; ■ attend a special school; ■ attend special classes at an ordinary school; ■ need at least one day a week off school on average; or ■ have difficulty at school. Reference: <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).
Secondary education	Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12 years, and lasts for five or six years. Reference: <i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Self-extracted water	Water extracted directly from the environment for use (including rivers, lakes, groundwater and other water bodies). Some of this water is then distributed via a water provider to others. Reference: <i>Water Account, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Sentenced probation	A supervision order made following an original sentence handed down in court following conviction. A probation order generally requires 'good behaviour' and compliance with the directions of supervisors. The order may also require compliance with conditions such as program attendance and residential requirements. Reference: <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Separations	The term used to refer an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care either by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Service industries	The combination of the following divisions of the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)</i> : Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Communication services; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Education; Health and community services; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services. Reference: <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993</i> (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).
Settler arrival	For further details see <i>Permanent arrivals and departures</i> .
Sexual assault	An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact: includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to an assault) was excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked sexual assault questions. Reference: <i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Skill level	Skill level is measured by: formal education and training, and previous experience usually required for entry into an occupation. ASCO Second Edition assigns each of the nine major groups in the classification to one of five ranked skill levels. Skill Level 1 — Managers and administrators and Professionals Skill Level 2 — Associate professionals Skill Level 3 — Tradespersons and related workers and Advanced clerical and service workers Skill Level 4 — Intermediate production and transport workers and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers Skill Level 5 — Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and Labourers and related workers. Reference: <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition</i> (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).
Smoker status	<p>The extent to which an adult was smoking at the time of interview, and refers to regular smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Categorised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Current daily smoker: an adult who reported at the time of interview that they regularly smoked one or more cigarettes, cigars or pipes per day; ■ Current smoker other: an adult who reported at the time of interview that they smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes at least once a week, but not daily; ■ Ex-smoker: an adult who reported they did not currently smoke, but had regularly smoked daily, or had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, or smoked pipes, cigars, etc at least 20 times in their lifetime; or ■ Never smoked: an adult who reported they had never regularly smoked daily, or had smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and had smoked pipes, cigars, etc less than 20 times. <p>Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).</p>

Special school	A special school provides special instruction for physically and/or mentally disabled or impaired students, or those with social problems. Students must exhibit one or more of the following characteristics before enrolment is allowed: mental or physical disability or impairment, slow learning ability, social or emotional problems, in custody, on remand or in hospital. Reference: <i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Specific limitation or restriction	A limitation in core activities, or a restriction in schooling and/or employment. Reference: <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).
State final demand	The aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is conceptually equivalent to the Australia level aggregate domestic final demand. Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Step family	A couple family containing one or more children aged 0–17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the step child of either member of the couple. A step family may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. Reference: <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Student	An individual who was enrolled in a subject or completed a qualification during the reporting period. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003</i> .
Substantiation reports	Reports which determine risk of harm or actual harm. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, <i>Annual Statistical Report, 2004–05</i> .
Supervision	This includes community-based orders other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation (e.g. parole, bail and sentenced probation). Reference: <i>Corrective Services Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)	A joint Commonwealth and State program to assist homeless people and those at risk of homelessness. Reference: <i>Counting the Homeless</i> (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) client	A person aged 18 years or over, or a person of any age not accompanied by a parent or guardian, who receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally one hour or more of a workers' time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day; or is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2002–03, New South Wales supplementary tables</i> .
Suspended sentence	A court may impose a sentence of imprisonment of up to two years duration and then suspend the sentence on the condition that the offender enters into a good behaviour bond. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Teaching staff	Teaching staff are staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students. For the purposes of this collection, teaching staff includes principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. Teacher aides and assistants, and specialist support staff are excluded. Reference: <i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Tenure type	The nature of a household's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Tenure is determined according to whether the household owns the dwelling outright, owns the dwelling but has a mortgage or loan secured against it, is paying rent to live in the dwelling, or has some other arrangement to occupy the dwelling. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Total expenses	For the purposes of calculating economic and accounting variables, operating expenses incurred by businesses are divided into several categories. Excluded are extraordinary expenses, capitalised expenses, income tax and other direct taxes, GST and excise payable to governments, capital repayments or losses on asset sales, dividends, donations or foreign exchange losses. Reference: <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Total factor income	That part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports. Reference: <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Total fertility rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. Reference: <i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Total hourly rates of pay index	Measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. Reference: <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).
Total income	Comprises sales and service income, interest income and other selected income. Reference: <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Trade union members	Employees with membership in an organisation consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members, in conjunction with their main job. Reference: <i>Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6310.0).
Triage category	<p>The triage classification is used in the emergency departments of hospitals to indicate the urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care. The triage category is allocated by an experienced registered nurse or medical practitioner. Patients will be triaged into one of five categories on the National Triage Scale that incorporate the time by which the patient should receive care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Resuscitation: immediate (within seconds); ■ Emergency: within 10 minutes; ■ Urgent: within 30 minutes; ■ Semi-urgent: within 60 minutes; ■ Non-urgent: within 120 minutes. <p>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).</p>
Underemployed workers	Employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Underemployment rate	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Underlying cause of death	The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury. Reference: <i>Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or

Unemployed <i>continued</i>	<p>■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).</p>
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. Reference: <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).
Unincorporated enterprise	A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Reference: <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Unlinked trip	An unlinked trip is each component of a linked trip, including each mode used. For example, for a person living in Parramatta and working in the Sydney Central Business District, who travels by train with a walk trip at either end of the train trip, this would be recorded as three unlinked trips. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, <i>2005 Household Travel Survey Summary Report</i> .
Usual daily serves of fruit	A serve of fruit was defined as approximately 150 grams of fresh fruit or 50 grams of dried fruit. Reference: <i>National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Usual daily serves of vegetables	A serve of vegetables was defined as approximately 75 grams of vegetables. Reference: <i>National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Usual residence	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year. Reference: <i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Value of dwelling	The estimated value of the dwelling and its land, as estimated and reported by the respondent. The data are only collected for owners. Reference: <i>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).
Very low birthweight	Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Victim (Estimated crime)	A household or person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Reference: <i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Victimisation rate	The number of victims of an offence in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population. Reference: <i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Schools	A program which allows students to combine vocational studies with their general education curriculum. Students participating in VET in Schools continue to work towards their senior secondary School Certificate, while the VET component of their studies gives them credit towards a nationally recognised VET qualification. VET in Schools programs may involve structured work placements. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003</i> .
Vocational programs	Type of training programs (as distinct from non-vocational programs) designed to equip students with vocational skills and knowledge that prepare them for the workplace. This includes general education programs designed for students who may want to undertake vocational programs in the future. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003</i> .
Voluntary work	The provision of unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills. Reference: <i>General Social Survey</i> (ABS cat. no. 4159.0).

Vulnerable species	A species is eligible to be listed as a vulnerable species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, the species is likely to become endangered in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate. Reference: <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> .
Wages and salaries (Economic Activity)	The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the business. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, salaries and fees, retainers and commissions. Provision expenses for employee entitlements are also included. Payments related to salary sacrifice and payments to self-employed persons are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded. Reference: <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Wages and salaries (Household Economic Resources)	The gross cash income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business. Reference: <i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Wage price index	Measures changes in the price of wages. The 'Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses' index includes wages and salary but excludes overtime, bonuses, superannuation, annual and public holiday leave, payroll tax and workers' compensation. The effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid is not shown in this index. Reference: <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).
Waiting time at admission	The time elapsed for a patient on the elective surgery waiting list from the date they were added to the waiting list for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the procedure. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Water trading	Transactions involving water access entitlements and water allocations assigned to water access entitlements. Reference: <i>Water Account, 2004–05</i> (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).
Wholesale finance	Comprises finance for the purchase of goods by retailers and wholesalers. Reference: <i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Wholesale lenders	A wholesale lender provides funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary which may then also be responsible for the ongoing relationship with the borrower. Reference: <i>Housing Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).
Work arrangements	Arrangements, such as flexible working hours, permanent part-time work, shift work, job sharing or working at home, normally used by employed parents to assist them to care for their child(ren). Reference: <i>Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Working days lost	Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute. Reference: <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Workplace injuries	Workplace injury refers to an accident at the workplace, either during work or a work break, and when the worker's activity is under the control of an employer. Also included in this category are injuries that occurred while the employee was working at a location other than their normal workplace or base of operations (including in a motor vehicle). Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, <i>Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05</i> .
Work related condition	Long term medical conditions reported in the survey due to an accident, incident or exposure, and which the respondent identified as work related. Reference: <i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Work related fatalities	Fatalities included in this section are those for which a workers compensation claim has been lodged with an insurer and the person dies as a result of the compensable condition during that financial year. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, <i>Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05</i> .
World Heritage Areas	Places that have natural and/or cultural values of outstanding universal significance, as established by the World Heritage Convention. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, <i>Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> .

Year of occurrence	Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred. Reference: <i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Year of registration	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered. Reference: <i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

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FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

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